



# Two Circles

**Partnership Analyst Case Study** 

**Assignee**Christian Granados



# Agenda

PI Problem Statement & Business Value

P2 Cleaning, Standardization & EDA

P3 Summative Takeaways

P4 Insights



# Problem Statement

Create a comprehensive database for ingesting, standardizing, and modeling disparate datasets.



# Business Value

#### Partnership Value

Supports analysis that can communicates partnership value

#### Inform Decisions

Guide future partnership campaigns and marketing decisions

#### Reference Point

Measuring growth overtime
is only possible with
historical data

Effective Partnerships Yield Long-Term, Steady Income

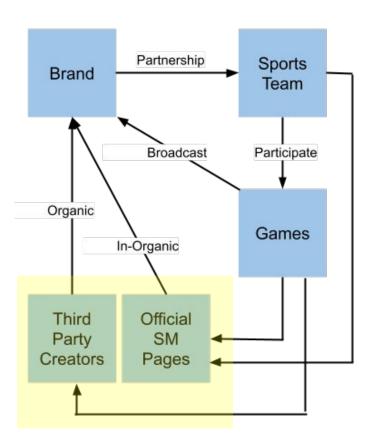


# Questions?

## Social Media Dataset

- Sources of data are either first (54%) or third party (46%)
- Stretches across Facebook, Twitter, and Youtube
- Majority of posts are Photos and Videos on Twitter (96%)







## Social Media Dataset

feed\_name is either 'owned' or 'earned'

Third-party content has less granularity of data.

exposure\_id is not unique for each post — Details a unique brand on a post, not a unique instance of branding.

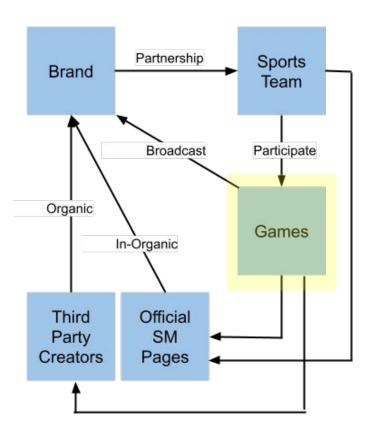
The data are time series

For each post and brand exposure, analytics are captured at multiple points in time.

### Broadcast Dataset

- Details branding exposure from broadcast games on streaming services.
- QIMV is externally calculated and used to discount raw impressions
- When joined to Social Media
   Dataset, skews result heavily right







# Questions?



## Joining Datasets

Broadcast dataset was manipulated to join onto the Social Media Dataset

Partner\_Exposure\_Date, Snapshot\_Date created from Date

Seasons column dropped

Assets, Games, & Partner columns standardized and snake\_cased between the tables

Exposure\_Impressions renamed to Impressions

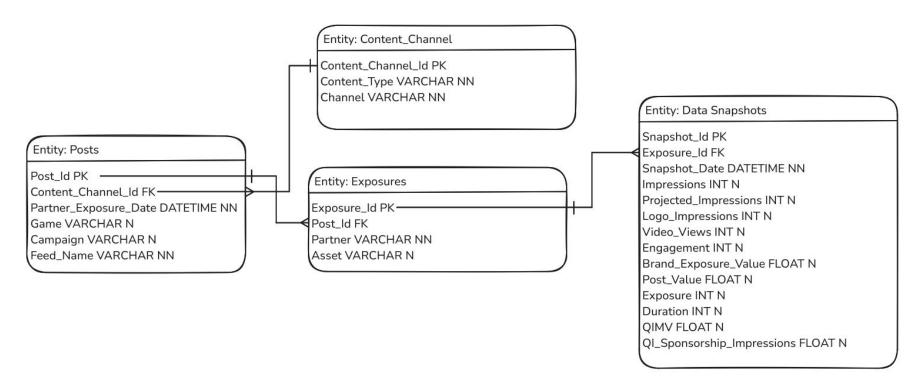
Sponsorship\_Impressions renamed to Video\_Views

Static columns channel, content\_type, and feed\_name added

Exposure\_Id unique to each row & Post\_Id unique for each game

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### Data Model



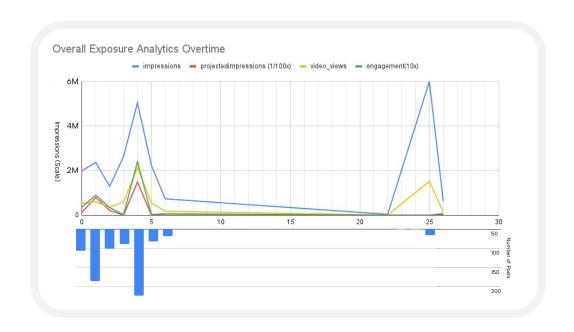


# Questions?

#### P3: Summative Takeaways



# When do most sponsorships take place?

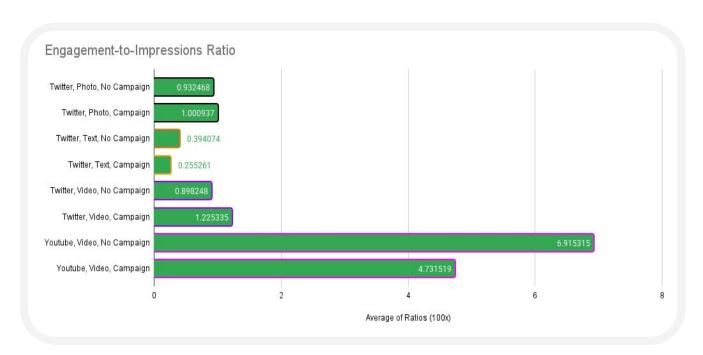


- Season start has low engagement compared to start of year
- Main influx of attention is start of January and February
- Efficiency in start of year is lower than end of year

#### P3: Summative Takeaways

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# Campaign Effectiveness



- Campaigns have a significant effect on Twitter
- Youtube engagement is multitudes higher than Twitter
- Longer-form content more engaging?

#### P4: Insights



# Does asset type affect final Post Value?

Use Linear Regression with One-Hot encoded asset types and highest frequency column as the reference category.

Cannot guarantee parametric assumptions.

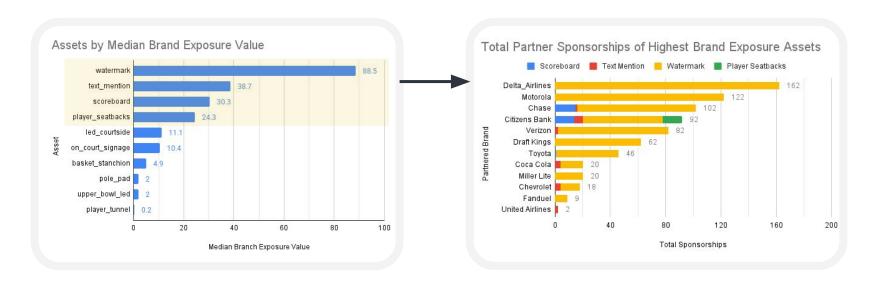
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	686.0147	160.065	4.286	0.000	372.073	999.957
impressions	0.0114	0.002	6.122	0.000	0.008	0.015
engagement	0.0909	0.095	0.953	0.341	-0.096	0.278
logoimpressions	0.0555	0.001	39.002	0.000	0.053	0.058
asset_LED Courtside	15.7401	240.491	0.065	0.948	-455.945	487.425
asset_On Court Signage	311.8347	241.970	1.289	0.198	-162.751	786.421
asset_Pole Pad	-32.1712	233.800	-0.138	0.891	-490.733	426.391
asset_Scoreboard	2296.4024	743.086	3.090	0.002	838.959	3753.846
asset_Seatbacks	-285.9638	913.861	-0.313	0.754	-2078.356	1506.428
asset_Upper Bowl LED	-566.2115	550.668	-1.028	0.304	-1646.258	513.835
asset_Watermark	-2250.2639	181.343	-12.409	0.000	-2605.939	-1894.589

- Coefficients and t-values are calculated relatively to the reference category
- Statistical non-significance ≠ no effect
- Upper Bowl LED and Watermark has a significant penalty compared to the rest

#### P4: Insights

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# What brand purchase the highest exposure assets?



- Highest exposure but not necessarily highest value or efficiency
- Less price sensitive?



# Appendix

#### P5: Appendix

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# Social Media - Feature Relationships

