

higher education & training

Department: Higher Education and Training **REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA** 



### **SUBJECT: OFFICE PRACTICE**

LEVEL: 4

# MODULES 25-29

# Customer requirements and how to deal with them

A business wants to know what customers consider most important so that the employees can address these issues in order of importance.

# Customer expectations and how to deal with it

Accuracy, reliability

Courtesy, empathy, commitment

Quality products & services

Punctuality, helpfulness

- Provide accurate info, price appropriate, enough stock, specials advertised are available, staff well trained
- Know the products, make good recommendations, understand customer needs, be courteous, be honest
- Well organised store, visible displays, easy to find, accurately priced, good quality, Well known brands are stocked
- Quick service, listen, give good advice, information and be willing to help



## Deciding how best to promote

## the features and benefits of products and services

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## **Product Range**

#### Width of product:

- The number of product lines in the product range.
- The different kinds of products sold by the organization.
- E.g. C & G textiles make bedding & clothing, GAME, MAKRO

#### Depth of product:

- Different product items (models) in each product line.
- E.g. C & G textiles makes cotton clothing for men, ladies & children

#### Consistency:

- Similarity or relationship between the different product lines
- E.g. C & G textiles makes products from cotton

Product range (continues)

## Advertising Media:

- Non-personal communication in the mass media
- Advertiser pays for it
- Advertiser determines the content of the adverts

## Personal Sales:

Face-to-face contact with consumer



Employees must be experienced and skilled to sell products



# Sales promotions:

Draw customers in by:

Offering discount coupons



- Holding product demonstrations in the shop
- Displaying products at cash registers
- Offering free samples of products

## Publicity:

It is free and more credible if it is eported from one consumer to another



## Types of advertising media:

- Printed media: newspapers, magazines, brochures, pamphlets
- Electronic media: radio, television, cinemas, internet, Facebook
- Outdoor advertising: posters & billboards, advertisement on doors, windows, vehicles of businesses

#### Exhibitions:

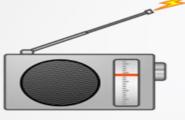
- **Email or sms reminders** sent to customers e.g. doctors, dentists
- **Sponsorships**: e.g. community projects, sport events

# When choosing an advertising medium, you need to consider the following aspects:

• Establish target market



• Determine time of day advert much reach target market



- Would a once-off advert be sufficient? Or must it be repeated?
- Decide if one product or a range of diverse products be advertised in one go.
- How much time is available to run advert?
- How much money is available for advertising?
- Choose a medium that suits the product.
- Decide if it is local, regional or national advertising campaign.

### Strong points of the different media:

#### <u>Media</u>

- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Television

#### Radio

Also look at advantages & disadvantages of the media (p 240 & 241)

#### **Strong points**

- Broad coverage, low cost, adaptable
- Keep it longer, some has prestige value
- Can demonstrate products, large audience, adaptable
- Not too expensive, adaptable, make use of local celebrities to advertise

#### **Examples** (p 239 & 240)

## What are advertising agencies?

- Also called marketing specialists
- They are organizations that specializes in advertising
- They do the work for businesses that do not have the knowledge or capabilities to advertise effectively
- Advertiser pays for this service

## Why would you use an advertising agency?

- They are specialists in marketing
- Agencies have a more realistic approach to marketing & create imaginative messages
- Total marketing programme can be designed and adjusted as needs change
- Is cost-effective

# How can you measure the effectiveness of adverts or advertising campaigns?

- I. Customers can be asked how they became aware of product
- Customers can complete research/coupon questionnaires with a reward
- S. Keep track of number of customers that visit during the advertising campaign
- 4. Compare sales volumes during campaign with sales volumes before campaign.

### MODULE 27: WAYS TO RECTIFY COMPLAINTS

- React to all complaints with an apology
- Give a solution to the problem
- Give some form of compensation

 Rectify complaints by focusing on a customer-friendly process (no long queues, chairs, assistance for disabled customers
Pages 243 & 244

### • **MODULE 28**:

## WAYS TO IMPROVE THE PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS

TSC-0-06-6992-2020-R00 OFFICE PRACTICE L4

2020-07-31

Page 15

DPA/ajp

#### How can one improve the procedure For handling of customer complaints?

- Stay in contact with customers on a regular basis while handling complaint
- Establish a customer focus group which consists of most loyal customers who meet regularly & give input
- Resolve customer complaints quickly and successfully (phone calls & emails answered quickly)
- Stay away from bureaucratic procedures and paperwork (important decisions are made by high officials – waste time & effort)
- ✓ Management must be easily contactable
- Check that employees know & abide by the customer service policy (short training if needed)
- ✓ Revisit & rethink current procedures for handling complaints
- ✓ Keep record of complaints as a reference

# • MODULE 29: WAYS OF INCREASING CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

### List items that can be part of your action plan to increase customer satisfaction

- Meet and exceed customer expectations
- > Keep up with latest trends in industry
- > Make a great first impression on customers
- > Be quick and sensitive in resolving complaints or enquiries
- > Do regular surveys/research to determine customer perceptions
- > Constantly improve employee satisfaction.
- > Be approachable & responsive
- > Create a user-friendly website
- > Have clear goals & policies in place that all is familiar with.

