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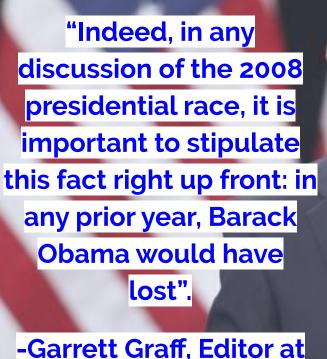
Background Timeline - 2008 Elections



Obama is the Democratic underdog running against party big-names such as Hillary Clinton, John Edwards, John Kerry, and Howard Dean.

The Republican party had two strong and well-known candidates: John McCain and Rudy Giuliani.

The other candidates from both the Republican and Democratic parties had spent considerable time building their brands and support on a national scale.



-Garrett Graff, Editor at Washington Magazine



What was going on in 2008

- Twitter: fastest growing social network in the U.S.
- Facebook: becomes the "go to" all ages networking platform
- Youtube: videos become more popular and sought after. Youtube also launches Youtube Insight for analytics.

- Going Viral: companies realized
 that the secret to going viral was
 "the result of human reaction to
 connecting with funny, emotional
 or empathetic content
- Customer Feedback:
 collaboration and real-time
 feedback completely changed
 how companies interact and
 engage with consumers (push vs.
 pull)

Interactive Media

While competitors used interactive media as a tactic, the Obama campaign used it as their strategy.

"The Obama campaign broke the mold for every major measurable campaign statistic, especially the three that matter the most: volunteers, money-raised, and votes garnered".

Obama vs. McCain 2008 Presidential Campaign

Here are some comparisons between the Illinois Democrat and Republican rival John McCain:



FACEBOOK SUPPORTERS

Obama: 2,800,000+ McCain: 620,000+



TWITTER FOLLOWERS

Obama: 122,000+ McCain: 4,900+



MYSPACE FRIENDS

Obama: 870,000+ McCain: 225,400+



YOUTUBE VIDEOS

Obama: 1,821 McCain: 330



FLICKR PHOTOS

Obama: 50,435 McCain: 95



GOOGLE SEARCHES

Obama: 71,000,000 McCain: 61,800,000

The Bennett Law Firm, P.C.

Bob Bennett (5)

The Strategy



The Obama team embraced and capitalized on the growth of interactive media by creating a cross-platform, cross-channel strategy that was unlike anything done before in the political sphere.

This allowed voters to "get to know" this candidate in a more intimate way, while maintaining a consistent and authentic message.

Using this strategy, the 2008 Obama campaign raised more money, gained more volunteers, and received more votes than his major competitors.

This strategy also brought in a new crowd of voters that politicians had never been able to reach before: *young adults*.

Rules of New Media

- 1. Interactive Media is NOT an extension of the proverbial soapbox, but it IS a platform to mobilize people
- 2. Execution trumps early adoption
- Consistency across channels, platforms, and offline is vital to a successful strategy
- Authenticity is like oxygen. Without it, your interactive media strategy will suffocate
- The conversation must be "two-way", otherwise your message will be filtered as white noise
- "Viral" is NOT a viable and controllable strategy, but rather it is the exponential web 2.0 effect of a well executed campaign

Media Performance using GRP

- GRP: the sum of ratings achieved by a specific media vehicle or the percentage of a target audience reached by an advertisement.
 - Used to evaluate the performance of traditional advertisements
- Two important dimensions: Reach and Frequency
- McCain and Clinton performed close to par with Obama on Reach; Obama Campaign differentiated themselves with Frequency.
 - Consistent message no matter what media channel
 - If you took in many channels, it increased the frequency

YouTube (BIG)

Launched campaign YouTube channel on September 5, 2006.

- User Generated Content: cost free, wanted to take advantage of that
- You can't just "go viral"
- It's a cheap way of marketing and leveraging content
- Showcase the difference between Obama and his competitors
- Provided arena for engagement for Obama supporters
- SEO!!!



YouTube (cont.)

Interactive media was only a tactic for McCain broke three important rules of media It was a full blown strategy for Obama. strategy:



- 1- Used YouTube as an extension of his soapbox,didn't use it to reach new voters, direct the to site and mobilize them
- 2- Didn't engage in a two-way conversation like Obama did, thus his supporters didn't feel compelled and engaged in creating viral moments.
- 3- Thought going viral was a strategic initiative, not an effect:

Video examples:





Social Networking and Direct Messaging

- 1- Regardless of the social network, the whole profile was complete
- 2- Created groups wherever possible
- 3- Links to other platforms whenever possible, creating a tightly knit wep
- 4- Use combination of text, images, and videos in posts

KEY TAKEAWAY: BE CONSISTENT HOES



The Big Star: BarackObama.com



BarackObama.com

With the internet becoming a much more prevalent source for everything, Obama and his campaign team created "The Queen Bee": BarackObama.com

One stop shop for everything Obama related - News, videos, blogs, etc. Created a platform for e-commerce, which fueled online donations

Chris Hughes, a co-founder of Facebook, developed an entire social network within the site, allowing for blogging, video sharing, personal profiles and more

Allowed for people to "take matters into their own hands" by creating a way for volunteers to get involved. This was done by adding do-it-yourself event planning tools, voter registration interface, a polling station locator, communication tools to help create and find events, and so much more.

BarackObama.com (cont.)

A state of the art phone banking system was implemented. This banking system would identify 20 voters who were thought to be on the fence that shared a similar demographic profile as their caller. There were also a multitude of scripts that allowed for the caller to relate and try to transition what was going on in the potential voters head, into an actual vote. The tool also lets users share some of the campaign details, help people register to vote, find polling stations, and then would record the outcomes of those calls.

Each caller was also rated on an activity index that was viewable by anybody on the inside.



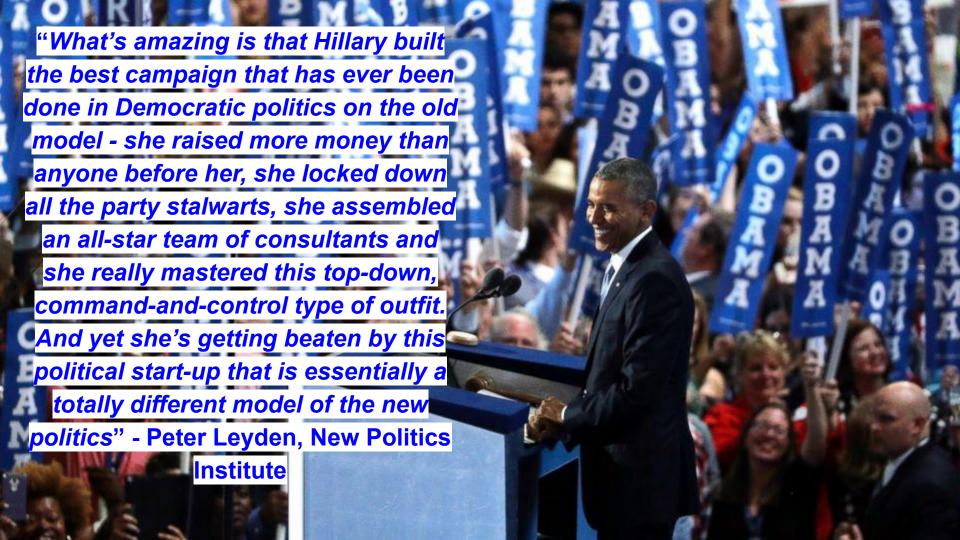
BarackObama.com (cont.)

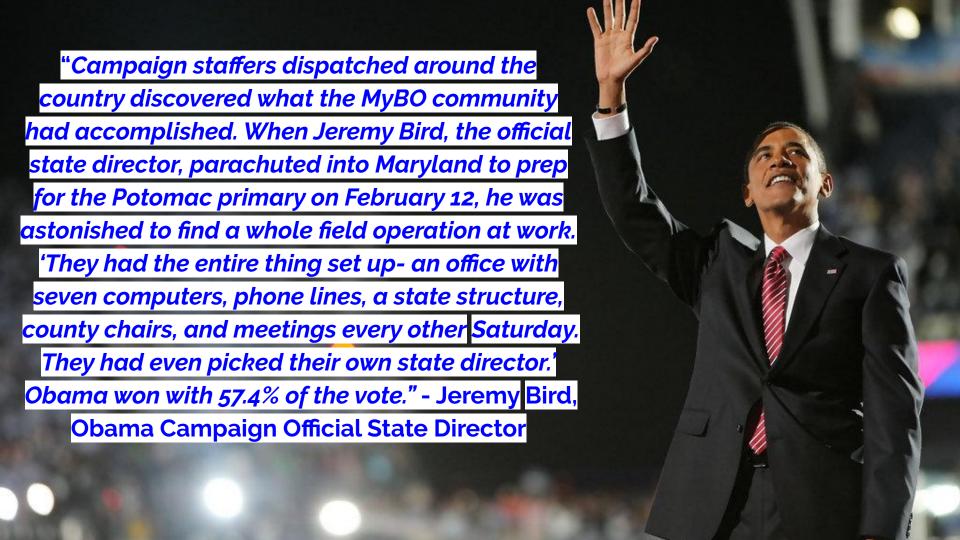
Obama didn't know the value of the website truly until he lost the New Hampshire primary. However, he hadn't realized yet the true potential that was brewing within the integrated social network.

Even while Obama was understaffed during the primaries, the availability and the versatility of the website had allowed for an extensive list of eager volunteers to take matters into their own hands.

They were amazed to find that through the social networking tools available on my.barackobama.com, supporters had already self organized, planned caucus meetings, and rallied to promote Obama's candidacy in their neighborhoods and communities.

"All of a sudden, it made a difference that we have 60 really organized groups in Kansas, a caucus state. And a hugely active Boise for Obama group," Hughes recalls.





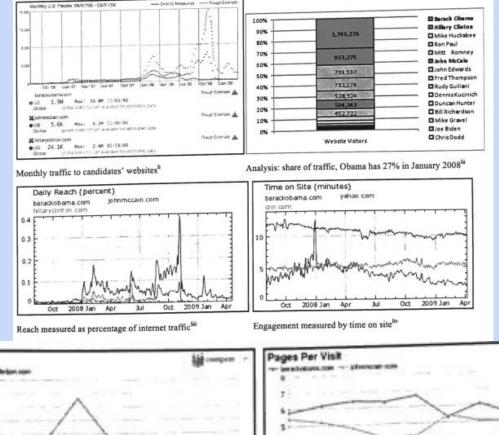
BarackObama.com - Metrics

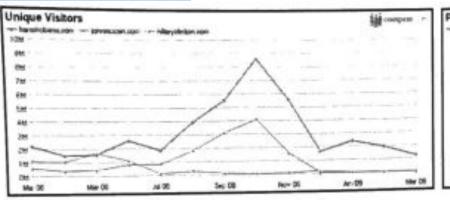
Barack Obama was a success by all the traditional web metrics: reach/unique visitors and engagement.

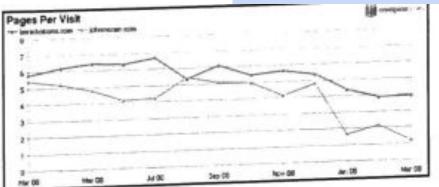
His engagement peaked immediately before the election at 9M for the month of October, the ideal time for a fury of energy, fundraising, and education about the candidate.

BarackObama.com was ranked within the top 1000 websites, due to the amount of traffic throughout the months leading up to the election.

By January 2008, Obama owned 27% of share in total traffic to all presidential candidate websites combined





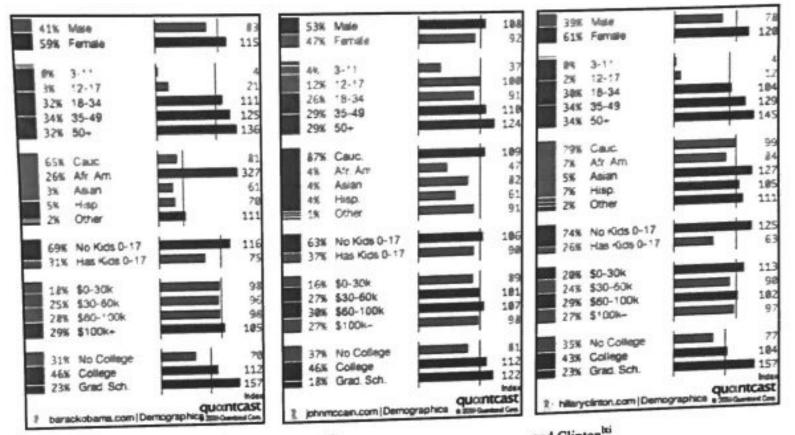


BarackObama.com - Metrics (cont.)

Managed to build both a strong base of loyal followers, while also maintaining high traffic volume of users. This demonstrates the success of achieving both depth and breadth with the website and the larger digital media platform.

The type of users that visit BarackObama.com are a major detail when it comes to the success of the website and the engagement it was able to create.

Obama's website disproportionally attracted a female audience across a wide range of ages skewing slightly older with a high proportion of high salaried professionals, childless individuals, and African Americans. This would suggest that he is attracting a diverse group to his campaign. Traffic to McCain's website suggests that he was less appealing to a broader audience, as his demographic heavily favored the upper end of the age demographic, men, and caucasians.



Demographic statistics for Obama^{la},

McCainb,

and Clinton bi

BarackObama.com - Monetization and Impact

Obama raised three quarters of a billion dollars, making this the first ever billion dollar election (combined total between all candidates).

On BarackObama.com, web visitors created over 2 million profiles, over 200,000 user initiated events were planned through the website and executed across the country, 35,000 community groups were created, 400,000 blogs have been written, and 70,000 personal fundraising pages netted \$30 million. Over 3 million people contributed online.

Key Takeaways

Barack Obama could not have won the election without the internet-based donations and volunteer mobilization engine he created. Obama found a way to balance both ends of the spectrum, by harnessing the power of the long-tail and in the process, they proved that small donors can carry an election.

This election and through the actions of Obama and his campaign team provide powerful lessons that are applicable to businesses, non-profits, and politicians alike:

- 1. Social networking is here to stay. Figure out your business and its goals and tap into the new digital version of social interaction if you wish to thrive
- Different people and different demographics use different ways of communication
 You should use all of them to avoid failure
- 3. Challenge yourself and your organization to experiment
- Finally, whatever business you are in, be sure to utilize the six rules of new media execution

