

e-commerce

business. technology. society.

eighth edition

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Chapter 7

E-commerce Advertising

Video Ads: Shoot, Click, Buy

Class Discussion

- What advantages do video ads have over traditional banner ads?
- Where do sites such as YouTube fit in to a marketing strategy featuring video ads?
- What are some of the challenges and risks of placing video ads on the Web?

Do you think Internet users will ever develop "blindness" towards video ads as well?

Actiontuners.com

Action Tuners



TUNING HAS NEVER BEEN THIS EASY!

Just plug in your guitar to the tuner, choose your string, and the String

Master Robotic Guitar Tuner will actually tune your guitar for you! Don't

revolutionary in the fact that anyone can tune their quitar regardless of skill

believe me? Watch the video! It's that simple. This guitar tuner is

String Mas

Automatic Guitar Tuner

New Invention Tunes the guitar for you.

String Master

robotic Guitar tuner Operates on one new 9-volt Alkaline Battery. Works on any six string electric or acoustic guitar with an Domestic(US) output for a guitar cord. Acoustic quitars without built in pick-ups require acoustic guitar adapter. (sold separatley.)

Suggested retail: \$99.95 Purchase it direct for only: \$49.95!

ADD TO CART

level, and be in perfect tune every time.

The String Master

Bench Test Results

Guitar Player Magazine

Kudos Easy to use: Powerful motor. Concerts: None

Suggested retail: Wherether you're looking for a tuner \$16.95 or an electric string winder, or you Through this just enjoy clever gadgets and gizmae, the String Macter is leade of

0.02/0.24 Ped Gode & Mick & My Ulray / Mick Store

Robotic Guitar Tuner

Click Below for Video Demo!

Real Player: dial up -Broadband Windows Media: dial up - broadband

Accoustic Guitar microphone adapter

Learning Objectives

- Identify the major forms of online marketing communications
- Understand the costs and benefits of online marketing communications
- Discuss the ways in which a Web site can be used as a marketing communications tool

Marketing Communications

Two main purposes:

- Sales—promotional sales communications
- Branding—branding communications

Online marketing communications

- Takes many forms
- Online ads, e-mail, public relations, Web sites

WHAT'S NEW IN ONLINE ADVERTISING 2011–2012

TREND

IMPACT

Online advertising grows as a share of the total advertising budget, at the expense of traditional media. Online advertising spending increases by 20% to \$31.3 billion, and now constitutes about 20% of all advertising spending, while advertising in traditional media is relatively flat.

Social advertising expands.

Social media ad spending grows 55% to over \$3 billion. Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn dominate the social ad platform, with MySpace fading from its previous prominence.

Mobile and local advertising expands.

Mobile ad spending grows 48% to \$1.1 billion. Local advertising accounts for about 60% of this amount. Apple and Google dominate the mobile platform.

Search engine advertising continues to be the dominant form of online advertising, but rate of growth is slowing somewhat compared to other formats. Search engine advertising spending increases to over \$14 billion, almost twice the size of the display banner ad format (\$7.6 billion).

Display ad marketing continues strong growth as new ad platforms appear on social sites and mobile platforms.

Display advertising grows by 22% to \$7.6 billion, with 1 trillion display ads shown. Over 30% appear on social sites.

New ad formats emerge.

The simple banner display ad, in all its forms, gives way to an explosion in rich media, video, app ads, and game ads.

Targeted advertising based on behavioral tracking expands rapidly.

Behavioral tracking is used in over 60% of all display ads. The ideal of showing ads at the right time, to the right person, comes closer to realization.

Privacy disputes grow.

The online advertising industry is challenged by growing public and congressional resistance to behavioral targeting.

Apple and Google compete for dominance in the mobile ad market.

Both Apple and Google purchase firms with strong mobile advertising platforms.

Metrics become more challenging.

Social network and mobile advertising require new metrics for measuring impact.

Online Advertising

- Paid message on Web site, online service or other interactive medium, such as interactive messaging
- \$31.3 billion in 2011 (see next Fig.)
- Advantages:
 - Internet is where audience is moving
 - Ad targeting: Ability to target ads to narrow segments and track performance in almost real time
 - Greater opportunities for interactivity

Disadvantages:

- * Cost vs. benefit
- How to adequately measure results
- Supply of good venues to display ads

Online Advertising from 2003–2015

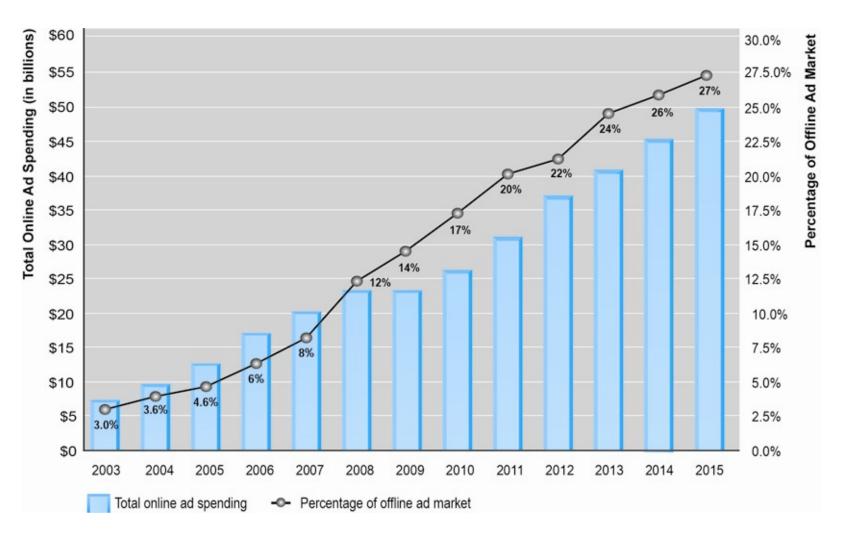


Figure 7.1, Page 472

SOURCES: Based on data from eMarketer, Inc., 2011a

Forms of Online Advertisements

- Display ads (banners and pop-ups)
- Rich media ads
- Video ads
- Search engine advertising
- Mobile and local advertising
- Referrals (affiliate relationship marketing)
- E-mail marketing
- Online catalogs
- Social network, blog, app, and game advertising

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ONLINE ADVERTISING SPENDING FOR SELECTED FORMATS (IN BILLIONS)

FORMAT	2011	2015	% C H A N G E
Search	14.38	21.53	50%
Banner ads	7.61	11.73	54%
Classifieds	3.00	4.29	43%
Video	2.16	7.11	229%
Rich media	1.66	1.68	1%
Lead generation	1.45	1.52	5%
Sponsorships	0.91	1.47	62%
E-mail	0.16	0.18	13%
Total	31.3	49.51	58%

based on data from eMarketer, Inc., 2011, used with permission Copyright ©2012 Pearson Education, publishing as Prentice Hall

Display Ads

Banner ads

- Rectangular box linking to advertiser's Web site
- Interactive Advertising Bureau (IAB) guidelines
 - e.g., full banner is 468 x 60 pixels, 13K

Pop-up ads

- Appear without user calling for them
- Provoke negative consumer sentiment
- * Twice as effective as normal banner ads, since users unintentionally click on the ads while trying to close them
- Pop-under ads: Open beneath browser window

Leaderboard 728 x 90 pixels

Half Page Ad 300 x 600 pixels Wide Skyscraper 160 x 600 pixels Medium Rectangle 300 x 250 pixels

Rectangle 180 x 150 pixels

Button 2 120 x 60 pixels

Micro Bar 88 x 31 pixels

Rich Media Ads

- Use Flash, DHTML, Java, JavaScript
- About 5% of all online advertising expenditures
- Tend to be more about branding
- Boost brand awareness by 10%
- Interstitials
- Superstitials

Video Ads

- Fastest growing form of online advertising
- IAB standards
 - Linear video ad
 - Non-linear video ad
 - In-banner video ad
 - In-text video ad

Summarized in next Table

Ad placement

- Advertising networks, e.g. DoubleClick
- Advertising exchanges
- Banner swapping

TABLE 7.3	TYPES OF VIDEO ADS		
FORMAT	DESCRIPTION	WHEN USED	USED WITH
Linear video ad	Pre-roll; takeover; ad takes over video for a certain period of time	Before, between, after video	Text, banners, rich media video player skins
Non-linear video ad	Overlay; ad runs at same time as video content and does not take over full screen	During, over, or within video	
In-banner video ad	Rich media; ad is triggered within banner, may expand outside banner	Within Web page, generally surrounded by content	None
In-text video ad	Rich media; ad is delivered when user mouses over relevant text	Within Web page, identified as a highlighted word within relevant content	None

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Search Engine Advertising

- One of fastest growing (see next Fig.) and most effective forms of online marketing communications
- 46% of online ad spending in 2011
- Types:
 - ❖ Paid inclusion or rank (see next 2nd Fig.)
 - Inclusion in search results
 - Sponsored link areas
 - Keyword advertising (see next 3rd Fig.)
 - Merchants buy keywords through bidding for ranking and visibility of their ads on search result page
 - Ads are ranked in terms of money paid by advertiser and site's popularity
 - e.g., Google AdWords, Yahoo PrecisionMatch, Microsoft adCenter
 - Network keyword advertising (context advertising)
 - e.g., Google AdSense, Yahoo ContentMatch

FIGURE 7.3

SEARCH ENGINE MARKETING REVENUES

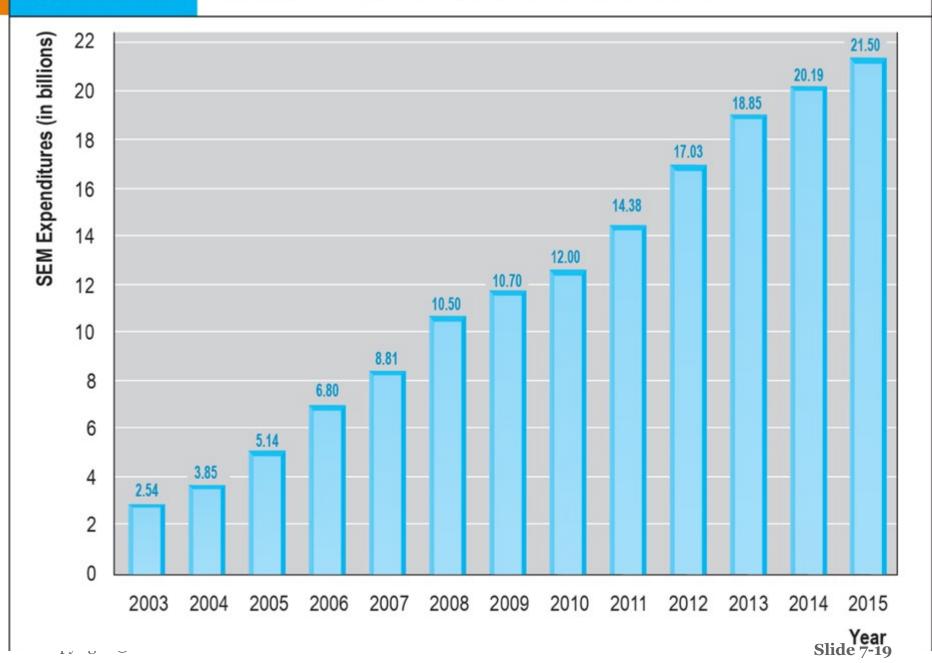
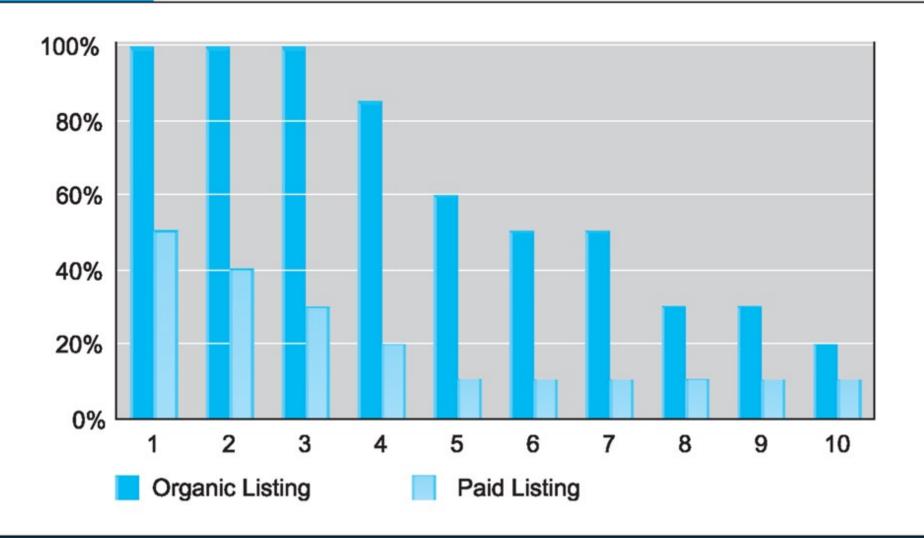
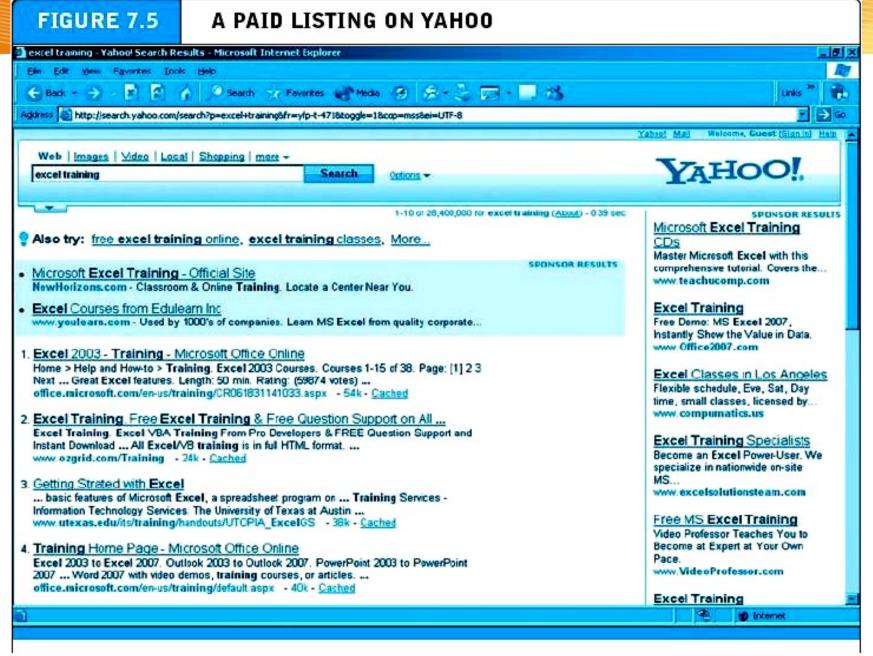


FIGURE 7.4

THE IMPORTANCE OF RANK FOR CUSTOMER VIEWING BY TYPE OF SEARCH





A search on "Excel training" on Yahoo's search engine brings up a list of companies that have paid for their inclusion and placement on the search results list.

Search Engine Advertising (cont.)

- Nearly ideal targeted marketing
- Social search
 - ❖ Google's +1, Facebook's Like
- Issues:
 - Disclosure of paid inclusion and placement practices: 62% users unaware of difference between paid and unpaid search engine results
 - Link farms: group of Web sites that link to one another, thus boosting their ranking in search engines
 - Content farms: companies that generate large volumes of textual content for multiple Web sites designed to attract viewers and search engines
 - Click fraud:
 - Competitor hires third parties to fraudulently click on competitor ads to drive up costs
 - Site publisher fraudulently clicks on ads posted on their sites to increase ad revenue
- Fraudsters call up a search results page where their competitor' ads appear, and do not click on the ads, resulting in low ad popularity rank, which can result in their being pushed down the rank order of ads

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 Slide 7-22

Mobile and Local Advertising

- 91 million users access Internet from smartphones, tablets
 - Messaging
 - Especially effective for local advertising
 - Display ads
 - Search
 - Video
- Local advertising
 - Enabled by mobile platform with location services
 - ❖ 60% of mobile advertising and to increase to 70% by 2015

Sponsorships and Referrals

Sponsorships

- ❖ Paid effort to tie advertiser's name to particular information, event, and venue in a way that reinforces brand in positive yet not overtly commercial manner
- E.g., WebMd.com offers Philips to describe their home defibrillators on WebMd site

Referrals

- Affiliate relationship marketing
- Permits firm to put logo or banner ad on another firm's Web site from which users of that site can click through to affiliate's site
- E.g., Amazon's logo posted onto personal Web sites

E-mail Marketing and the Spam Explosion

- Direct e-mail marketing
 - Low cost, primary cost is purchasing addresses, 5-20 cents/address, depending on how targeted the list is
 - Much cheaper compared to traditional direct mail: \$5-\$10 per 1,000 VS \$500-\$700 per 1,000

Spam: Unsolicited commercial e-mail

- ❖ Approximately 75% of all e-mail
- Efforts to control spam:
 - Technology (filtering software): only partly effective
 - Government regulation (CAN-SPAM and state laws): largely unsuccessful
 - Voluntary self-regulation by industries (DMA): on-going)
 - Volunteer efforts

Percentage of E-mail That Is Spam

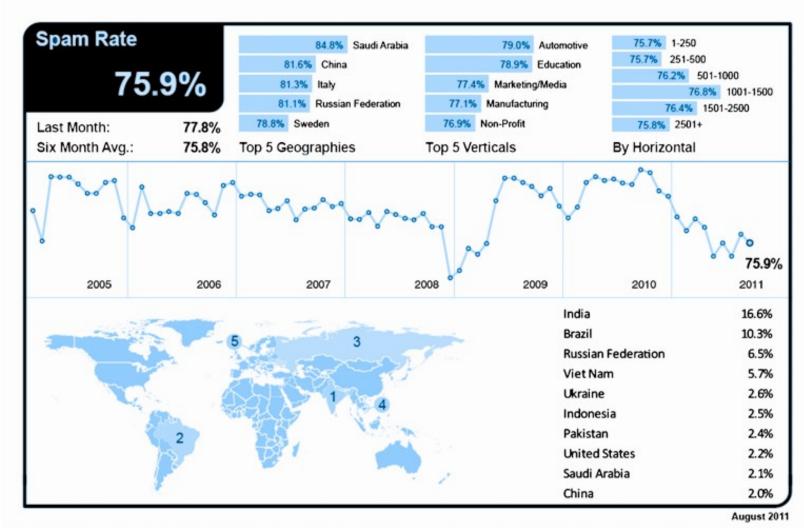


Figure 7.5, Page 487

SOURCE: Symantec MessageLabs, 2010.

Online Catalogs

- Equivalent of paper-based catalogs
- Was popular in early years, but quickly went out because pages took so long to load
- Graphics-intense; use increasing with increase in broadband use
- Two types:
 - Full-page spreads, e.g., Landsend.com
 - Grid displays (more popular), e.g., Amazon.com
- In general, online and offline catalogs complement each other











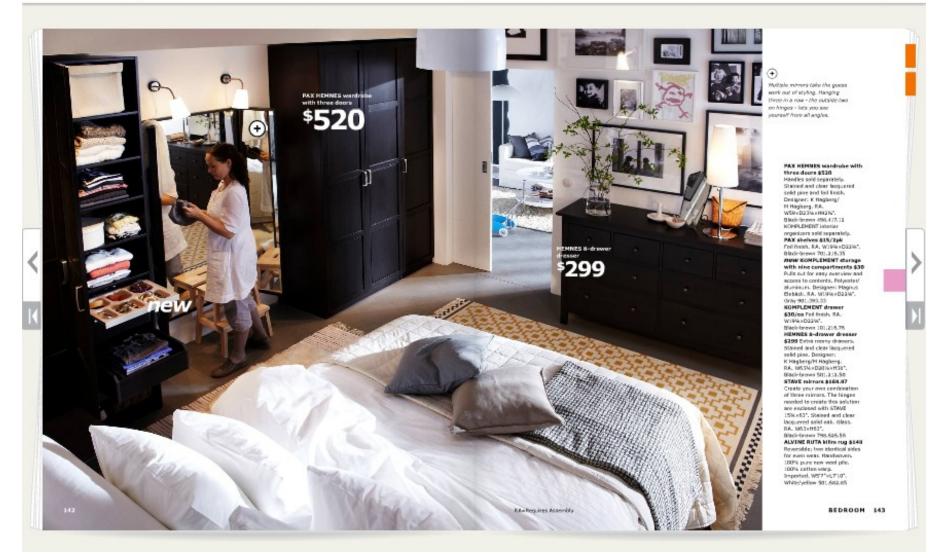












Social Advertising

Social advertising

- Uses social graph to communicate brand images and promote sales
- Adopts Many-to-many model

Social network advertising

- Social network sites are advertising platforms
 - Corporate Facebook pages
 - Twitter ads
 - Promoted tweets: advertiser pay to show their tweets in users' search results as "promoted"
 - Promoted trends: advertisers pay to move their hashtags to the top of Twitter's Trends List
 - Promoted accounts: advertiser pay to have their branded account moved to the top of their "Who to Follow"

Social Advertising

Blog advertising

- Blogs difficult to monetize
 - Audience size: Few blogs attract large audiences
 - Subject matter: Most blogs are highly personal and idiosyncratic
 - Search engines have difficulty indexing

Game advertising

- In-game billboard display ads: e.g., Honda's CR-Z billboard ad in Car Town
- Branded virtual goods: Placing brand-name products within games, e.g., 7-11's FarmVille virtual drink
- Sponsored banners, e.g., Nat Geo logo on Bola
- Branded grames (advergames): Sponsored games created by companies to promote brands, e.g., Coca-Cola, Burger King

Behavioral Targeting

- Interest-based advertising (behavioral targeting): Using search queries and clicks on results to target consumers
- Social marketing: Using personal profiles, posts, Likes, and photos to target consumers
- Personal information sold to third party advertisers, who deliver ads based on profile
 - Search engine queries, browsing history, offline data
- Ad exchanges
 - Online, real-time auction where data aggregators sell personal tracking info to advertisers
 - Enable advertisers to retarget ads at users as they browse
 - 16% online ads are targeted

Mixing Offline and Online Marketing Communications

- Most successful marketing campaigns incorporate both online and offline tactics
- Offline marketing
 - Drive traffic to Web sites
 - Increase awareness and build brand equity
- Consumer behavior increasingly multichannel
 - 60% consumers research online before buying offline

Online Marketing Metrics: Lexicon

Measuring audience size or market share

- Impressions no. of times an ad is served
- Click-through rate (CTR) % times an ad is clicked
- View-through rate (VTR) % times an ad is not clicked immediately but Web site is visited within 30 days
- Hits no. of http requests
- Page views no. of pages viewed
- Stickiness (duration) average length of stay at a Web site
- Unique visitors no. of unique visitors in a period
- Loyalty no. of pages viewed, frequency of single user visits to the site, % customers who return to site in a year
- * Reach % site visitors who are potential buyers or % total market buyers who buy at a site
- * Recency time elapsed since last action, e.g., site visit or purchase, taken by a buyer

Online Marketing Metrics (cont.)

- Conversion of visitor to customer
 - Acquisition rate
 - Conversion rate
 - Browse-to-buy-ratio
 - View-to-cart ratio
 - Cart conversion rate
 - Checkout conversion rate
 - Abandonment rate
 - Retention rate
 - Attrition rate

- Social networking
 - User insights
 - Interaction insights
- E-mail metrics
 - Open rate
 - Delivery rate
 - Click-through rate (e-mail)
 - Bounce-back rate

Acquisition rate	Percentage of visitors who indicate an interest in the Web site's products by registering or visiting product pages
Conversion rate	Percentage of visitors who become customers
Browse to buy ratio	Ratio of items purchased to product views
View to cart ratio	Ratio of "Add to cart" clicks to product views
Cart conversion rate	Ratio of actual orders to "Add to cart" clicks
Checkout conversion rate	Ratio of actual orders to checkouts started
Abandonment rate	Percentage of shoppers who begin a shopping cart purchase but then leave the Web site without completing a purchase (similar to above)
Retention rate	Percentage of existing customers who continue to buy on a regular basis (similar to loyalty)
Attrition rate	Percentage of customers who do not return during the next year after an initial purchase

SOCIAL MARKETING METRICS

Audience size times frequency of views (audience reach)
Average number of "Likers" each month
Average number of Likes/comments for every post or page element; engagement measure
Number of times users tagged you in their posts to their walls or friends' walls
Count of unique visitors
Average number of pages viewed by visitors
Average time on site

E-MAIL METRICS

Open rate	Percentage of e-mail recipients who open the e-mail and are exposed to the message
Delivery rate	Percentage of e-mail recipients who received the e-mail
Click-through rate (e-mail)	Percentage of recipients who clicked through to offers
Bounce-back rate	Percentage of e-mails that could not be delivered
Unsubscribe rate	Percentage of recipients who click unsubscribe
Conversion rate (e-mail)	Percentage of recipients who actually buy

An Online Consumer Purchasing Model

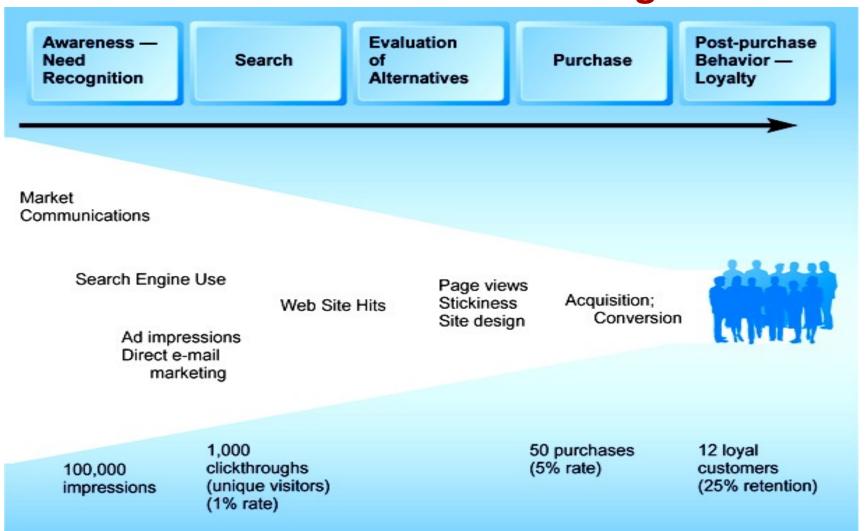


Figure 7.7, Page 509

How Well Does Online Advertising Work?

- Ultimately measured by ROI on ad campaign
- Highest click-through rates: Search engine ads, permission e-mail campaigns
- Rich media, video interaction rates high
- Online channels compare favorably with traditional
- Most powerful marketing campaigns use multiple channels, including online, catalog, TV, radio, newspapers, stores

TABLE 7.5

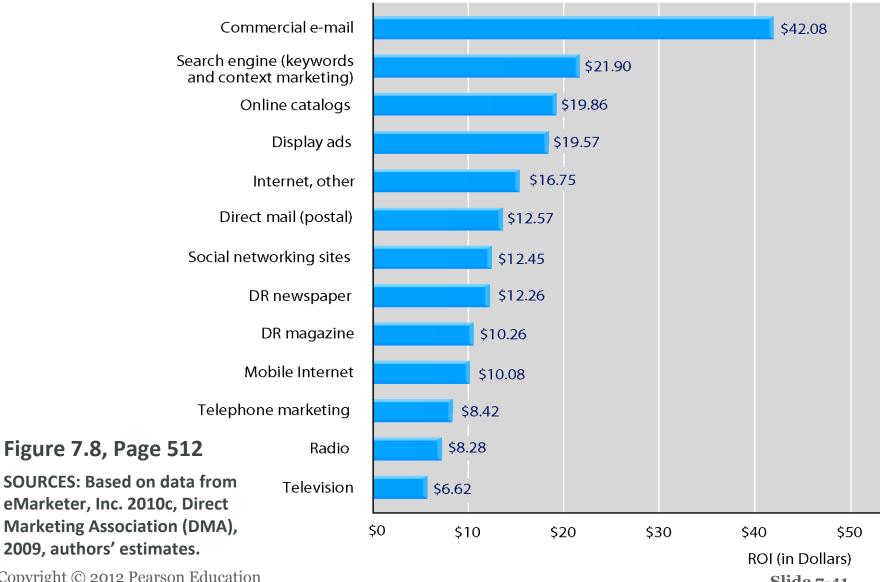
ONLINE MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS: TYPICAL CLICK-THROUGH RATES

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TYPICAL CLICK-THROUGH RATES

Display ads	.06%35%

Comparative Returns on Investment



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Slide 7-41

The Costs of Online Advertising

Pricing models

- Barter: exchange of ad space for something of equal value
- Cost per thousand (CPM)
- Cost per click (CPC)
- Cost per action (CPA): pays only when user performs a specific action, e.g., registration or purchase

Online revenues only

- Sales can be directly correlated with online marketing efforts
- Both online/offline revenues
 - Offline purchases cannot always be directly related to online campaign
- In general, online marketing more expensive on CPM basis, but more effective in producing sales

TABLE 7.7

AVERAGE COST PER CUSTOMER ACQUISITION FOR SELECT MEDIA IN THE UNITED STATES, 2011

Internet search engine	\$8.50
E-mail (opt-in)	\$10.00
Television	\$11.00
Magazine	\$19.00
Yellow pages	\$20.00
Newspaper	\$25.00
Online display ads	\$50.00
Direct mail	\$50.00

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TABLE 7.8

TRADITIONAL AND ONLINE ADVERTISING COSTS COMPARED

TRADITIONAL ADVERTISING

Local television \$4,000 for a 30-second commercial during a movie; \$45,000 for a highly

rated show

Network television \$80,000—\$600,000 for a 30-second spot during prime time; the average

is \$120,000 to \$140,000

Cable television \$5,000-\$8,000 for a 30-second ad during prime time

Radio \$200-\$1,000 for a 60-second spot, depending on the time of day and

program ratings

\$120 per 1,000 circulation for a full-page ad Newspaper

\$50 per 1,000 circulation for an ad in a regional edition of a national Magazine

magazine, versus \$120 per 1,000 for a local magazine

\$15-\$20 per 1,000 delivered for coupon mailings; \$25-\$40 per 1,000 Direct mail

for simple newspaper inserts

Billboard \$5,000-\$25,000 for a 1-3 month rental of a freeway sign

ONLINE ADVERTISING

Banner ads \$2-\$15 per 1,000 impressions on a Web site, depending on how targeted the ad is (the more targeted, the higher the price)

Video and rich media \$20-\$25 per 1,000 ads, depending on the Web site's demographics

F-mail \$5-\$15 per 1,000 targeted e-mail addresses

\$30-\$75 per 1,000 viewers, depending on the exclusivity of the Sponsorships sponsorship (the more exclusive, the higher the price)

Copyrig

Web Site Activity Analysis

Shopping Cart Executive Counts Summary



Shopping Cart Executive Summary		
Total visits	24,134	
Engagement rate	16.7%	
Total shoppers	4,031	
Abandonment rate	97.4%	
Conversion rate	0.4%	
Total buyers	103	

Shopping Cart Executive Summary - Help Card

Abandonment rate — The percentage of shoppers who did not become buyers. This includes both cart abandoners and checkout abandoners.

Conversion rate — Percentage of visitors who became buyers.

Engagement rate — Percentage of visitors who become shoppers.

Total buyers — Number of buyers who visited your site. Buyers are visitors who reached a page that you configured as an order complete page.

Total shoppers — Number of shoppers who visited your site. A shopper is a visitor who reached a page that you configured as a shopping page.

Total visits — Number of times a visitor came to your site.

Figure 7.9, Page 515

The Web Site as a Marketing Communications Tool

- Web site as extended online advertisement
- Domain name: An important role
- Search engine optimization (SEO):
 - Search engines registration: Register with as many search engines as possible
 - Keywords in Web site description
 - Metatag and page title keywords
 - Links to other sites by placing advertising to your site, create Web sites with links to your main site, and entering into affiliate relationships with other sites

Web Site Functionality

- Main factors in effectiveness of interface
 - Utility
 - * Ease of use
 - Credibility and trust
- Top factors in credibility of Web sites (see next Fig.)
 - Design look
 - Information design/structure
 - Information focus
- Organization is important for first-time users, but declines in importance
 - Information content becomes major factor attracting further visits



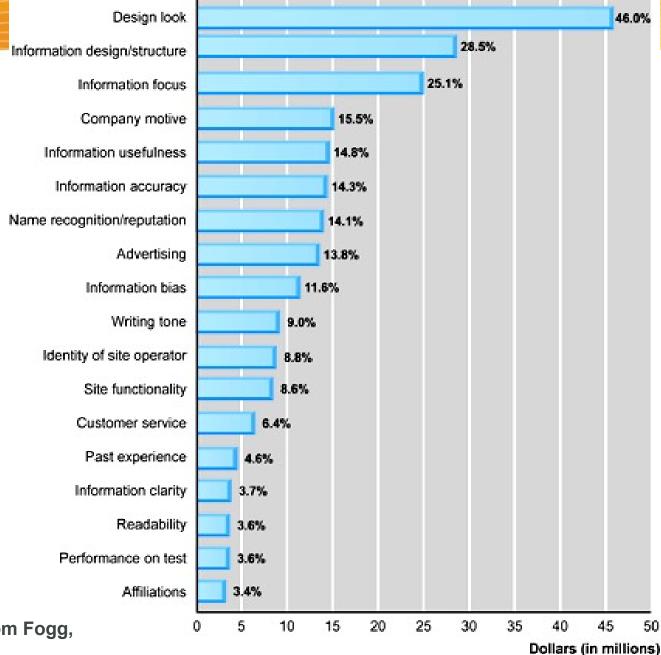


Figure 7.10, Page 521

SOURCE: Based on data from Fogg, et al., 2003.

	WEB SITE DESIGN FEATURES THAT IMPACT ONLINE PURCHASING	
DESIGN FEATURE	DESCRIPTION	
Compelling experience	Provide interactivity, entertainment, human interest; site is fun to use.	
Editorial content	Provide helpful content, opinions, and features on subjects of interest to visitors in order to increase stickiness.	
Fast download times	Quicker is better; if longer, provide amusement.	
Easy product list navigation	Consumers can easily find the products they want.	
Few clicks to purchase	The shorter the click list, the greater the chance of a sale.	
Customer choice agents	Recommendation agents/configurators help the consumer make quick, correct choices.	
Responsiveness	Personal e-mail response; 1-800 phone capability shown on Web site.	

Table 7.9, Page 522

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