Social Media strategies. Metrics. Class 5, Decoding Social Media

- 1. News
- 2. SM strategies
- 3. Metrics
- 4. Break
- 5. Student presentations and discussion
- 6. Next steps

The perils of social media as a career



MSNBC Twitter Manager Fired for Saying 'the Rightwing' Will Hate Interracial Cheerios Ad

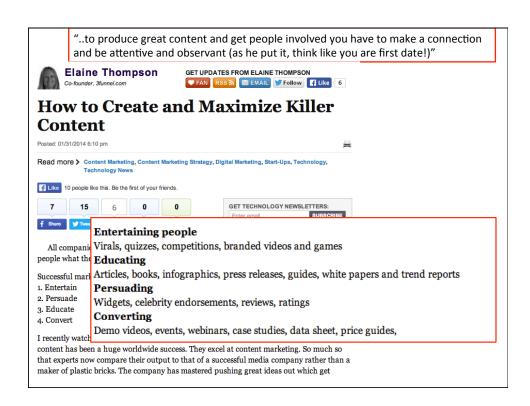
Apology barely accepted By Sam Thielman

January 30, 2014, 5:31 PM EST Television

Content is king – inspiring bloggers



http://www.jonloomer.com/ FB focus http://www.razorsocial.com/blog/ analytics http://socialmouths.com/blog/ applied http://www.postplanner.com/blog/ tactical http://dustn.tv/ story-telling http://dannybrown.me/blog/ content http://kimgarst.com/blog/ tactical http://ipnnstrends.com/ tools http://topdogsocialmedia.com/blog/ news http://simplymeasured.com/blog/ metrics



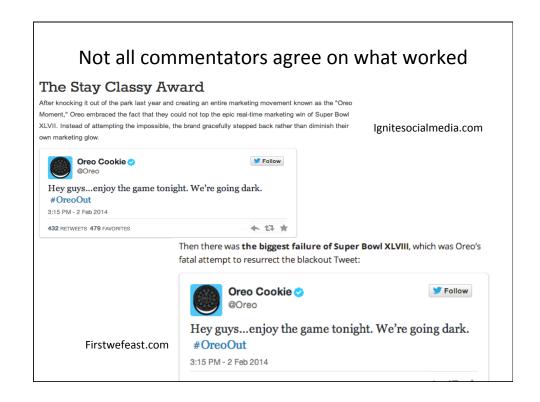
Superbowl social media review

Best Real-Time Marketing, or Real-Time Marketingish...

the daulty designent value responsed in animost very volumentical arrive during in the gain and with a field field to the other brand. Tild then sponsored the posts, keeping It high in feeds and beating the system of paying to sponsor the game. In what appeared to be the fastest real-time marketing of the night was actually a carefully planned and very well executed strategy to hijack Super Bowl buzz. The brand preemptively created and loaded the Vine videos to be responsive to leaked brand commercials. Overall, very smart and very successful.



- What worked, what didn't? From advertisers and non advertisers!
- Tide in focus:
 - Vine & Twitter combo

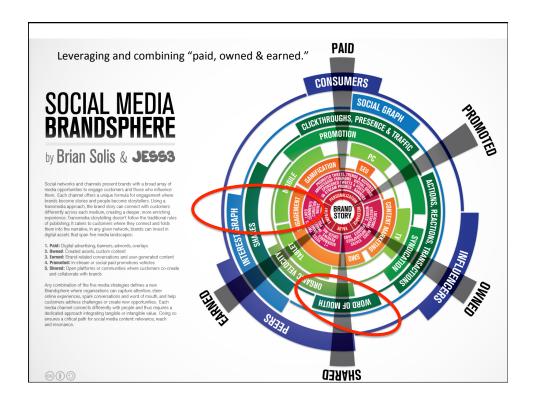


Context for strategies in SM

- In c3 we covered POST
 - Audience (people)
 - Objectives
- To-day: social media strategies

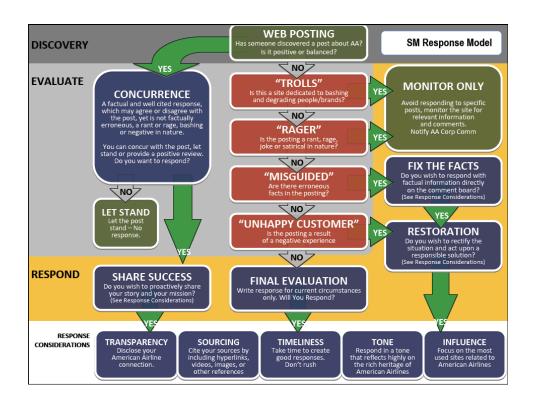
Social Media Strategies 1

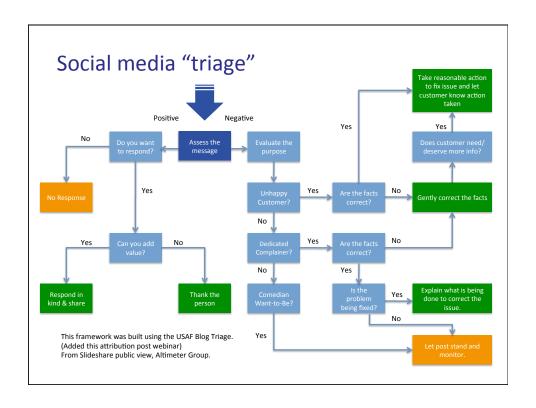
- Monitoring
- Responding
- Conversing
- Amplifying
- Building and sharing
 - Stimulating user generated content (UGC)
 - Helping the community to support itself



Monitoring

- Approaches to monitoring
- Reasons to monitor
- Possible outcomes
- Good and bad practice
- Triage methodology
- Manual vs. semi-automated





Responding

- Types of response to audience comments
- · Reasons to respond
- Possible outcomes
- Good and bad practice
- Tip: refer back to the "triage" monitoring chart which is the step before responding

Conversing

- Types of conversation (multiple exchanges)
- Reasons to converse
- Possible outcomes
- Good and bad practice

Amplifying

- What do we mean by "amplifying" a user message?
- Why do it?
- When?
- How?
- Good and bad practice.

Building and Sharing

- How is "building and sharing" different from "amplifying?"
- Significance?
- Good examples.

Stimulating User Generated Content

- When might you want to do this?
- Why?
- How?
- Pitfalls?
- · Good examples.

Engaging audiences in social conversations

- What are the similarities and differences in approaches from journalism and business in facilitating community content conversations
 - and what can they learn from each other?
 - Mixed student teams. 10 mins to work on this and then 10 mins of facilitated discussion.

Social Media Strategies 2 – a further dimension to aid planning

RaDaR

- Reach
- Depth
- Relationship
- Within your target audiences think about their loyalty or "stage in the journey" with you. This will influence the specific SM strategies that you choose to use.

Integrate Social into your Marketing RaDaR, Aug 7th 2013, Forrester

But Social Isn't Pulling Its Weight

Despite marketers' excitement about social media, many say the channel simply doesn't offer enough return on their investment (see Figure 3). The sobering reality is that nearly a decade into the era of social media, more social marketers are failing than succeeding. And, frighteningly, some companies fail with social media without even realizing it. In fact, many high-profile social "success stories" have turned out, on further examination, actually to be failures:

- Best Buy's famous engagement levels couldn't save its business. The electronics retailer encouraged
 its employees to engage on Twitter and heavily promoted its "Twelpforce" as a way for customers to get
 answers to their tech questions. Throughout 2009 and 2010, executives basked in praise from the likes of the
 Harvard Business Review (and yes, from Forrester too). (see endnote 5) But though the company's strategy
 generated lots of engagement, it generated too few sales. The result? While its employees were busy helping
 people on Twitter, the company was losing billions and stores were closing down. By 2012, Best Buy's CEO
 and CMO found themselves looking for new jobs. (see endnote 6)
- Pepsi's bold move collected lots of votes but not enough sales. In 2010, the No. 2 soft drink brand cut
 its Super Bowl ad budget and instead made social media the centerpiece of its marketing strategy. The
 Refresh Project let customers choose which community renewal programs should receive grant money and
 generated more than 80 million votes in its first year. The campaign was celebrated as an unqualified
 success for social-media-led marketing until the sales numbers came in. Despite remarkable engagement
 rates, Pepsi was losing market share. By the end of 2010, Pepsi's sales had fallen behind those of CocaCola's Diet Coke for the first time ever. (see endnote 7)

If you want to support this life cycle, you'll need to start looking at the world the way your customers do: as an ongoing sequence of reach channels, depth channels, and relationship channels.



Forrester (link in Speaker notes)

- Depth channels tell your product's story. Your website, your stores and your salespeople serve a common purpose: to give your customers and prospects the detail they're seeking when they explore your product, and to guide them to a purchase.
- Relationship channels serve your existing customers. Most of the people who sign up for your mailing lists or follow you in social media are existing, satisfied customers. These channels aren't about attracting new audiences or directly driving sales they're about staying in touch with your biggest fans.
- Reach channels get you into the consideration set. Word-of-mouth and unbranded searches are the two channels your customers use most to discover products followed by traditional channels like TV ads and in-store displays. Your purpose for using these tools is to encourage customers to explore your offering in greater depth.

The Solution: Integrate Social Into Your Marketing RaDaR

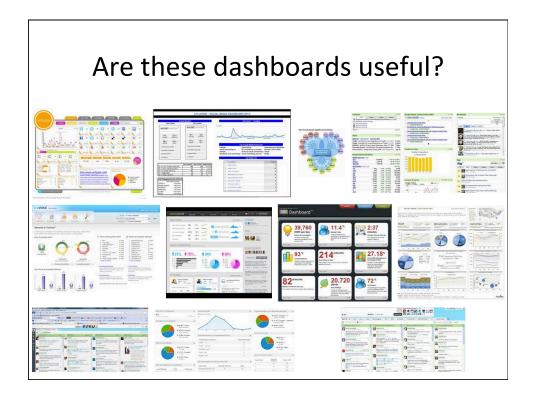
To succeed with social media, marketers must understand how it supports each part of the customer journey — not just offering engagement but also enabling discovery and supporting exploration and purchase. In fact, social marketing tools and tactics can offer value at every stage of the <u>customer life cycle</u> and can support reach and depth and relationship — the three layers of what Forrester calls the marketing RaDaR (see Figure 4): (see

- Social reach tactics help people discover your brands, products, and promotions. People can't
 discover what you're selling if they're never exposed to it and that requires you to use tactics that help
 your messages reach your target audience. Most people say the No. 1 way they learn about new brands,
 products, and services is from friends and family and that paid ads can create discovery as well. (see
 endnote 12) And there are social tactics that can help on those two fronts: Both word-of-mouth (WOM)
 marketing and paid social advertising can deliver reach for your marketing programs.
- Social depth tactics help prospects explore and buy your products. Your audience is looking for depth
 when they explore your offerings. And the place to which people most commonly turn for such detailed
 information is a brand's own website. Weaving social tools into your own site including blogs and
 communities as well as ratings and reviews can extend the site's value beyond run-of-the-mill product
 specifications by offering detail about what your brand stands for and exposing prospects to real customer
 experiences.
- Social relationship tactics build stronger engagement with your best customers. After people buy
 from a company, there are many ways they stay in touch and they frequently prefer relationship channels
 such as email, postal mail, and loyalty programs. But social has a valuable role to play here, too: In particular,
 branded profiles on public social sites such as Facebook, LinkedIn, and Twitter can foster stronger
 relationships with the customers you've already acquired.

	Reach	Depth	Relationship
Monitoring			
Responding			
Conversing			
Amplifying			
Building & Sharing			

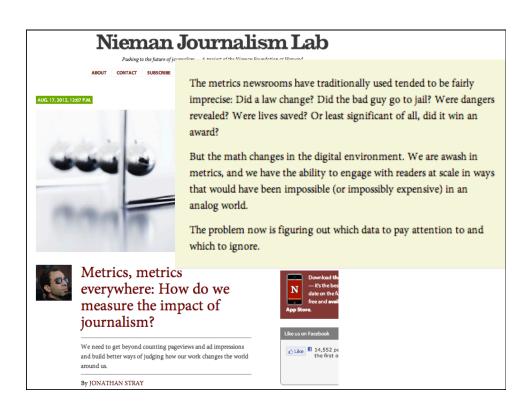
Exercise: although these concepts are presented from a commercial perspective they have high relevance to the media and non-profit SM situation.

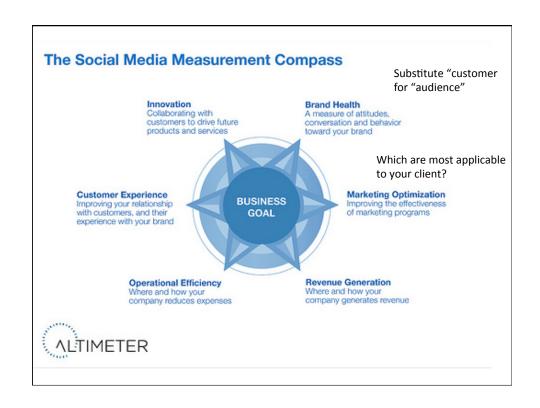
What are the implications for planning for your client? Where will you focus and why?

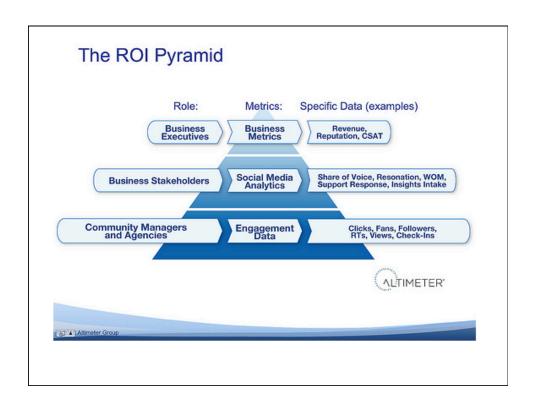


Metrics & Performance Dashboards

- What to measure?
- · Easy versus useful.
- How to measure it?
- Direct and combination. Ratios & comparisons.
- How to report it to different stakeholders?
- Different people want different information. Who wants what and why?
- ROI vs. ROO.
- Return on investment (\$) vs. Return on Objective.







Metrics and Performance Dashboards

- What will you measure and why?
- What will you choose not to measure?
- How will you use what you measure for reporting to different stakeholder groups?
 - Exercise in project teams: 10 mins to work on this and then 10 mins of facilitated discussion.



Presentations on social tools

- Exercise based on initial 4 student presentations -
- Which audiences, objectives and strategies would these platforms work well for? And which would they work less well for? Why?

Next steps

- Client project proposals and feedback
- Class 6 (Feb 11th)
- Week 7 no class reading week
- Week 8: applied class on client projects