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WORKING PAPER

The State of Integrated Marketing Communications in the Classroom: Practice, Perspectives & Prospects

Introduction & Research Questions

This paper explores the experiences of academic staff teaching Integrated Marketing Communications (IMC) and postgraduate students studying IMC in the business school environment.

This paper is part of a wider doctoral study with the following question, 'to what extent are current IMC academic practices meeting the needs and expectations of key stakeholders', with an aim of providing recommendations for a good practice curricula. In the context of this research key stakeholders will be PG students, marketing academics, employers within the marketing communications industry and the marketing communications professional bodies (for example, the Chartered Institute of Marketing (CIM) and the Chartered Institute of Public Relations (CIPR)).

The full study will be answered through exploring:

- How IMC is delivered within PG education in the UK, including modular and programme level.
- The experiences of postgraduate students studying IMC
- The needs and expectations of key academics, employers within the marketing communications industry and professional bodies.

This working paper details the preliminary findings of focus groups with students studying IMC and interviews and a focus group with academic staff teaching the subject.

Literature Review

IMC has created considerable academic discussion yet there is still not one agreed definition. Schultz (2004) stated that "Integrated Marketing Communications is a strategic business process used to plan, develop, execute and evaluate coordinated, measurable, persuasive brand communications programs over time with consumers, customers, prospects, employees, associates and other targeted, relevant external and internal audiences. The goal is to generate both short-term financial returns and build long-term brand and shareholder value". Two key issues appear to have been problematic in the development of IMC - definition and theoretical foundations. The debate concerning definitions of IMC still continues in academic circles and there is disagreement as to whether IMC is in the domain of the marketing communications mix (Lee and Park 2007, Eastin and Daugherty 2005, Grove Carlson and Dorsch 2007) or a more strategic organisation wide activity (Kliatchko

2005; 2008, Kitchen 2005, Fill 2005, Schultz 2004). A more recent definition is Luxton, Reid and Mavondo (2015) who identify the importance of IMC in helping an organisation gain competitive advantage as, “IMC is a market-relating deployment mechanism that enables the optimization of communication approaches to achieve superior communication effectiveness, which has other downstream benefits (e.g., brand and financial performance).” There is similarities with the Schultz (2004) definition in terms of the focus on the contribution of IMC to financial and brand organisational objectives.

There is very little research undertaken on those studying IMC and the curricula that is preparing them for work in this domain. There have been some studies in the field of IMC curriculum development, e.g. Farrelly, Luxton and Brace-Govan (2001) who undertook a study in Australia where they identified content that practitioners expect to see in an IMC curriculum, but this is now rather dated given the changing environment. Other studies have examined what is being taught (for instance, Kerr, Patti and Chein (2004), Patti (2005), Kerr, Schultz, Patti and Ilchul (2008), and Kerr (2009). There are calls for further research (Schultz and Patti 2009). Also Faulds and Mangold (2014) question whether social media should be incorporated into the IMC curricula and call for further research in this field as “It will inevitably evolve over the next several years and will likely be influenced by the needs of external constituents (i.e., marketing practitioners), student needs, and departmental resource constraints.” This is an area that will be explored further in this study. Kumar (2015) identifies that marketing at the core and new media influence are prominent themes of research within the subject of marketing. Both of these are heavily considered in the IMC literature and are evident in practitioner frameworks.

Methodological Framework

Student Focus Group

This part of the study seeks to identify what students understand by the term IMC and in doing so identify their perspectives, what they consider to be the benefits of IMC to organisations and the challenges of implementing it. From this it will explore whether or not students think it will of value in their future career.

The study involved two focus groups. All students on a core IMC module were invited to take part in the focus groups. Students were advised that there were no right or wrong answers, that everything would be confidential and no individual quote would be attributed to them directly. In terms of ethics it was also made clear that participation in the study would have no impact on their own studies within the University. The focus groups were undertaken informally with everyone sitting around a meeting table. The focus groups had a range of open ended questions. These questions were drawn from key themes in the academic literature. The following open ended questions were asked in the order below and discussion between participants was permitted:

- Which words would you use to explain IMC?
- Who do you consider to be the key academics publishing in IMC?
- Are you familiar with the following academic models? Unprompted and then Prompted – Nowak and Phelps (1994) (utilised in Grove, Carlson and Dorsch 2007), Duncan and Moriarty (1998), Schultz and Kitchen (2000), Lee and Park (2007) and Kliatchko (2005, 2008).

- Students were asked to think about their own perspective of IMC and then discuss it with others in the focus group. The group was then asked to agree one prevalent perspective
- What does IMC contribute to an organisation?
- What are the benefits to an organisation of practicing IMC?
- What are the challenges to an organisation of practicing IMC?
- How valuable do you think the subject of IMC is to your future career?

Thematic analysis was used to identify, examine and record the key themes in the responses from the focus group.

Academic Interviews

This part of the study seeks to identify: what is being delivered, how and why; perspectives of IMC; challenges of teaching IMC; contribution of IMC to organisational success and student employability. Through discussion and analysis this study seeks to draw out:

- Favoured perspective of IMC based on what is taught – does this differ to what could be taught if resources were unlimited?
- Gaps between academic and practitioner – what is taught?, what is needed?, perspective?, future challenges?, way to resolve them?

To date 5 semi-structured interviews have taken place at different Universities within the UK. These academics were selected following a scoping exercise that included a search of IMC modules and programmes delivered and willingness to be involved in the study. The interviews were held very informally with the following points being used as prompts/questions:

- Who you are, what you do and how your interest and experience in IMC has developed
- Which PG IMC modules do you lead/teach on?
- What do you teach in your PG IMC module and why? This will be reviewed in conjunction with the module descriptor and scheme of work.
- Favourite books?
- Favourite journal articles?
- Which programmes are your PG IMC modules available on? Are there any supporting modules?
- What would you include in an IMC module/programme if you had unlimited resources (time/contact/financial)?
- What do you see as the key challenges faced by IMC Academics?
- What do you see as the future for IMC PG education?
- What experience do you have of practicing IMC?
- What challenges do you think those practicing IMC currently face?
- What do you see as the future of IMC in practice?
- How do you think studying IMC prepares students for work?
- Any questions/ queries/comments?

Academic Focus Group

A focus group was held with academic staff teaching IMC in one business school. This focus group took an informal approach and through discussion sought to identify perspectives of IMC, challenges of teaching IMC, contribution of IMC to organisational success and student

employability. A “Must Have, Could Have, Should Have and Would Have” exercise was completed to help staff think creatively about what works and what could be improved.

Preliminary Results of Research & Discussion

Analysis is currently being undertaken and further results from this study will be presented at the Conference should this paper be successful. To date the student focus groups have been analysed. Academic Interviews and the Focus Group are currently being analysed.

It is evident that students have some awareness of IMC and the benefits it can bring to an organisation and to their employability. The theoretical aspects of the subject are however not fully understood.

Student Focus Group - Understanding the Different Dimensions of IMC

It is evident that students have some understanding and appreciation of IMC however their views are perhaps not to the expected standard when asked unprompted. Students have identified some key phrases associated with IMC, for example “Organised”, “Uniform” and “Organisation-wide”. These suggest that they see IMC as a way of organising and controlling. There is little evidence of depth of understanding or appreciation of the breadth of the subject as demonstrated in the earlier quote by Schulz (2004). Some students seemed to consider IMC to be the same as Marketing Communications – this shows a lack of appreciation of the strategic nature of IMC but also mirrors some Marketing Communications text books that utilise the terms interchangeably.

When considering the different dimensions of IMC and the key theorists leading in this field students were able to mention some academics unprompted (Fill, Nowak and Phelps, Schultz, Kitchen). However, they did not highlight the differences in their contribution, for example, that Schultz is the founder and that Schultz and Kitchen have undertaken many research studies nationally and internationally (1997, 1999, 2000). This suggests that students have not fully grasped the academic arguments throughout the last 25 years. It was evident that students were aware of some of the key academic models however, there was not a real sense that they appreciated that IMC could be tactical (Lee and Park 2007) or more strategic (Duncan and Moriarty 1998, Kliatchko 2005, 2008). Students have completed assessments incorporating IMC theory and should be more familiar with the different perspectives. During the focus group students were asked to think about their own perspective of IMC and then discuss it with others in the focus group before putting the following words in order

Best Match with perspective	Practitioner discourse
	Means of one-voice coordination
	Media Planning Tool
	Theoretical concept
Worst Match with perspective	Management Fad

The findings above identify that the students see IMC as something that organisations do rather than a theoretical subject. This might explain why they did not fully understand the models. The above shows that students think that IMC is important and also that it has longevity.

Student Focus Group - Perceived value and contribution of IMC to Organisations

Students identify some value of IMC within organisations, for instance “Knowing and having a coherent message”, “Everyone knowing the message”, “Everyone in organisation is brought together”, “Coherent message”. There is evidence that students understand the value in terms of consistency and one voice (Nowak and Phelps approach) but also that it can bring at a more strategic level (Duncan and Moriarty). Students did not fully address this aspect within the focus group suggesting that perhaps either a) they were not aware or b) they still have little real life work experience in this field. More would have been expected here (for instance, impact on customer behavior and brand loyalty, relationship building, PR, competitive advantage etc). Students also were somewhat quiet on the organisational barriers to IMC citing only, “Managers lack of knowledge re importance” and “Resistance to Change.”

Student Focus Group - Challenges and Benefits of studying IMC

It was evident in the discussion that respondents were considering the challenges of studying the IMC subject rather than the actual art of studying itself. Students have obviously struggled with aspects of the IMC curriculum, stating that it is “difficult to identify what is good IMC”. They do however appreciate the correlation between IMC and other marketing theories, for instance, “Initially it almost seemed that IMC was clever marketing, even common sense, but then realised that many others did not see it that way” and “Overlaps with other marketing subjects and communications topics”

It is evident that some students were beginning to think at a critical level e.g. about the differences between IMC and Marketing Communications, and how IMC is integral to other business and marketing strategies. They recognised that it is more strategic than they initially anticipated when they started studying the subject.

When considering the benefits of studying IMC students did appreciate that it gave them good examples of real life organisational situations, “practical – you could see the benefit of theory in practice” and also that it would be of value to them in their future career, “attended CIM event... Business people are talking about IMC even though they might not know it”, “opportunities to help organisations – knowing that they should be practicing IMC but are not”

Academic Staff Interviews & Focus Group – Early Indications

The interviews and focus group are still to be fully analysed however it is expected that this will be completed in time for the Conference presentation. It is evident however that there are different viewpoints on what should be taught within IMC curricula and the challenges contained therein. There appears to be differences in views on: which theories should be used and to what extent theory should be included; perspectives of IMC; the role of a higher education module; the level of involvement with industry. There is however agreement on: the need to provide students with real life case studies and examples of good IMC; the key challenges of teaching IMC; the impact of new media on teaching and IMC in general - it is clear that academic staff see new media as having a major impact on IMC education however many feel ill prepared. These, and other themes, will be explored further prior to the conference.

Limitations and Future Work

It is acknowledged that there are some limitations to this paper. The study is in progress. The interviews and focus group with academics and representatives from the Chartered Institute of Marketing are currently being analysed. It is expected that these results will be available at the Conference.

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