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**It's All in the Marketing:
The Impact of a Virtual Reference Marketing Campaign
at Texas A&M University**

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ABSTRACT

Current information science literature says that library services need to be marketed to users. While the literature has lots of advice on how to develop a marketing plan, there have been few reports on the actual implementation of a marketing campaign and the resulting impact on academic library services. This case study describes the design, implementation and evaluation of a marketing campaign to promote the use of a new virtual reference service at Texas A&M University. The overall impact of the marketing campaign on the use of the service is discussed.

Introduction

The popularity of the Google™ search engine and the notion that all information is available on the World Wide Web has created a very competitive service environment for academic libraries. To compete effectively, academic libraries need to aggressively market the variety and quality of their information resources. The concept of marketing in libraries, and specific library services in particular, has been discussed in the literature for some time. While the literature has lots of advice on how to develop a marketing plan, there have been few reports on the actual evaluation of a marketing campaign and the campaign's actual impact on academic library services.

This case study describes the design, implementation and evaluation of a marketing campaign to promote the use of a new virtual reference service at Texas A&M University.

Virtual Reference at Texas A&M University

In 2003 the Texas A&M University System received a Telecommunications Infrastructure Fund Grant (TIF Grant) from the State of Texas. Synchronous virtual reference (VR) software was purchased with the funds and in February 2004 a joint VR system for nine Texas A&M University System schools was launched as a pilot project. Due to the uncertainty of user demand, it was agreed among the participating libraries that they would *not* market the new service. This would allow the libraries and librarians to grow accustomed to the software and learn to be effective in this new medium.

In December 2004, the project was evaluated for viability and user demand. The project had experienced a number of technical complications, attributed to the consortia arrangement, and overall use of the service was very low. At that time, Texas A&M

University Libraries, decided to completely revamp its approach to implementing a VR system. The consortium arrangement was discontinued. A new software application was purchased and the service was housed completely on site in College Station. The new service went live in mid-February 2005.

As part of the revamped approach to the Libraries' VR services, a VR Marketing Committee was formed. This committee was charged with developing a plan to promote the use of the VR service by university students, faculty and staff. The plan had to be ready for implementation by or before September 2005.

Literature Review

In the literature, virtual reference service is referred to by many names including: virtual reference, digital reference, chat reference, online reference and real time reference. As defined by Reitz (2004) virtual reference refers to the "reference services requested and provided over the Internet, usually via e-mail, instant messaging ("chat"), or Web-based submission forms, usually answered by librarians in the reference department of a library...". For the purpose of this paper, the term virtual reference will be used to refer to the reference services provided over the Internet via e-mail and real time chat software.

The most frequently discussed issues regarding live chat services in the literature are software selection, training, staffing, policy development and marketing (Bromberg, 2003; Dennison, Sanders & Sims, 2005). While most of these authors describe methods for collecting customer feedback and evaluation of the chat service itself, few suggest methods for evaluating a marketing program. Just as customer feedback and service

evaluation can be used to improve the service itself, evaluation of the marketing can be used to refine the promotional strategies and optimize the cost benefits.

The literature provides descriptions of marketing campaigns which contain useful “how to” guides on commonly used marketing techniques such as the marketing blitz (Bromberg, 2003) or ongoing marketing & promotion (Stockham, Turtle & Hansen, 2002). Other aspects of marketing include web presence, and brand/logo development (Bailey-Hainer, 2004; Dennison, Sanders & Sims, 2005). Target audiences were identified by some authors (Bailey-Hainer, 2004; Guillot & Stahr, 2004), but they tended to be more of a concern in state-wide systems that served quite diverse populations.

Library web sites are frequently highlighted as an important resource for marketing virtual reference programs. Using post-chat surveys, Dennison, Sanders & Sims, (2005) and Sims (2002) reported that most users learn about chat from the libraries’ web site, with orientation sessions and teachers coming in second. Branding and logos are usually part of web presence and libraries go to various degrees of effort and expense to create them (Bailey-Hainer, 2004; Shake & Sathan, 2003). However, there are no reports of any attempt to evaluate the impact of the logo itself on the awareness and use of the chat service.

Additional types of promotional media used to promote live chat have been fairly consistent. Most libraries used local or campus radio, television and newspapers, flyers, posters, bookmarks and give-aways (Dennison, Sanders & Sims, 2005; Guillot & Stahr, 2004; Parker & Johnson, 2003; Schaake & Sathan 2003; Sims, 2002). Sims reported running 10 ads in the campus newspaper, but no evidence is given to support the effectiveness of this potentially expensive promotional medium. Some libraries

implemented virtual reference before marketing and thus were able to compare levels of patron use both before and after implementing a marketing campaign, which gives some credence to their conclusions that marketing was effective (Bromberg, 2003; Schaake & Sathan, 2003). Most authors simply state that marketing worked because their goals were exceeded (Bailey-Hainer, 2004) or the number of chats increased (Bromberg, 2003; Schaake & Sathan, 2003; Sims, 2003; Thompson, 2003) but these reports are essentially descriptive or anecdotal. Little empirical evidence exists for the effectiveness of any particular marketing medium in promoting live chat service.

According to Sims (2002), faculty is another important mechanism for promoting the service. Faculty can have a double impact: they function as potential users of chat themselves and as promoters of chat to their students. As users of chat they should be considered when identifying target audiences. Target audiences, with few exceptions, are more of a concern for the state-wide library systems who serve diverse populations. Bromberg (2003), Hoag & Chanowicz, (2001) and Thompson (2003) also described targeting diverse groups of users, but no author provided evidence that the efforts were particularly effective for a given target audience.

While this review reveals some evidence that marketing is beneficial, it demonstrates the need for more systematic and quantitative analysis of marketing campaigns. Being able to compare pre- and post-marketing statistics over time would certainly add to the evaluation of the chat process. Unfortunately little empirical evidence exists on the effectiveness of marketing campaigns or their individual components. The purpose of this study is to provide some empirical evidence to support the efficacy of marketing a virtual reference service.

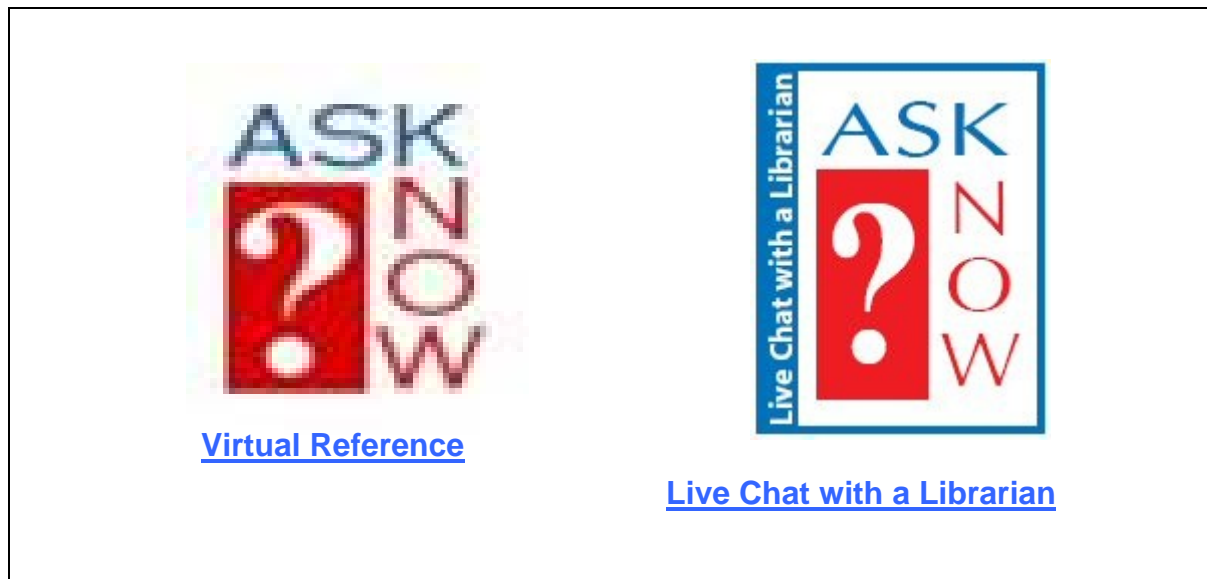
The Marketing Plan

During the summer of 2005, the VR Marketing Committee gathered information and developed strategies using brainstorming, informal surveys of students and interviews of staff at various Texas A & M University agencies and offices. The Committee met weekly. Between meetings, individual members of the committee would investigate various tactical options and prepare a short report for discussion at the following meeting.

The VR Marketing Committee focused on developing two strategies. The first strategy was to refine and promote the Virtual Reference brand image. The second strategy focused on promoting VR services to specific user groups, or target markets.

The Virtual Reference Brand. The first issue the VR Marketing Committee addressed was the logo and brand image of the *ASK NOW* service. A brand is the name or image that identifies an organization and its goods and services. Two important factors help establish a strong brand image. First, to capture a user's attention, repetition is essential. Second, the brand must be associated with its most important characteristic (Clow & Baake, 2005). The *ASK NOW* icon first used on the Libraries' web site was considered eye-catching and colorful, but the Committee felt it did not do enough to communicate the nature of the service. This point was reinforced by the results of a brief, informal survey of undergraduate students. The phrase "virtual reference" didn't mean anything to these students and they said they wouldn't use the service because they didn't know what it was. "Live chat" however, is a concept the students understood. The logo was modified to include the phrase "Live chat with a Librarian" and this tag line is now placed as a hyperlink beneath the logo. See Figure 1 for before and after illustrations.

Figure 1: Before & After *ASK NOW* Logos



The next objective was to make this brand a familiar icon to students and faculty. Basic marketing theories such as the media multiplier effect and the three exposure hypothesis support the idea that, for an advertisement to be effective, the consumer should be exposed to the message frequently and in more than one venue (Clow & Baake, 2005). The Marketing Committee followed these principles by planning and implementing several low-cost, high impact tactics.

First, the Committee tried to place the *ASK NOW* logo on several university web pages. The Committee contacted a number of university agencies including the Center for Academic Enhancement, the Department of Student Life and the University Writing Center and requested that the logo and hyperlink be added to their web pages. Most of these agencies were quite supportive, but the actual implementation failed, primarily because the university does not have a central authority for managing the web site. Time

constraints prevented us from working with multiple web masters in multiple departments to negotiate permissions, placements and file transfers.

Another tactic involved a no-cost and widely visible communication mechanism: public workstation screensavers. There are 250 computers in the five library reference centers. In addition, there are approximately 1,158 computers in computer information systems (CIS) laboratories across campus. The Marketing Committee developed a simple screensaver that contained the *ASK NOW* logo and the hours of operation for the service. See Figure 2. The screensaver was displayed on library workstations beginning in September 2005 and has continued as part of a set of rotating images since that time. In addition, the screensaver was displayed in CIS labs, in two-week intervals, three times during the fall semester 2005.

Figure 2: Screensaver and Bus Poster



The Marketing Committee was very enthusiastic about the advertising potential of another widely visible communication mechanism that could be utilized at a very low cost: campus buses. Texas A&M University operates 46 buses on campus and throughout the Bryan-College Station community and the university transportation services department estimates that 5.6 million riders use these buses annually. University affiliated organizations and departments may place advertising on the buses at the rate of ten dollars per bus per month. To promote a consistent image, the same design used for the screensavers was used for the bus posters. By printing and laminating the posters in-house, the cost to print 60 posters was kept under \$100. Posters were displayed in all of the buses during September, October and November 2005, bringing the total cost of this promotional tactic to \$1,480.

The remaining posters were displayed in each of the five library lobbies, the Center for Academic Enhancement, the University Writing Center and used as part of temporary displays in various student and faculty orientation events. *ASK NOW* brochures and bookmarks were also distributed at fall orientation programs. Throughout the semester, bookmarks were distributed at the circulation desks and brochures were prominently displayed at all reference desks. Finally, two advertisements in *The Battalion*, the student newspaper, were purchased. The first advertisement ran for one day during the first full week of classes, along with a press release about the *ASK NOW* service. The second advertisement ran for one day the week of November 22, to coincide with an anticipated increase in student research activity.

Target Market Strategies. A market segment is a group of individual users with distinct characteristics. For a market segment to be considered a viable target for a

promotional campaign it should meet the following criteria: the individuals within the market segment should be similar in nature; the market segment differs from the population as a whole; the market segment should be large enough to warrant separate promotional activities; and the market should be reachable through some type of media or advertising communications method (Clow & Baake, 2005). Each target group then requires a separate promotional strategy – each with a distinct message and communication medium. In preliminary discussions, freshmen, distance education students and commuters were identified as key target markets for the *ASK NOW* service.

Freshmen. The estimated 4,500 students in the incoming freshman class were identified as a target group because they are likely to be most familiar with the live chat technology. The committee believed it would be easier to establish the habit of using the live chat service within this group compared to other groups of users. Then, once a certain familiarity with the service was established, there would be an increased likelihood that this group of students would use live chat throughout their academic experience.

The marketing message to freshmen students focused on quick answers, getting started with research, help to find a book or journal and referrals to Subject Specialist Librarians. Work on getting the message out to freshmen and other new students started early. The Office of New Student Programs hosted 16 orientation programs between May 23 and August 24, 2005. The Mays Business School hosted another six freshman orientation programs during the same time period. Texas A&M University Libraries set up information resource tables at every one of these programs, displaying posters and distributing about 3,000 *ASK NOW* brochures and bookmarks.

The annual Aggie Fish Camp presented another opportunity to promote the *ASK NOW* service. Fish Camp is a 4-day orientation program held in Palestine, TX, where freshmen are given the opportunity to learn Aggie Traditions and to ease their way into college life. While the Libraries were not able to get a presentation on the agenda at Fish Camp, the Public Relations Office did distribute 4,500 note pads with the *ASK NOW* logo in the gift packages to the students.

Finally, the Libraries make a presentation in all English 104 Composition and Rhetoric classes each semester. Students are required to enroll in English 104 before they accumulate 60 academic credit hours. As part of the fall 2005 and spring 2006 presentations, librarians demonstrated the *ASK NOW* service and distributed promotional bookmarks and brochures. In the fall semester, librarians spoke in 37 classes, reaching an estimated 828 students; in the spring semester, 13 classes reaching 313 students.

Finally, the Marketing Committee recommended the distribution of a specialty advertising gift item as an effective method for reaching the freshman audience. The considered several items, chose a “library approved” water bottle customized with the *ASK NOW* logo and library URL. Originally, the committee planned on distributing these gifts to freshmen on dorm move-in day, but Texas A&M University has more than 9,000 rooms in 26 residence halls on campus. Implementing this strategy became problematic. As an alternative, the water bottles were stockpiled at the circulation desks of the five libraries. As a gesture of goodwill, when an inappropriate container was confiscated by library personnel, it was replaced with a free *ASK NOW* water bottle.

Distance Education Students. Distance education students were also identified as a primary target group for live chat reference services. Texas A&M University offers

fifteen graduate degrees and three graduate-level certificates through distance education programs. In addition, a number of undergraduate classes are offered via distance learning technology. As of the fall semester 2005, approximately 1,500 students were enrolled in 190 distance education classes.

The marketing message for this market segment focused on highlighting special services for distance education students and promoting the idea that students could have access to librarians from their home or office.

In the case of Distance Education students, the main connection to the university is the course professor. The Marketing Committee decided to implement a two-step approach to promoting VR services by means of the Distance Education faculty. First, the Virtual Reference Administrator demonstrated the service to the Distance Education faculty. Four different orientation presentations were scheduled at various times and personal, formal invitations were sent to 96 Distance Education professors inviting them to attend a 30 minute presentation. A color brochure describing the virtual reference service, designed for the overall marketing campaign, was included in each invitation.

The faculty presentations started with a short PowerPoint show that defined virtual reference and identified benefits of the service. This was followed by a step-by-step demonstration of a live VR interaction and a question and answer period. At the end of each session, participants were given a notepad printed with the *ASK NOW* logo, a promotional bookmark and a gift of a Texas A&M University Libraries business card case.

Second, the VR Marketing Committee looked for ways to increase the frequency with which the Distance Education students would actually see the *ASK NOW* icon.

Distance Education faculty were asked to include the *ASK NOW* logo on the WebCT pages for each course so that students would see the logo each time they login to class.

A concurrent strategy involved contacting Distance Education students directly. About the 3rd week in September, after the enrollment Drop/Add period closed, the Distance Education Librarian sent each student an e-mail message highlighting the features and benefits of the *ASK NOW* live chat service. This message was intended to be a casual interaction to introduce the service and encourage further interaction with the Distance Education Librarian. Because this was a relatively easy and inexpensive tactic to implement, a similar e-mail message was sent again in early November – to coincide with the expected increase in course project research.

Because e-mail messages are easily overlooked and deleted, the VR Marketing Committee decided to follow-up the e-mail messages with a formal letter in the U.S. mail. This approach did incur the expenses of postage, stationary and student labor to fold and stuff envelopes. However, the Committee believed that a formal letter, personalized with each student's name, was more likely to be read. The letter, signed by the Dean of Texas A&M University Libraries, highlighted the features and benefits of the *ASK NOW* live chat service. It also emphasized the Libraries' commitment to Distance Education students. A brochure describing *ASK NOW* services was included with each letter (MacDonald & vanDuinkerken, 2005).

Commuter Students. The Marketing Committee wanted to reach a third segment of users, commuter students, and defined members of this group as anyone who drove longer than one hour to get to campus. The marketing message for this segment was “no need to travel – the library can come to you.” However, after consulting the Registrar's

Office and several campus agencies, the Marketing Committee determined that there was no efficient way to identify members of this target group. The Committee decided that the general marketing of the *ASK NOW* brand would reach many of these students.

Marketing Plan Summary

Figure 3: Summary of the *ASK NOW* Marketing Plan

Refine the VR brand identity

- Modify the *ASK NOW* logo
- Promote brand awareness across campus
 - Advertisements on campus buses
 - Distribute water bottles at library desks
 - Logo & link on multiple library web pages
 - Posters in all library lobbies & writing center
 - Screensavers on public workstations
 - Brochures at libraries' service points
 - Brochures at fall orientation programs
 - Student newspaper advertisements & press release

Promote VR service to target groups

Freshmen

- Distribute notepads at Fish Camp
- New student orientations
- Brochures at ENG 104 presentations

Distance Education students

- Mailed brochures to all distance ed faculty
- Presentations to distance ed faculty
- Email message to distance ed students
- Formal letter, with brochure, to distance ed students

Commuter students

Unable to identify; market not pursued

The *ASK NOW* marketing plan is summarized in Figure 3. A small printing of brochures and bookmarks had been authorized for distribution at new student orientations that started in May, but a detailed written plan, complete with a proposed budget and implementation timetable was submitted to the Libraries administration in early June 2005. In order to expedite executive decision-making, the written plan also included pre-printed samples of brochures and bookmarks, illustrations of screensavers and posters, a sample contract from the Department of Transportation Services, a written cost estimate for the water bottles from the advertising specialty vendor, a draft press release and a draft of the Dean's letter to distance education students. The plan was approved in July, and full-scale implementation began immediately.

Data Collection

When the new virtual reference software was launched in February 2005, each virtual reference patron was asked to fill out a survey both before and after using the *ASK NOW* service. The optional, post-interaction survey focused on user satisfaction with the *ASK NOW* service. The results of the post survey are not included here, but will be discussed in future articles.

Figure 4: Pre-survey of ASK NOW Patrons

The screenshot shows the ASK NOW Live Chat interface. At the top left is the ASK NOW logo with the tagline 'Live Chat with a Librarian'. To the right are links for 'Home' and 'Admin Login'. Below the header is a red navigation bar with the text 'Texas A&M University Libraries'. The main content area is titled 'Live Chat' and contains an attention notice: 'ATTENTION: After you click on the "Login" button you will be prompted to accept a security message. Please be sure to click the "Yes" or "Grant" button when the pop-up is displayed or you will not be able to speak with the online librarian. Accepting the message will allow the online librarian to guide your web-browser and assist you with your online research. Accepting the security message will not permanently install any software on your computer or allow the librarian to "see" your computer files.' The form includes several fields: 'Name required' (text input), 'Email (@tamu.edu) required' (text input), 'How did you learn about this service?' (dropdown menu), 'Status' (dropdown menu), 'Department' (text input), and 'Question required' (text area). At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Login to Live chat' and 'Reset'.

The initial survey is displayed in Figure 3. This survey consisted of both required and optional questions. Required questions consisted of their name, email address and the question the patron wanted to ask. In the interests of patron confidentiality, identifying information was eliminated from the system database once a transcript of the live chat session was sent to the patron.

The first optional question was: How did you learn about this service? Patrons were provided with a drop-down menu of marketing media used in the *ASK NOW* marketing campaign: Orientation Packages, Fish Camp, Library Class, Library Correspondence, Library Website, Reference Desk, Student Newspaper, TAMU Buses, Your Instructor (outside library) and Other.

The second optional question was: What is your status at the university? Patrons were asked to identify themselves as part of a specified list of university target markets:

Distance Education (Undergraduate Student), Distance Education (Graduate Student), Undergraduate Student, Graduate Student, Faculty, Staff and Other.

The Virtual Reference Administrator reviewed transcripts of every *ASK NOW* transaction and tabulated the data by hand. This process excluded test questions, lost messages, and the duplicate counts of dropped and repeated messages from the analysis. This data represents completed reference interactions only. For both optional questions, if a patron did not respond, the question was counted as other. Responses to the two optional survey questions were correlated to determine the effectiveness of the various marketing media and target market strategies.

Results of *ASK NOW* Marketing Campaign

This analysis is based on 33 months of data collected between January 2004 and September 2006. The VR software in use during 2004, Tutor.com from LSSI, did not accommodate e-mail questions. E-mail questions were managed through another process. New VR software installed in 2005, VRLplus from Docutek, does accommodate e-mail questions and the *ASK NOW* service automatically converts a question to an e-mail message when live chat is not in operation. Table 1 provides the monthly breakdown of live chat questions answered by the *ASK NOW* service. This table does not include e-mail reference questions.

Table 1: Number of Live Chat Questions

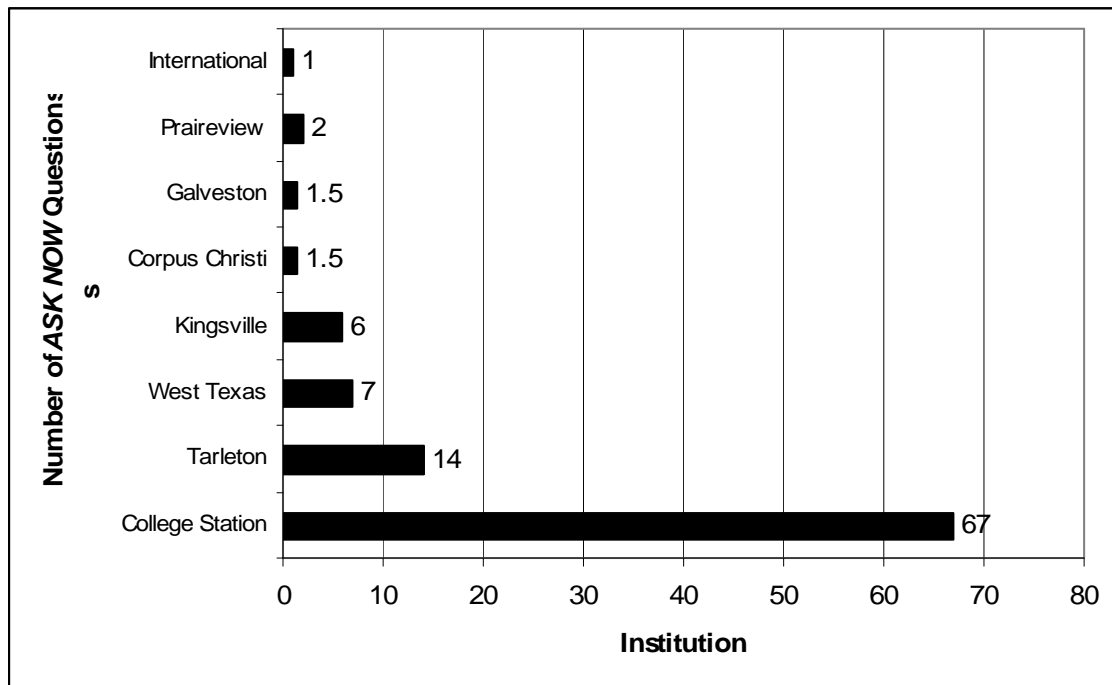
Year	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2004	64	116	158	137	97	113	55	51	130	145	207	64	1,337
<i>College Station only</i>													
2004	43	78	106	92	65	76	37	34	87	97	139	43	896
2005	0	50	31	35	28	40	43	58	267	269	196	75	1,092
2006	164	291	174	201	101	115	114	168	547	NA	NA	NA	1,875

Figures from 2004 reflect the nine-campus Texas A&M University System. College Station 2004 figures are estimated.

Virtual reference service was not available in February 2005, due to application software change.

These figures do not include e-mail questions.

Figure 5: 2004 ASK NOW Use by Campus



In 2004, when there was no marketing activity at all, the Texas A&M University System, representing nine campuses and approximately 99,000 students, answered 1,337 live chat questions. That's less than 4 questions a day. This activity level is slightly less than Janes found in his 2003 survey of 162 chat reference programs, the Global Census of Digital Reference, which showed that the "median number of questions answered per day was just a little less than six" (Coffman, 2004). Of these 1,337 questions, LSSI, the virtual reference software provider in 2004, estimated that 896, or 67% of the questions, came from patrons at the College Station campus. In August 2004, an estimated 34 questions came from College Station; in September, 87. This 156% increase in activity is a reflection of the increase in student population at that time of

year. Active enrollment on the College Station campus jumps from about 6,000 in August to about 46,000 in September.

When the VR consortium was discontinued in January 2005, virtual reference was only available to the 46,000 students at the College Station campus. Marketing of the *ASK NOW* service began over the summer, with a blitz during August and September of that year. The marketing campaign clearly had an impact. The number of virtual reference questions increased by 360% between August and September. This represents more than a 200% increase in the number of questions compared to the 156% increase from August to September 2004. In the four months from September to December 2005, the number of *ASK NOW* questions increased approximately 120% over 2004 activity.

The marketing campaign continued, at a lower intensity, during the spring semester of the academic year. The service was again highlighted in English 104 classes, screensavers were still displayed at Libraries workstations and brochures were still available at all Libraries service points. In February, March and April of 2006, use of the *ASK NOW* service increased by 475% over the same months in 2005. And a comparison of February to August 2006 to the same seven months in 2005 shows an increase of 308% (879 questions).

Overall use of the *ASK NOW* service on the College Station campus continues to increase. Even with a reduced summer school population, the *ASK NOW* service answered 498 questions during May through August –a 195% increase over the same time period in 2005. Since aggressive marketing tactics are no longer being implemented, we attribute this continued increase to satisfied repeat patrons and word-of-mouth advertising.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 focus on virtual reference activity from September 2005 to September 2006. The *ASK NOW* live chat service operated 72 hours a week and provided an automatic e-mail referral service to Subject Specialist librarians during off hours. Of the 4,404 *ASK NOW* interactions between September 2005 and September 2006, 61% were live chat transactions and 39% were e-mail questions. Questions that came in through the *ASK NOW* system when live chat was not in operation were referred to a Subject Specialist Librarian via e-mail. In general, these questions were answered within 24 hours.

Target Markets. Table 2 shows a breakdown of *ASK NOW* use by various user groups. After the marketing plan was implemented, virtual reference activity increased among all users, including the two primary target groups: undergraduates and distance education students. On-campus undergraduate students, asking 33% of the reference questions, were the primary users of the *ASK NOW* service. On-campus graduate students, with 27%, were the next most active group. Faculty, a user market that was not targeted in the promotional campaign, asked 7% of the questions. Users that identified themselves as distance education students represented 7% of *ASK NOW* activity.

Table 2: Use by Target Market

Month	Grad	UnderGrad	DE Grad	DE UnderGrad	Faculty	Staff	No Ans	Total
Feb '05	13	11	2	1	2	1	33	63
Mar	13	14	5	1	2	1	19	55
Apr	18	25	5	3	5	4	7	67
May	21	25	3	0	5	6	1	61
Jun	28	20	4	0	8	5	10	75
July	22	25	4	0	3	4	10	68
Aug	36	23	3	3	9	7	14	95
Total	151	143	26	8	34	28	94	484
% of Users	31%	30%	5%	2%	7%	6%	19%	100%
<i>Implementation of Marketing Campaign</i>								
Sept '05	107	170	10	10	19	11	102	429
Oct	115	183	29	19	20	8	126	500
Nov	78	157	24	8	16	11	75	369
Dec	58	45	13	14	15	8	28	181
Jan '06	80	76	2	10	22	17	75	282
Feb	78	166	11	11	24	22	96	408
Mar	70	98	4	11	28	19	49	279
Apr	89	128	15	3	11	17	66	329
May	59	46	7	3	41	19	58	233
Jun	68	59	15	5	22	18	62	249
July	51	42	10	0	20	11	40	174
Aug	127	38	12	4	45	18	40	284
Sept '06	199	243	24	27	39	22	133	687
Total	1,179	1,451	176	125	322	201	950	4,404
% of Users	27%	33%	4%	3%	7%	5%	22%	100%

These figures include e-mail questions.

Although the overall marketing campaign was clearly successful, no marked result can be identified for efforts toward a particular target market. As Table 2 shows, the rate of use for each target market was fairly comparable both before and after the marketing activity. Part of this could be attributed to the data collection mechanism. The pre-survey, which asked users to identify themselves as Undergraduate, Graduate, Distance Education, Faculty or Other was set up with the Docutek software in February 2005. The Marketing Committee developed a strategy that focused on incoming freshman several months later. Data was already being collected. It was too late to change the survey and still have meaningful data to compare. The group with the most noticeable increase in the rate of use was Undergraduates. While this is probably due to large amount of marketing activity directed at incoming Freshmen, there is no way to verify it with this data. Only 22% of the respondents did not respond to or identify themselves with this survey question.

Promotional Medium. Of the 2,901 respondents who answered the survey question, “*How did you learn about this service?*” 63% reported that they learned of the *ASK NOW* service through its web presence. See Table 3 for a breakdown of *ASK NOW* users by reported promotional medium. The importance of the web presence is further supported in Table 4. Faculty and graduate students, although not the focus of specific marketing activity, were most influenced by the *ASK NOW* brand on the Libraries web site. Of those users that responded to the survey question, 79% of the faculty and 73% of the graduate students reported that they learned of the service from the library web site. Clearly, the redesign of the *ASK NOW* logo to communicate its function was an effective marketing strategy.

Table 3: Use by Promotional Medium

	Sept '05	Oct '05	Nov '05	Dec '05	Jan '06	Feb '06	Mar '06	Apr '06	May '06	Jun '06	Jul '06	Aug '06	Sept '06	Total
Library Website	146	163	160	77	128	148	124	161	116	129	84	165	240	1,841
Correspondence	10	12	9	5	2	6	7	5	4	5	2	1	11	79
Library Class	32	32	16	5	12	32	10	7	2	10	6	10	57	231
Orientation	41	39	16	8	9	32	13	5	12	12	5	26	80	298
Instructor	27	45	30	3	10	24	29	10	6	10	5	3	52	254
Campus Paper	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	10
Reference Desk	13	16	2	10	6	15	4	14	10	7	4	4	20	125
Buses	7	9	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	28
Other/Not Selected	148	182	118	72	110	145	92	119	82	74	67	74	220	1,503
Fish Camp	4	2	11	0	3	2	0	6	0	0	1	1	5	35
Total	429	500	369	181	282	408	279	329	233	249	174	284	687	4,404

These figures include e-mail questions.

Table 4: Promotional Media by Target Market

Sept '05 - Sept'06	Grad	UnderGrad	DE-G	DE-U	Faculty	Staff	Other	Total	% of Total
Library Website	717	621	75	45	186	104	93	1,841	42%
Correspondence	13	27	18	1	6	8	6	79	2%
Library Class	36	168	6	6	6	2	7	231	5%
Orientation	128	113	16	5	28	6	2	298	7%
Instructor	48	157	14	17	1	3	14	254	6%
Campus Paper	1	5	0	2	0	2	0	10	0%
Reference Desk	33	65	2	3	6	12	4	125	3%
Buses	7	19	0	0	0	0	2	28	1%
Other/Not Selected	195	248	44	45	88	64	819	1,503	34%
Fish Camp	1	28	1	1	1	0	3	35	1%
Total	1,179	1,451	176	125	322	201	950	4,404	100%

These figures include e-mail questions.

It is also evident from this data that face-to-face contact with library users is still an essential form of communication. Of all respondents to the survey question, 27% said they learned about the *ASK NOW* service through some form of bibliographic instruction. Among the undergraduate users of the service, 438 or 36% of survey respondents reported that they learned of the service through a library class, an orientation or their instructor. Promoting the *ASK NOW* service to freshman students through orientations and English 104 classroom instruction was an important component of the marketing plan. Various library orientations where *ASK NOW* was demonstrated to distance education professors, other faculty and graduate students attracted another 298 users.

Only 79 *ASK NOW* users pointed to library correspondence as the way they learned about the service. Of these, only 19 identified themselves as distance education students. Distance education students were the only target market that received correspondence from the library as part of a coordinated plan, it is possible that another 60 users were enrolled in distance education classes, but did not identify themselves primarily as distance education students. Alternatively, individual librarians may have corresponded with faculty about the *ASK NOW* service as part of individual liaison initiatives.

Surprisingly, less than 1% of *ASK NOW* users reported being influenced by other promotional media. Only 10 users reported that they learned about the service from the campus student newspaper. Another 28 users identified bus advertisements as the place where they learned about the service. This is a disappointingly low number, given that 40,000 students ride the busses daily. It is possible however, that these advertising media did contribute some sort of cumulative effect on potential users.

Conclusion

The Texas A&M University Libraries experience provides evidence that the implementation of an organized, cohesive marketing strategy can have a positive effect on the promotion of library services. However, it also demonstrates the need for more systematic and quantitative analysis of the impact of marketing strategies. In particular, this study poses questions for further research: When should a marketing blitz take place? Should faculty, graduate students and undergraduates be targeted at the same time or at staggered times throughout the academic year? Should a marketing campaign be repeated? How often? Long-term evaluation of user statistics is certain to offer more insight into the process of marketing library services.