Tracking, Analytics & Reporting:

Understanding How You're Doing Online

Presenter: Joshua Banks

Who I Am

- Joshua Banks
- Director of Digital Marketing at San Jacinto College
- 10 years of Digital Marketing experience
- Worked in Agency, Hospital, Law Firm & Higher Ed
- Marketed to Seniors, Millennials, Generation X, B2B, B2C, Ecommerce, Industrial, Higher Ed, etc.
- Google Analytics Certified
- My belief: Data, Tracking, Analytics, & Reporting, are the heart of all Digital Marketing

What is Tracking, Analytics & Reporting

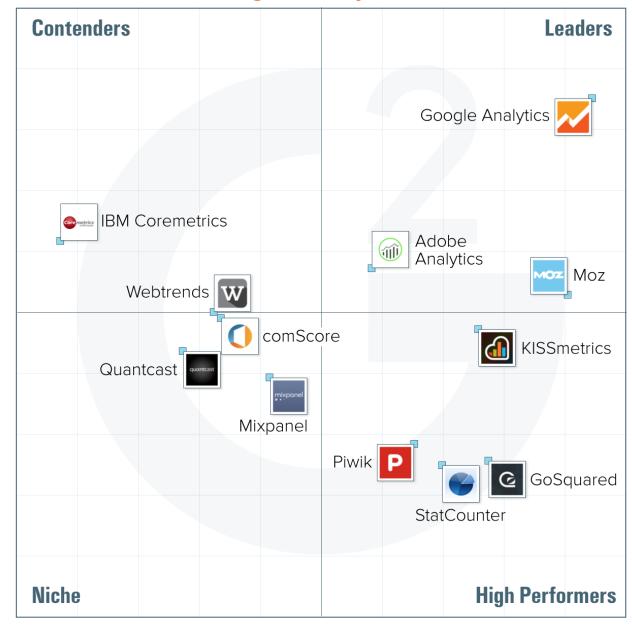
- Tracking, Analytics & Reporting are ways to monitor digital performance of most online activities including marketing campaigns.
- Tracking is the act of providing the necessary setup and strategy to record digital performance.
- Analytics takes the recorded tracking, compiles it and provides it in measurable and comparable parameters.
- Reporting takes the analytics data and dissects, interprets and translates the numbers into meaningful takeaways.
- Together, these elements comprise digital analytics.

What CAN be tracked?

- If it happens online, there's a way to track it,
 - Email
 - Display ads
 - Video ads
 - Paid search
 - Organic search
 - Social media
 - Site usage
 - etc.

Ways to track

- 3 main ways to track digital analytics
 - Network or 3rd party platform
 - Negative: Live in silos, not customizable
 - Pros: Vendor usually handles most of the work
 - Tracking Pixels
 - Negatives: Don't always have access to pages you need to add pixel, can be blocked or not load properly
 - Pros: Can track elements you have difficulty tracking otherwise
 - Domain tracking (with coded URLs)
 - Negatives: Higher level of setup
 - Positives: Provides the most comprehensive reporting and view of campaign performance



Market Presence















Real-time social media search and analysis:













HEATMAP **Tracking Tools**













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That's a lot!

- Key strategies across the landscape
 - Ensure tracking is set up properly, test, check and re-check
 - On all profiles, pages, sub domains, etc.
 - Have a strategy
 - Know what questions you're looking to answer.
 - Don't ask a question you're not prepared to do something about.
 - Define your KPIs and what is success
 - Plan ahead
 - Be consistent
 - In naming, in structure, in reporting time periods, etc.
- Most common denominator is site tracking, probably Google Analytics (55-70% market share). So we'll focus there.

Site Analytics: What can you track?

- Sessions
- Users
- Page Views
- Landing Pages
- Exit Pages
- Bounce Rate
- Conversion Rate
- Time on Site
- Click Density

- Geography
- New Users
- Referring Sites
- Events
- Campaign Performance
- Demographics
- System/Browser
- Device
- Keywords

What are we trying to determine?

- Is our digital marketing effective?
 - Are we reaching the right audience?
 - Are we delivering users to our digital properties?
 - Are users converting as they should?
 - Are users accomplishing their intent?
 - Are we hitting our KPIs?
- How can we achiever greater digital marketing success?
 - What's working and how can we expand upon it?
 - What's NOT working and how do we fix it?

Site Analytics Tips

- Filters:
 - New users
 - Off campus network
 - Full domain URL
 - Always have a baseline view with NO filters. Just incase things go wrong.
- Setup Internal Search
- Campaign Tracking (UTM Codes)
 - Name, Source, Medium, Term, Content
 - Consistency in naming is important. Keep a spreadsheet

Site Analytics Tips

- Tracking conversions that happen offsite (new student applications)
 - Event Tracking & tracked links
 - Redirect page
- Remember, all analytics are trending tools, not accounting tools.

Have a Digital Analytics Strategy.

Analytics is best at answering questions.

Ask the right questions.