Digital ROI – What We Know

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Presentation to the Marketing Accountability Standards Board August 6 2009



Agenda

- Sources of Digital ROI Learning
 - Marketing Mix Modeling
 - Exposed/Unexposed Analysis
- Key Learning So Far
 - Marketing Mix Modeling
 - Exposed/Unexposed Analysis

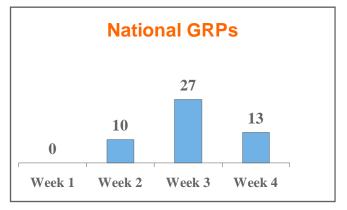


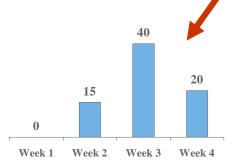
Computing Online Exposure by Consumer Group

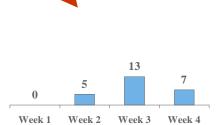
Online Advertising



Advertising delivered on Upscale websites







Upscale Store GRPs

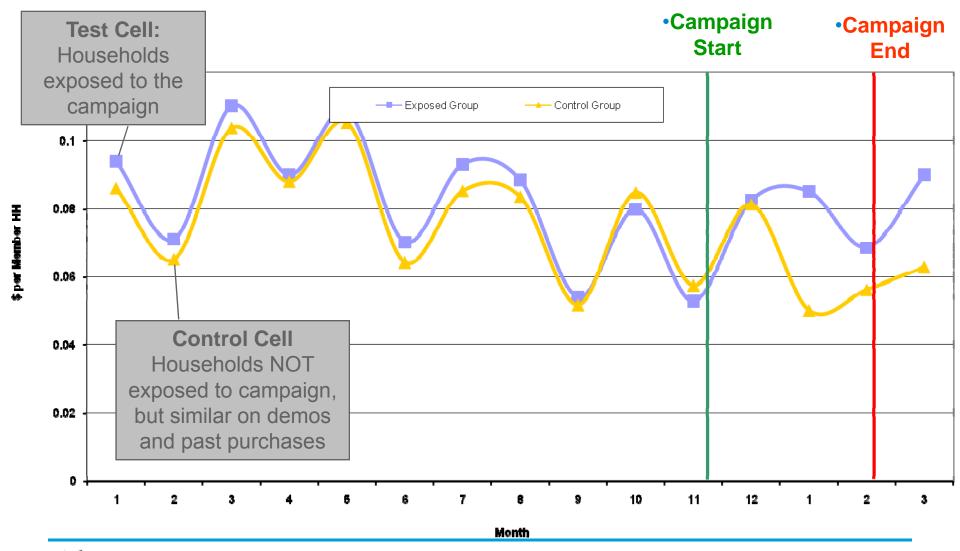


Downscale Store GRPs





The basics of the exposed/unexposed methodology

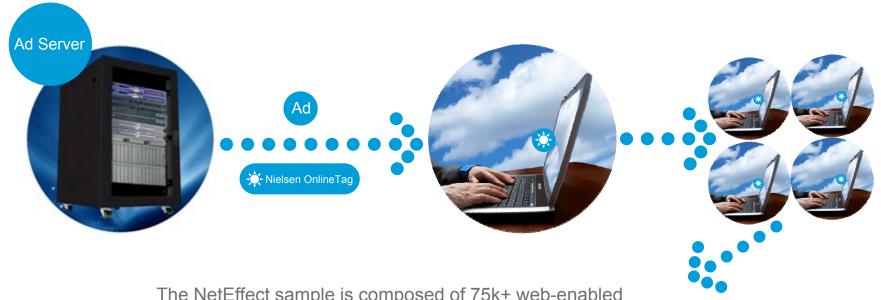




How Does NetEffect Work?

Nielsen Online's "tag" is embedded into each creative ad unit ...

"Tagged" ads are seen by millions – thousands of whom are in Nielsen's 'NetEffect' sample



The NetEffect sample is composed of 75k+ web-enabled Homescan households that provide us with their offline purchase behavior and demographics



NetEffect Control Sample Matching Variables

- Brand purchasing
- Category purchasing
- Competitor purchasing
- Deal purchasing propensity
- Coupon purchasing propensity
- Account (Retailer) Spending
- Total Spending



- Age
- Gender
- Age/Presence of Children
- Household Size
- Income
- Race
- Geographic Location
- Education
- Household Composition
- Occupation
- Employment Status
- County Size
- Spectra Framework
- Other Relevant Variables



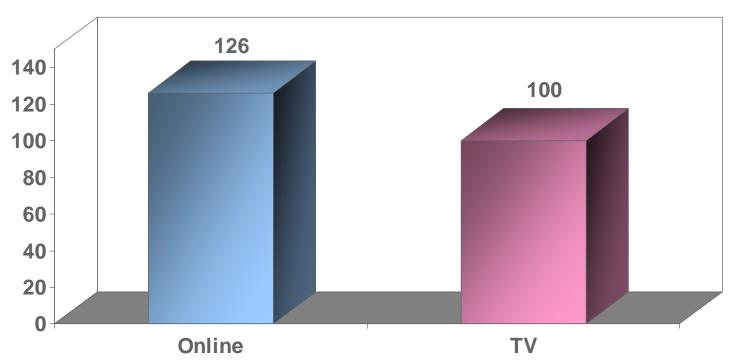
Learnings for Online Based on Marketing Mix Analyses

- TV still dominant spend, but online is growing
- Key components drive effectiveness:
 - Mix of websites
 - Content/creative
- Broadband advertising (video) can outperform TV and Banner Ads
- Low cost drives efficiency
- Short-term ROI for online is higher than TV in many cases



Online ROIs* are 26% higher than TV

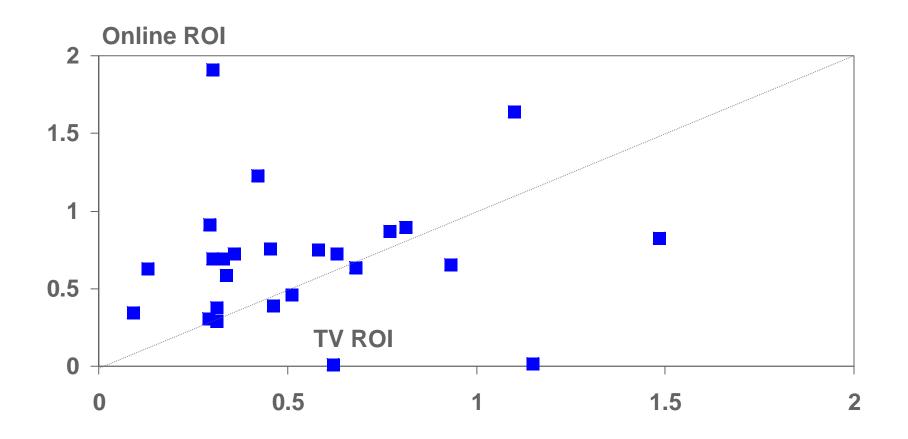
Online Payback Indexed to TV



^{*} ROIs based on mix modeling



Online ROIs uncorrelated with TV ROIs





The average campaign measured drove a 157 percent ROI*

Over 200 digital campaigns measured, averaging...



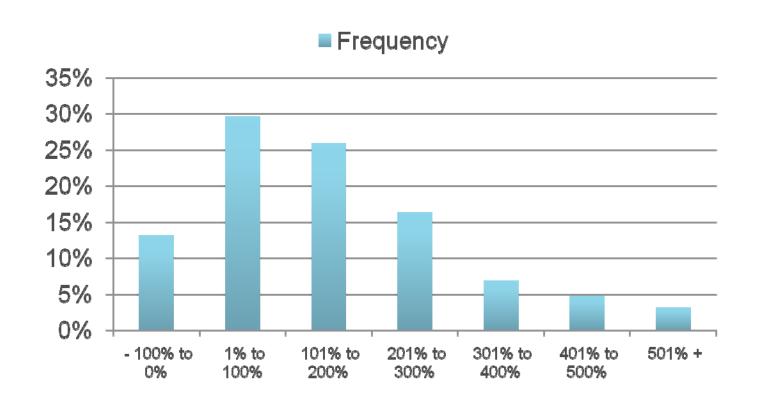
* ROI = (incremental sales driven by campaign/cost of campaign) -1

Summary of Results

- Average increase in sales = 32%
- Average short term incremental retail
 sales = \$1.1m
- Average ROI = 157%
- Average increase in penetration = 18%
- Average increase in buying rate = 14%
- Campaigns with sub zero ROI = 13%

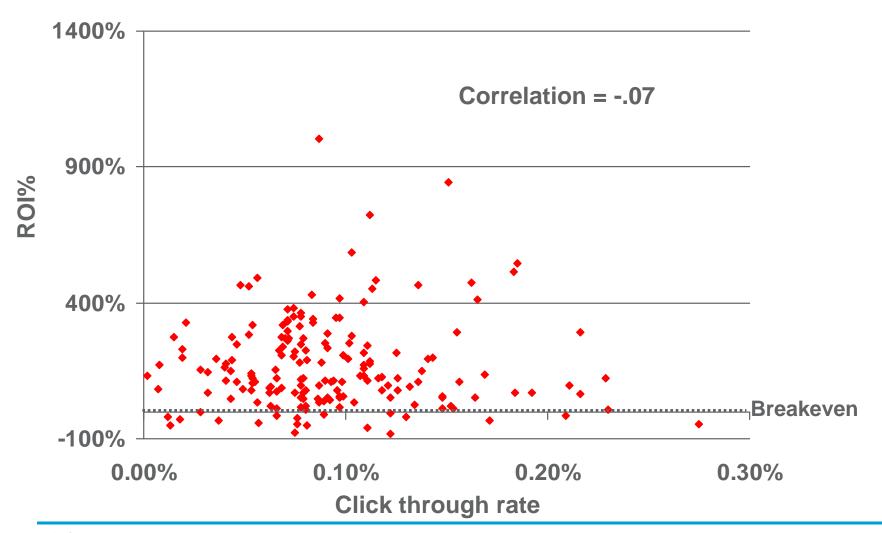


While ROI exceeds 100% in over half of the cases, it was negative in nearly 15%



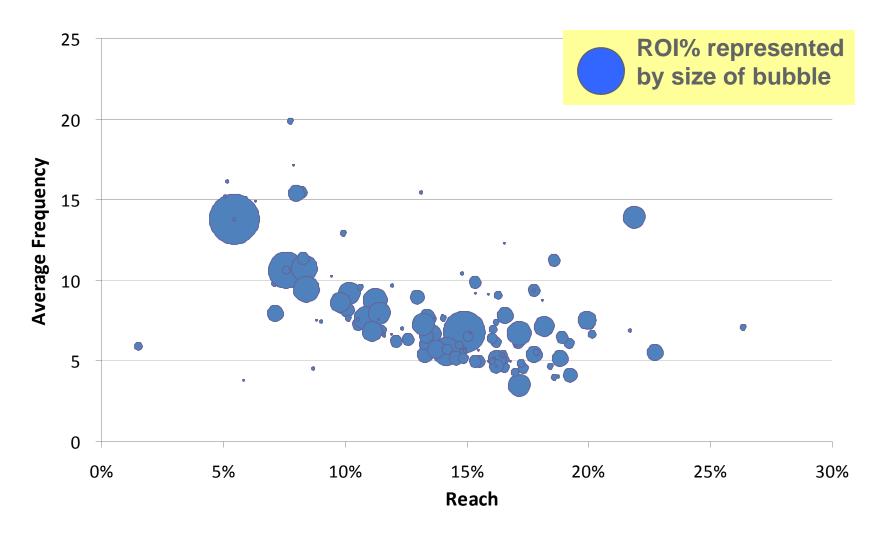


Don't get hung up on click through rates. There is no correlation between CTR and ROI%





Neither high reach nor frequency guarantees success

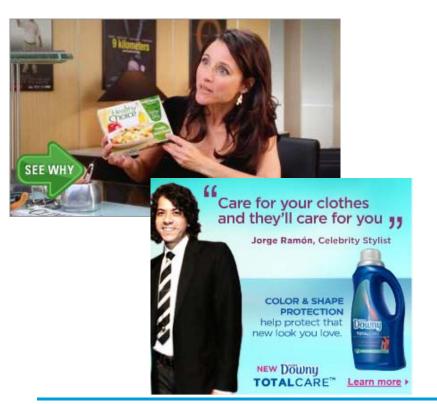




Promotional messaging drives higher ROI than brand equity messaging

Equity-only Campaigns

Average ROI = 143%



Campaigns with Promotions

Average ROI = 335%









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Appendix

ROIs look good across all CPG product categories, with beverages leading the pack

	Sales Lift	Sales Lift	ROI
	(Dollars)	(Percent)	(Percent)
Overall	\$1.1 m	32%	157%
отс	\$1.2 m	26%	173%
Beverage	\$1.2 m	23%	241%
Food	\$.9m	30%	122%
Gen. Merch. & Pet	\$1.1m	36%	185%
HBA	\$1.1m	33%	124%



Campaigns intended to extend existing brands drive more incremental sales, but lower ROI

Why? With line extensions it is easier to move the needle, but the sales consequences are less significant

Existing Brands

Average Sales Increase = 30%

Average ROI = 163%





Line Extensions

Average Sales Increase = 42%

Average ROI = 135%





Broadly bought brands enjoy higher ROI, but lower incremental sales levels than minimally penetrated brands

Why? With bigger brands it is easier to grow dollar sales than percentages of sales

	Avg Annual Penetration	Incremental Sales %	Average ROI
Low penetration	4%	37%	148%
Medium Penetration	12%	34%	142%
High Penetration	29%	27%	181%









Faster moving products also enjoy higher ROI, but lower incremental sales levels

Why? Faster PC products also tend to have higher penetration, and vice-versa

	PC Range	Incremental Sales %	Average ROI
Fast PC	<40	28%	237%
Moderate PC	40-60	30%	168%
Slow PC	>60	36%	129%



While online campaigns are more likely to drive increases in penetration than buying rate, advertisers should not be myopically focused on penetration

PENETRATION

How many buyers?

BUYING RATE

How much are they buying?









Of all measured campaign results:

58% had greater impact on penetration

39% had greater impact on <u>buying rate</u>

Of all measured campaign results:

Average increase in penetration is 18%

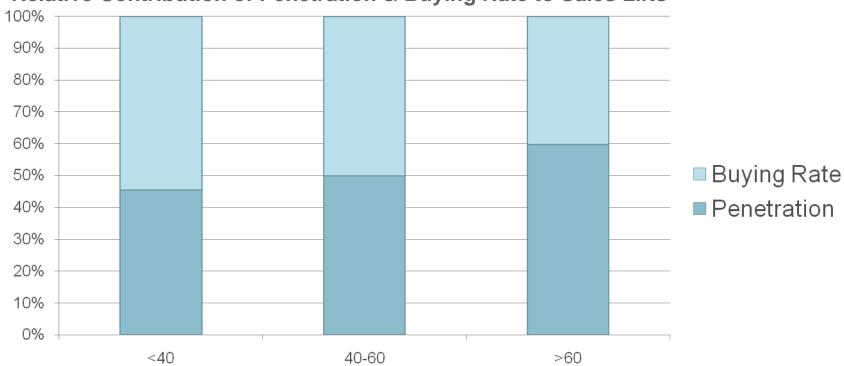
Average increase in buying rate is 14%



Buying rate becomes even more important as a product's purchase frequency increases

 Sales for products with greater average purchase occasions are more sensitive to fluctuations in buying rate

Relative Contribution of Penetration & Buying Rate to Sales Lifts





Going big does not substantially compromise campaign efficiency

Quintile	Average Impressions	Average ROI%	Average Sales Lift
1	142m	134%	32%
2	83m	171%	30%
3	69m	137%	35%
4	63m	163%	33%
5	57m	179%	32%



General Guidelines For Measuring Sales Impact of Online Sales Using NetEffect

 Assuming an 8-week campaign, frequency cap at 5 per user, and 60-day purchase cycle, offline sales impact measurement is possible with the following number of impressions:

Annual Brand Penetration	Number of Impressions
5%	175MM
10%	90MM
15%	60MM
20%	45MM

- If you have a particular brand or campaign in mind for NetEffect, we can provide a
 precise number of impressions needed once we have the specifics on campaign length,
 frequency, brand penetration and brand purchase cycle.
- Recent panel enhancements have reduced the number of impressions needed by 50%!

