Digital Marketing Analytics Overview

10/28/2020 David J. Salcido, MBA "Our job is to connect to people, to interact with them in a way that leaves them better than we found them, more able to get where they'd like to go."

-Seth Godin

Author and Former dot-com Executive, 1960 -



Purpose of Your Business

 Every business serves a purpose to be successful.

(usually to make money, but not always)

- A business should provide value to customers, in the form of a benefit exchanged for a cost.
- What is the purpose of your business?
- How benefit do you provide and at what cost?

value = benefit - cost





Purpose of Your Website



- Just like your business, your website serves at least one purpose.
- What is the purpose of your website?
 - Sales
 - Information
 - Lead Generation
 - Entertainment
- How does your website provide value to users?

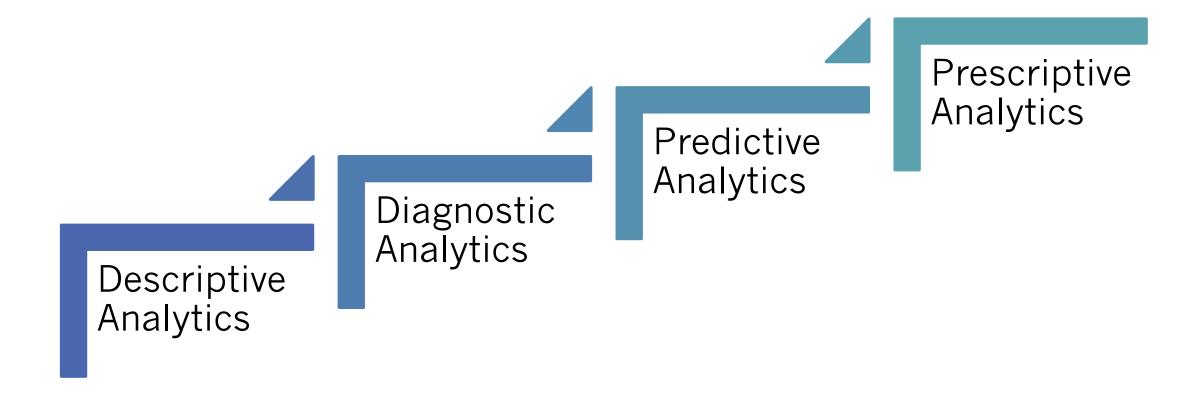


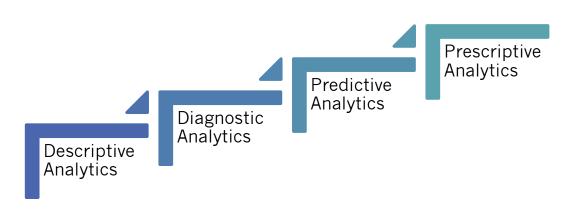
Digital Transformation



- The internet has changed the way companies market themselves, communicate and operate
- Customers have shifted to omni-channel buying
- How does your business adapt to digital?
- How have your customers adapted to digital?
- How does your job change because of digital?

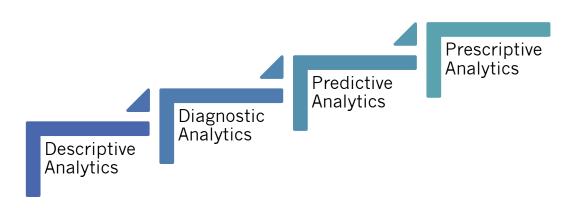






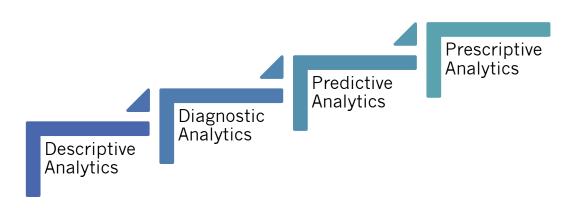
Descriptive Analytics Describes **what** happened in the past, using statistics.





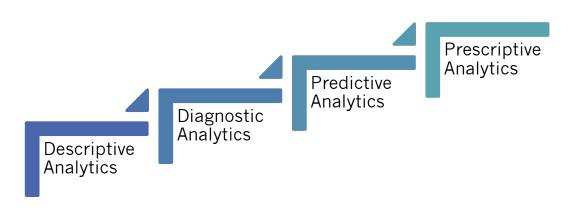
Diagnostic Analytics Describes **why** something happened in the past, using statistics, qualitative and quantitative data.





Predictive Analytics Describes **what will** likely happen in the future, based on what happened in the past, using statistics, forecasting, qualitative and quantitative data.





Prescriptive Analytics Describes **what to do** in the future for a desired outcome, based on what happened in the past, using statistics, forecasting, regression and data science.



Types of Data

QUANTITATIVE

- Numerical Data from counting or measuring.
- Can add or subtract
- Examples:
 - Number of auto insurance claims filed in March.
 - Length of time between customer arrivals on a webpage.
 - Ratio of profit to sales for last quarter.

QUALITATIVE

- Categorical Data described by words rather than numbers.
- Non-numerical values (often)
- Examples:
 - O What is your political affiliation?
 - O What class level are you in school?
 - O Which internet browser do you use?



Metrics & Dimensions

METRICS

- Quantitative measurements.
- Examples:
 - Visits
 - Clicks
 - Pageviews
 - Orders
 - o Revenue

DIMENSIONS

- Attributes of the data, ways it is described and categorized.
- Examples:
 - Time: Hours/Days/Weeks/Months
 - Place:Cities/States/Countries/Regions
 - User demographics or device



	METRIC	FORMAT	DEFINITION	FORMULA
BEHAVIOR	Bounces	#	Visits that don't extend past the first page	
	Bounce Rate	%	The percentage of visits that do not extend past first page	Bounces/Visits
	Entrances	#	The number of times a new visitor entered the website	
	Form Fills/Leads	#	The number of time a form was submitted with contact information	
	New Users/Visitors	#	The number of visits who visited for the first time	
	Pages Per Session	#	The average number of pages viewed during a session	Pageviews/Sessions
	Pageviews	#	The number of pages seen	
	Registrations	#	The number of visitors who have set up an account	
	Sessions/Instances	#	The number of visits to a website by invidual users	
	Time On Site (or page)	0:00	The average amount of time spent on a website or a page	Total Time Spent/Visitors
	Unique Visitors	#	The number of individual users who visited, regardles of how many times	
	Visits/Visitors	#	The number of indiviual times users came to a website	



	METRIC	FORMAT	DEFINITION	FORMULA
	Comments	#	The number of times users commented on content	
	Downloads	#	The number of times an app or content was downloaded	
ь				
	Likes	#	The number of time someone liked content or a page	
ONTEN	<u>.</u> .			
S	Shares	#	The number of times content was shared by other users	
	Subscribers	#	The number of users who have signed up to receive content	
	34836118613	"	The hamber of asers who have signed up to receive content	
	Video Views/Views	#	The number of time a video or other content was seen	
	Watch Time	0:00	The amount of time spent watching a video	



	METRIC	FORMAT	DEFINITION	FORMULA
ECOMMERCE				
	Abandoned Cart Rate	%	The number of abandoned carts divided by the total number of carts	Abandoned Carts/Carts
	Abandoned Carts	#	The number of carts that did not checkout	
	Average Order Value	\$	Mean quantity spent on orders	Revenue/Orders
	Carts	#	The number of carts created by users shopping online	
	Conversion Rate	%	The number of Conversions divided by the number of Visits/Visitors/Sessions	Conversions/Visits
	Conversions	#	The number of times the identified goal is completed	
	Orders/Transactions	#	The number of individual sales on a website or app	
	Revenue	\$	The amount of money made from sales	



	METRIC	FORMAT	DEFINITION	FORMULA
Average	e Position	#	Paid Search placement on the Search Engine Results Page	
Click Sh	nare	%	The number of clicks received divided by the total number possible	Clicks/Total Clicks Avail.
Clicks		#	The number of clicks received	
	hrough Rate	%	The number of clicks divided by the number of impressions	Clicks/Impressions
Cost-Pe	er-Click	\$	The average cost of each click of an ad	Cost/Clicks
_	er-Conversion	\$	The average cost of each conversion	Cost/Conversions
	er-Lead	\$	The average cost of each Lead/Form Fill	Cost/Form Fills
Cost-Pe	er-Thousand	\$	The cost of 1,000 impressions of an ad	Cost/(Impressions/1000)
	sion Share	%	The number of impressions received divided by the total number possible	Impr./Total Impr. Avail.
Impres	sions	#	The number of times an ad was viewable	
In-Store	e Visits	#	The number of times a user visited a physical location	
Organio	c Rank	#	The order in which search engines list webpages on the results page	
Quality	Score	#	The value Google assigns to keywords for Paid Search advertisers	
Return	on Ad Spend	%	The average percentage gained from advertising cost	Revenue/Cost



AIDA Revisited

Attention

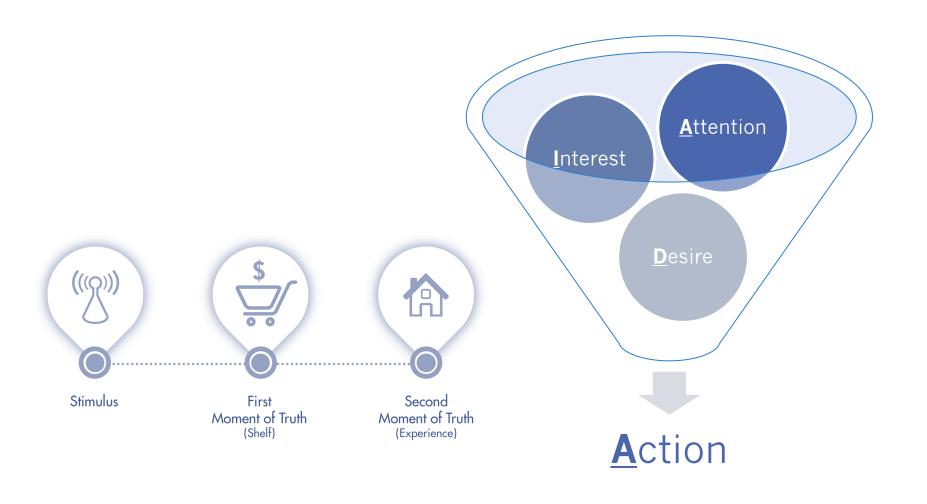
Interest

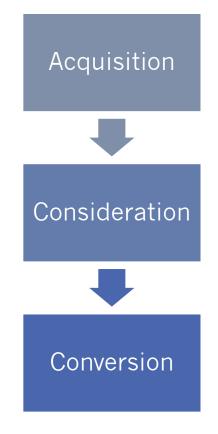
Desire

Action

E. St. Elmo Lewis, 1872 - 1948

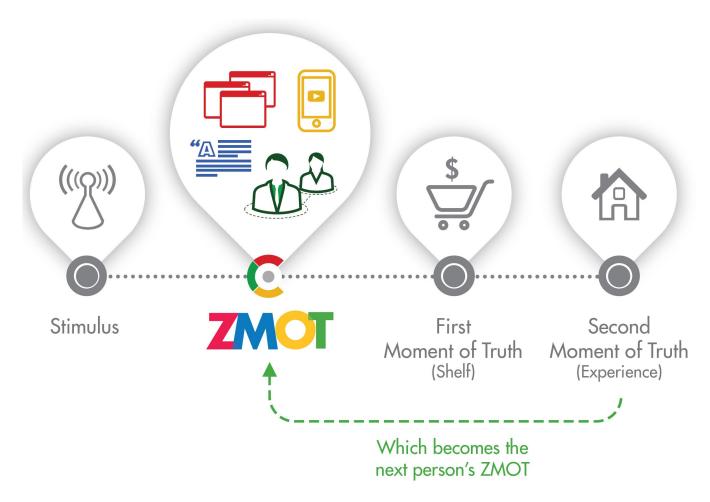
Other Models

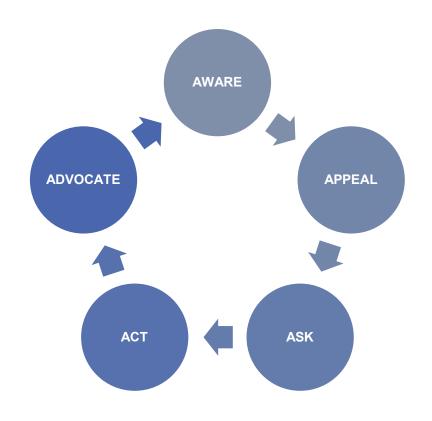




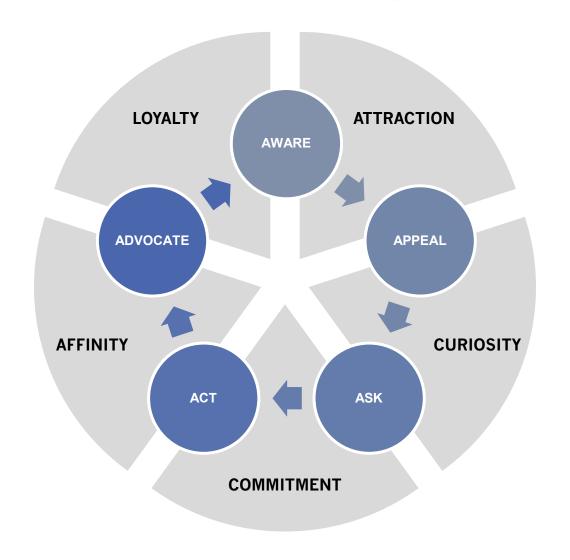


Other Models

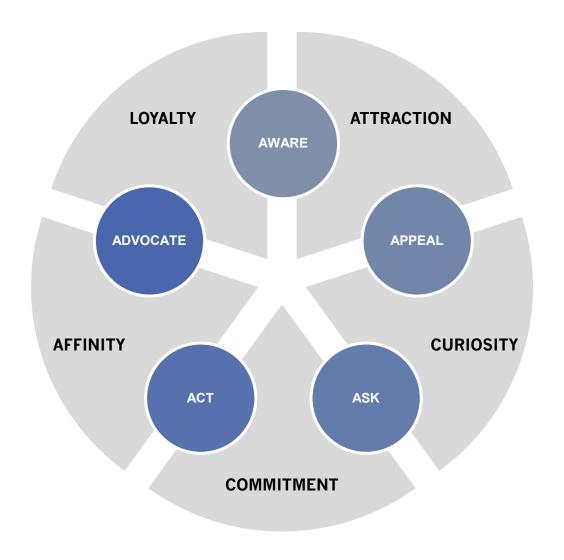




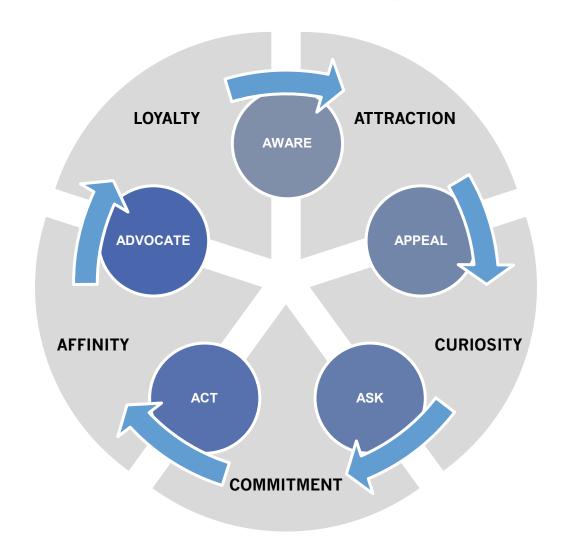




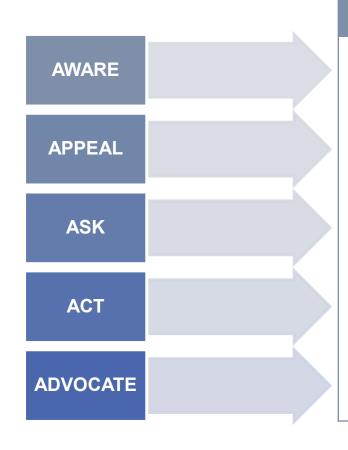












DIMENSIONS

Time: Hours, Days, Weeks, Months, Years

Geography: City, State, Country, Region

Language

Technology: Browser, Device

Demographics

COMMON METRICS

Impressions, Clicks, Video Views, New Visitors, Pageviews, Time-On-Site, Clickthrough Rate

Form Fills, Leads, Inquiries, Downloads, Cost-Per-Lead

Visits Per Visitor, Interactions, Subscriptions, Add-To-Cart

Orders, Conversion Rate, Revenue, Cost-Per-Conversion

Returning Customers, Repeat Purchases, Lifetime Value, Shares, Reviews, Referrals

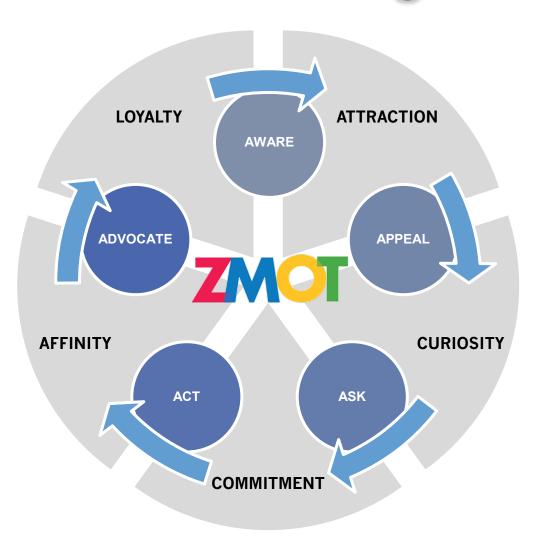


90%

of buyers say
their buying decisions
are influenced by online
reviews

87%

of buyers prefer brands that personalize experiences the best



72%

of buyers will turn to Google while in the research stage

67%

of the buyer's journey is now done digitally



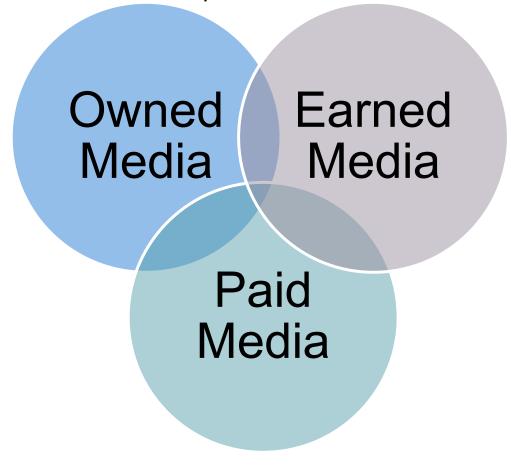


Key Performance Indicators



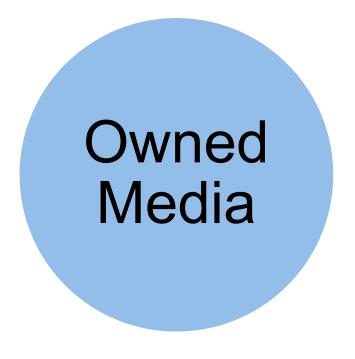
- What are KPIs?
- KPIs are metrics that measure performance related to your business goals.
- What is your business goal and what metrics are related to achieving that goal?
- Select 2-3 KPIs for your business or project.

We classify the types of media available today to understand the relationship between marketing for the brand, services or products and the consumer in digital marketing.





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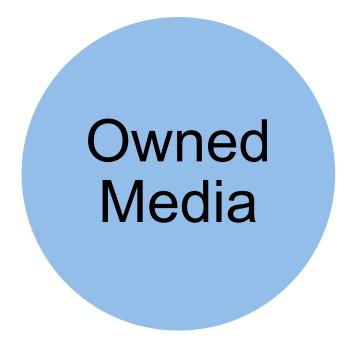
Media you have full ownership and control over.

Includes:

- Website
- Blog
- Email Marketing
- Hosted Content
- Some Social Media



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- Website
- Blog
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- Hosted Content
- Some Social Media

Common KPIs:

- Visits, Pageviews, Time On Site, Sales
- Views, Subscriptions, Shares, Comments
- Opens, Clickthroughs, Sales
- Views, Shares, Likes, Clicks



We classify the types of media available today to understand the relationship between marketing for the brand, services or products and the consumer in digital marketing.

Earned Media Media you have no ownership and control over, but have earned through free exposure.

Includes:

- Viral Social Media
- Blog Shares
- Shared Content
- Reviews
- Unpaid Mentions



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Media you have no ownership and control over, but have earned through free exposure.

Includes:

- Viral Social Media
- Blog Shares
- Shared Content
- Reviews
- Unpaid Mentions

Common KPIs:

- Shares, Retweets, Follows, Clicks
- Shares, Views, Subscribers
- CTR, Clicks, Shares
- Views, Shares, Likes, Clicks
- Views, Likes, Clicks



We classify the types of media available today to understand the relationship between marketing for the brand, services or products and the consumer in digital marketing.



Media you have some ownership and control over and pay for to gain exposure.

Includes:

- Paid Search Advertising
- Display Advertising
- Paid Social Media & Advertising
- YouTube Advertising
- Paid Influencers



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Includes:

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- Paid Influencers

Common KPIs:

- CTR, CPC, Conversions
- CPM, Clicks, Conversions
- CTR, Clicks, Shares
- Views, Shares, Likes, Clicks
- Views, Likes, Clicks



- A conversion occurs whenever your customer takes the action you want them to.
- Always matches to the path leading toward the KPI and business goal.

Examples:

- Online sales
- Find a store
- Find a dealer/partner
- Phone call
- Download a white paper
- Fill out a contact form



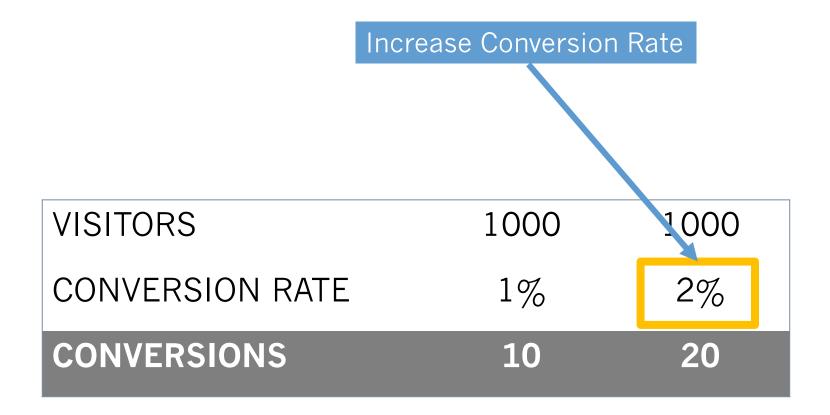


<u>Conversion Rate</u> is the Number of Conversions divided by the Number of Visitors/Users/Traffic

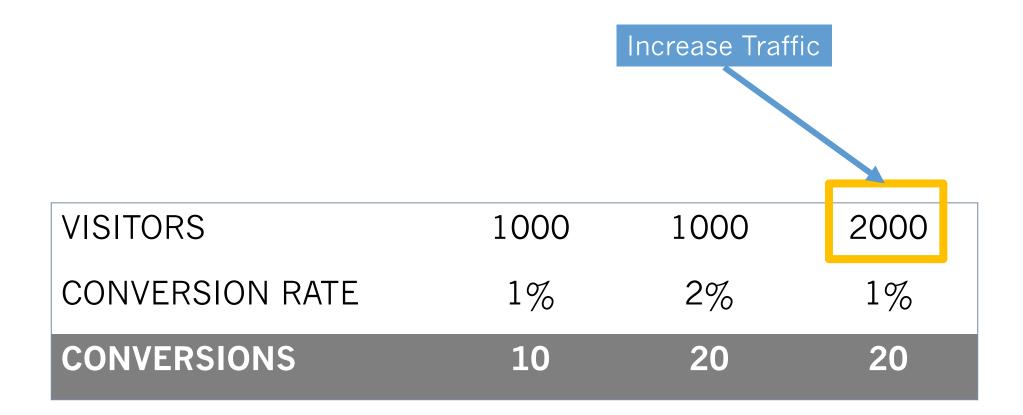
Conversions / Visitors = Conversion Rate

Example: 10 / 1000 = 1%

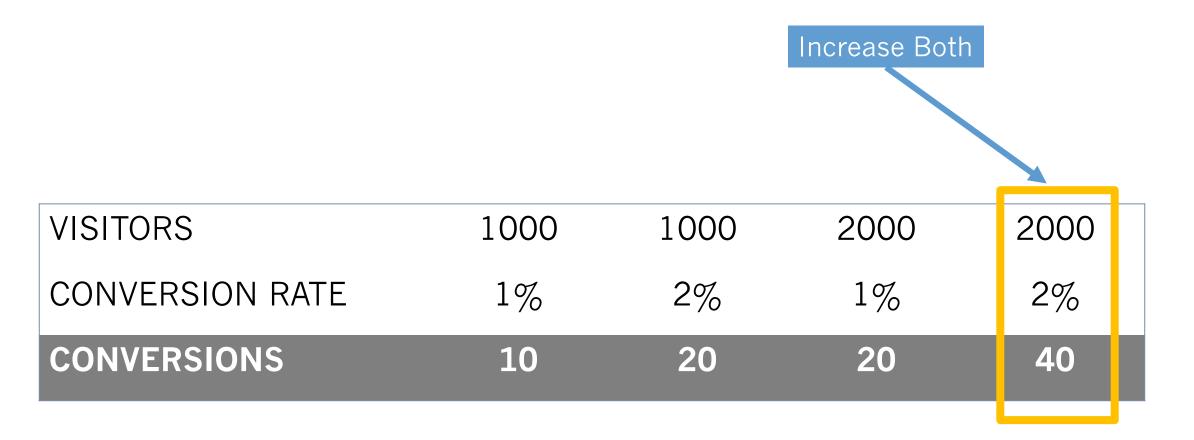
VISITORS	1000
CONVERSION RATE	1%
CONVERSIONS	10





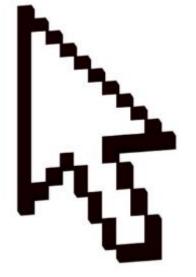




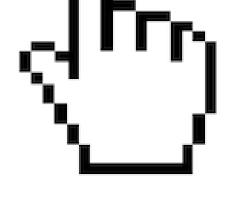


Overview of Digital Behavior

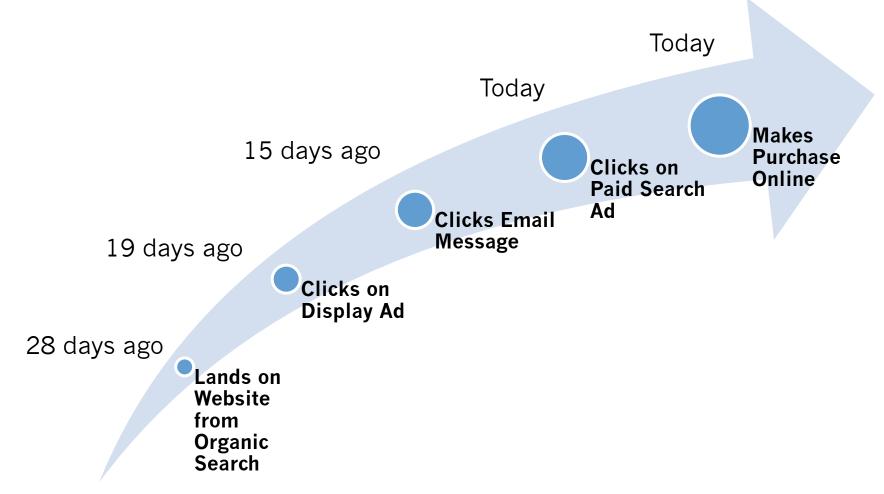
- Generally described as a "customer journey"
- Analysis begins with mapping the customer journey from first interaction through loyalty
- Each step in the journey has a value, calculated as a portion of the end goal or conversion value
- Requires that each event is tracked



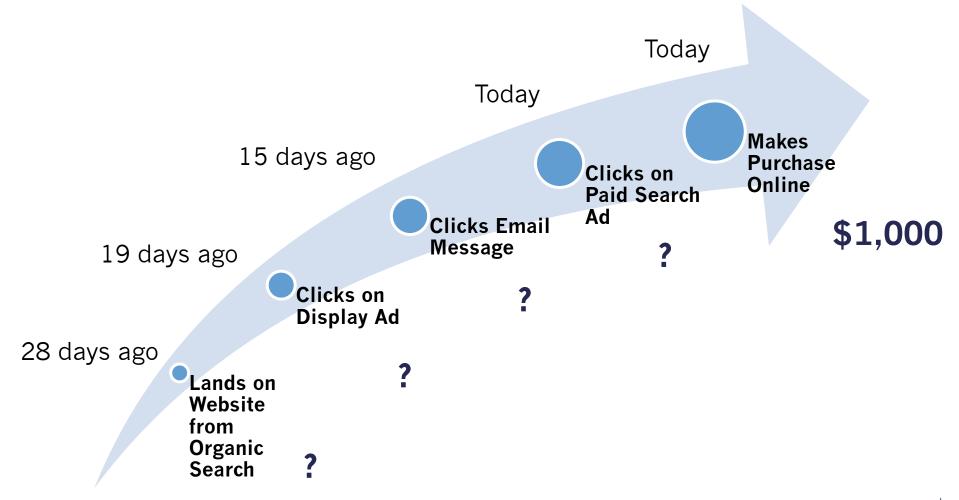




An Example Customer Journey



Value of a Click



Attribution

Attribution: the process of identifying a set of user actions ("events") across screens and touch points that contribute in some manner to a desired outcome, and then assigning value to each of these events.

source: iab

Lookback Window: the amount of time to include data from the action or click.

Example: 30 day lookback window means a click from 30 days ago will be included in the data, but 31 days will not.

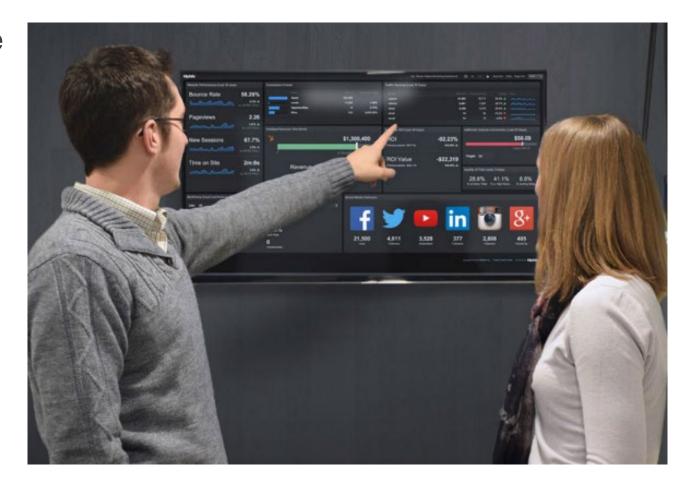


Segmentation



Purpose of a Dashboard

- Quickly and easily check performance
- Visualize changes to data over time
- Get out of Excel
- Make accessible for stakeholders
- Post in a public space, TV monitor
- PDF reports to easily email and share
- Gain insights and help influence good business decisions
- Achieve your business goals faster!





Thank You!

Questions?

