



mather:

## ALIGNING DIGITAL AUDIENCE & CONTENT STRATEGY

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An aerial photograph of a city grid, showing streets and buildings, overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text is positioned on the left side of the image.

© SESSION INTRODUCTION AND GOALS

© CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE

© THE CLUSTERS

© WORKING SESSION

© NEXT STEPS



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# CLUSTERING TECHNIQUE

Identify distinct patterns in behavior and engagement online

Prior work in other industries using customer data has yielded strong results and helped to align strategy and communication to customers

Mix of advanced analytics and visualization makes data easy to understand

*“Don’t tell them how the clock is made, tell them the time” – Bob Terzotis*

Clustering/Segmentation is the practice of grouping a defined population into subsets based on similarities and/or dissimilarities

We use a proprietary K-means approach to build the clusters

- *K-means* clustering is a technique where the population is partitioned into  $k$  number of clusters centered around a mean



## Engagement Clusters

### Continuous inputs

- ***Page views***
- ***Article page views***
- ***Unique days on site***
- ***Time on site***
- ***Scroll depth***
- ***Content breadth***

## Behavioral Clusters

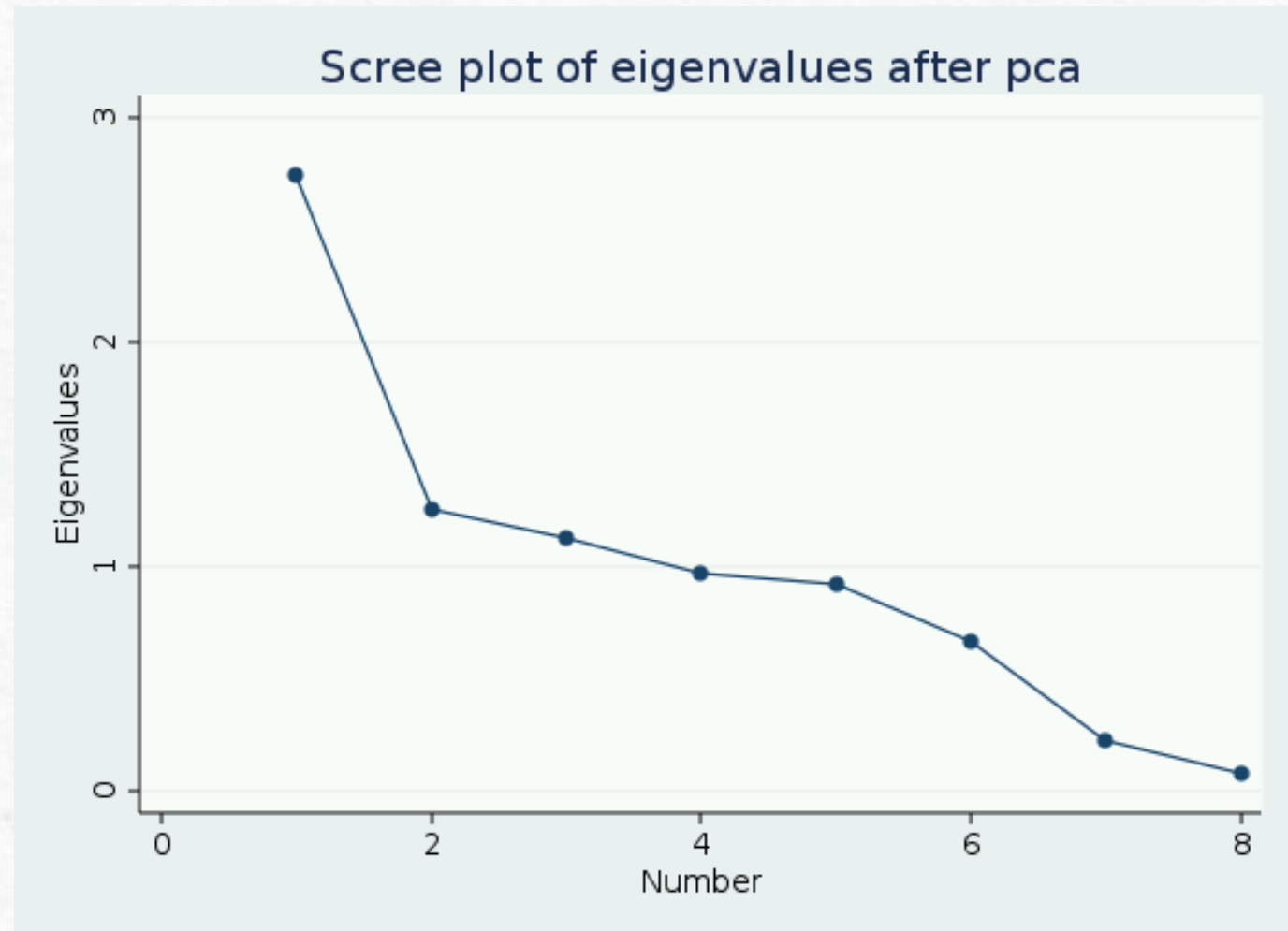
### Continuous inputs &

### Discrete inputs

- ***Content preference***
- ***Device usage***
- ***Top referrer***
- ***Primary region***

*Dimension Reduction* is the practice by which many variable input fields are reduced to a few through sophisticated data mining techniques

- **Principal Component Analysis** is a method of dimension reduction for continuous variables
- **Factor Analysis** is performed on fields whose values take discrete form

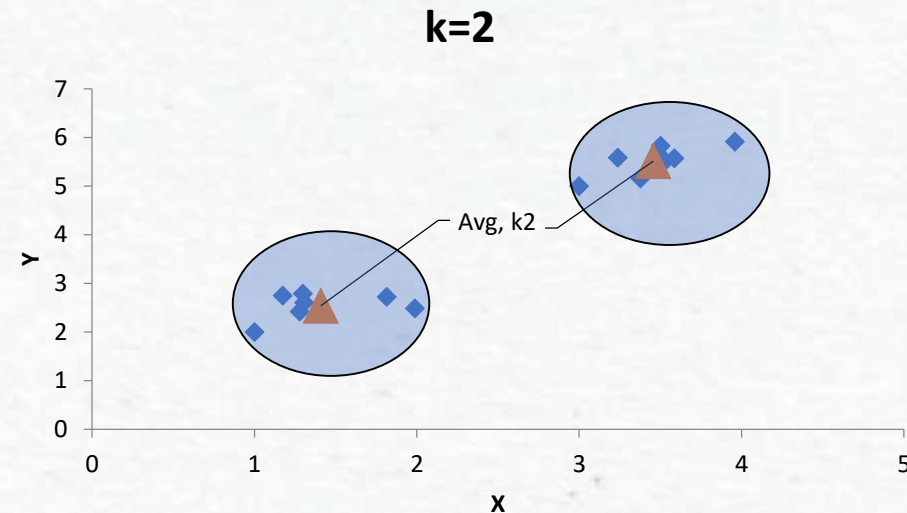
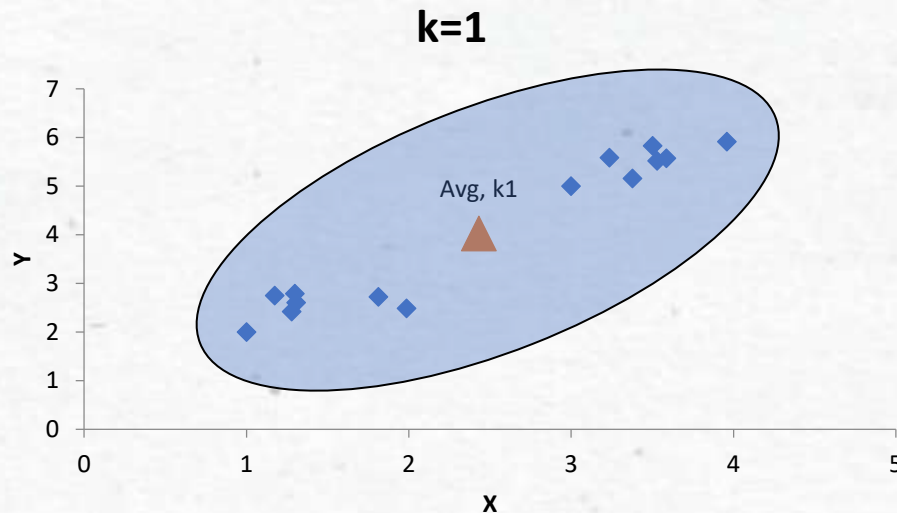


# CHOOSING K – LOWEST DEVIATION

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The distance from the mid-point of a cluster is maximized with 1 cluster, and falls as  $k$  increases (becomes zero when every subject is a cluster)

The distance being measured in this case is the **standard deviation** calculated for each cluster



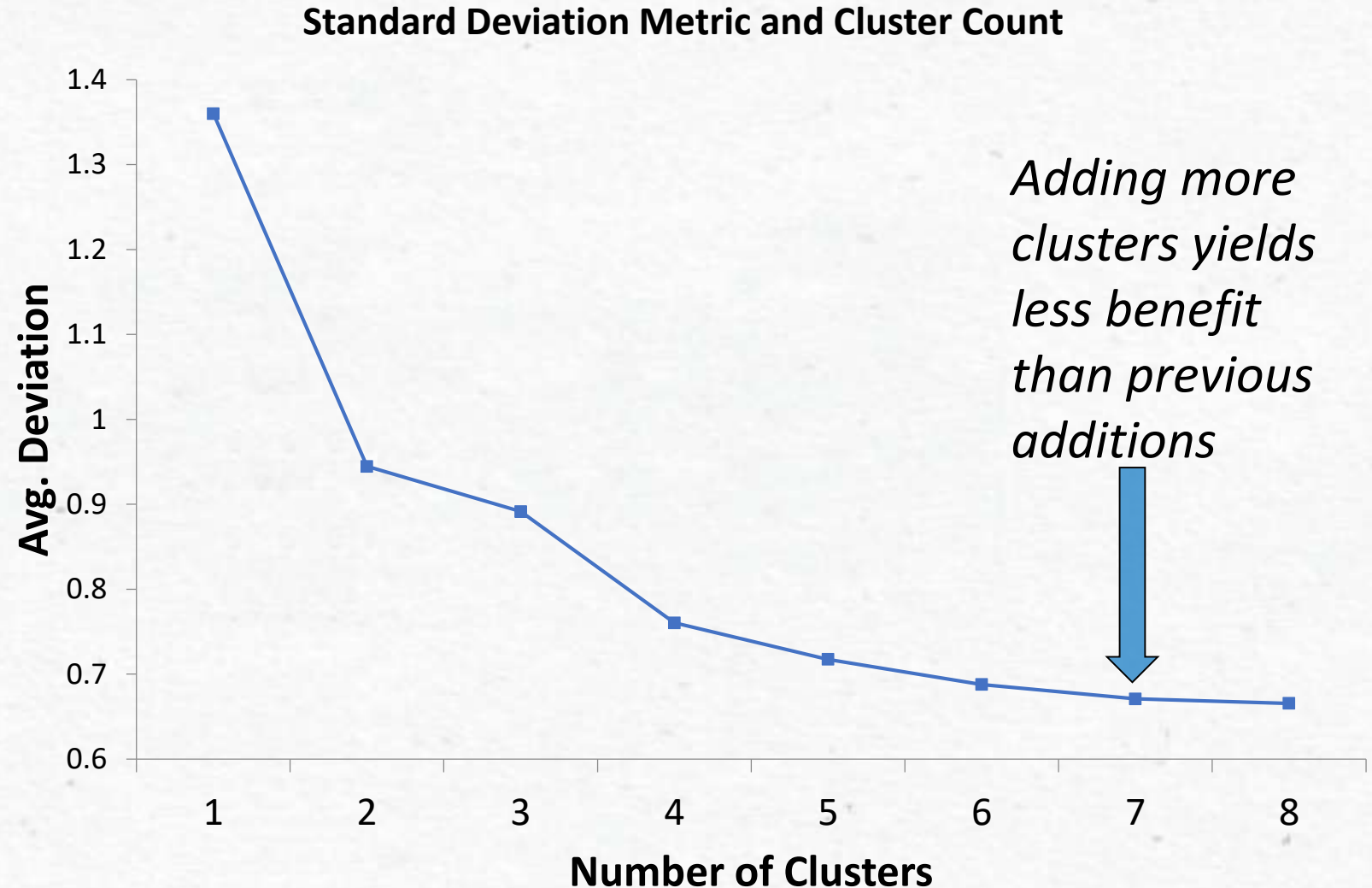


# CHOOSING K - OPTIMAL CLUSTERS

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The ideal number  $k$  is found where there are diminishing returns from additional clusters

In this case, 6 clusters is optimal



One issue with k-means is the **randomness** of clusters

- i.e. k-means can be run on identical data with the exact same number  $k$ , and yield completely different results!
- Row sorting may also impact results

The “law of large numbers approach” corrects this issue

- Applies k-means 500 times to the same data
- Calculate the average deviation for every run
- Out of the 500, identify the cluster set with the lowest average deviation

Typically  $\sim 6\%$  of outcomes “repeat” with the lowest deviation

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WORKING SESSION

1. Split into teams and choose a presenter
2. List tactics you would implement for these audiences
  - Use the second page as a worksheet to guide your recommendations
  - ~15 mins
3. Present your team's recommendations
  - ~15 mins

## 1. Email system

- Retention campaigns: preventing digital disengagement
- Acquisition campaigns: acquiring new subscribers via email channel
- Engagement campaigns: encouraging users to read more content that is relevant to them

## 2. Paywall

- Intelligent targeting to acquire new subscribers and registered users
- Managing digital advertising risk by adjusting paywall settings

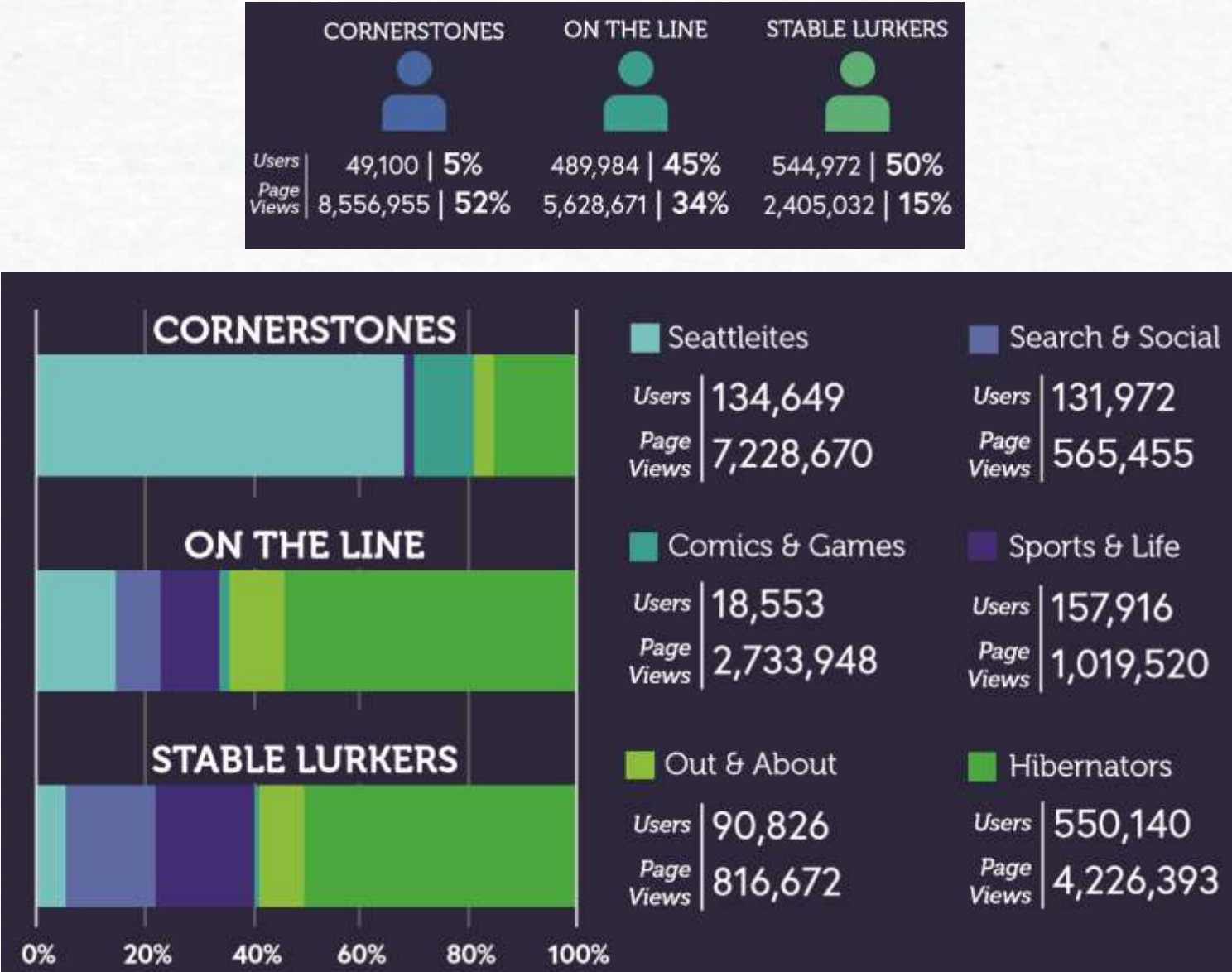
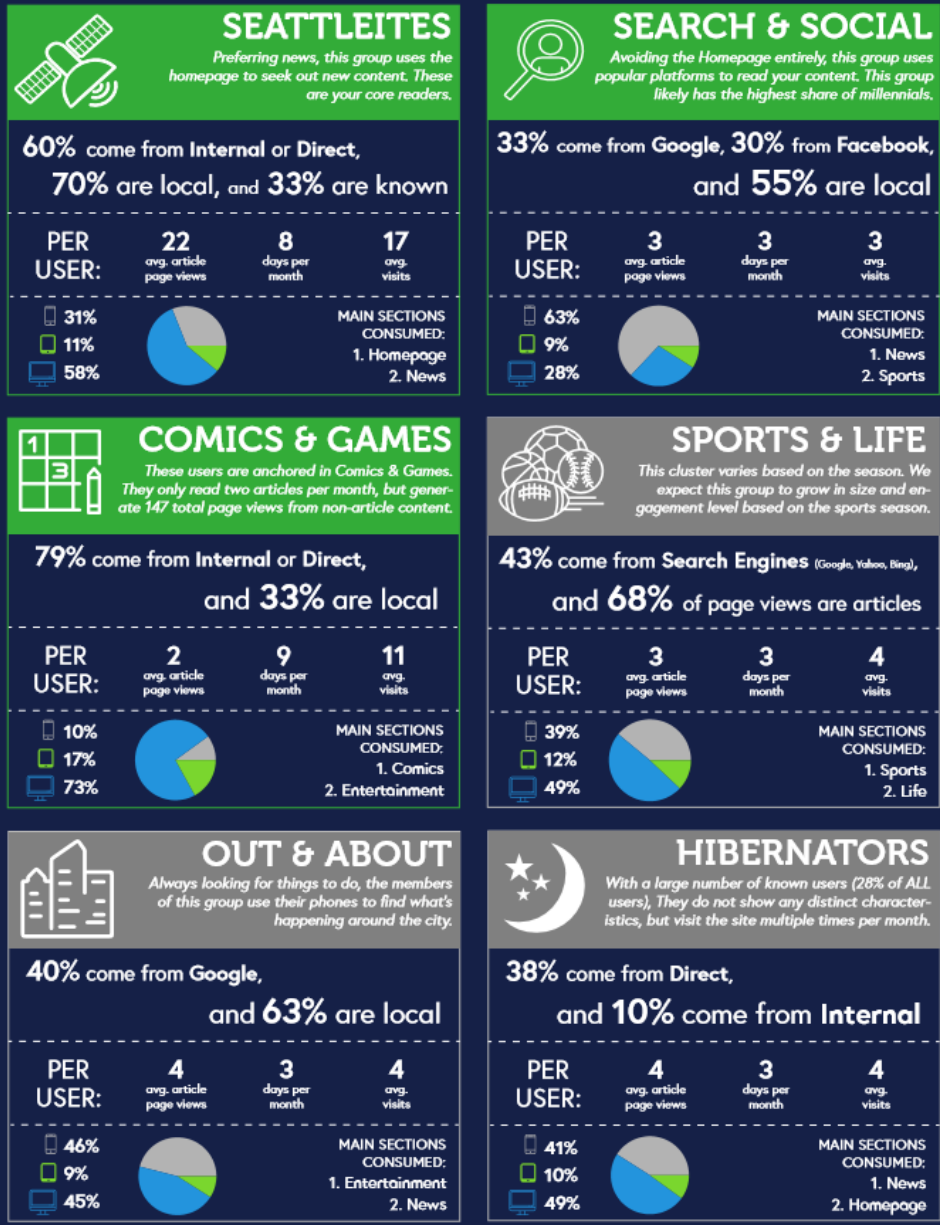
## 3. Ad server

- Same-site acquisition targeting
- Same-site advertiser targeting
- Off-site acquisition/advertiser retargeting



# CLUSTER OVERVIEW

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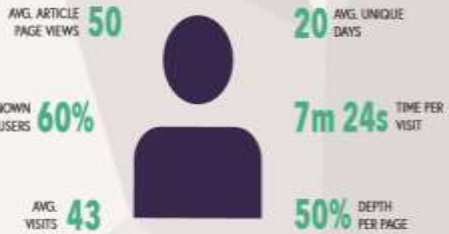
# CLUSTER OVERVIEW

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## CORNERSTONES

This is the smallest but most engaged cluster. The top 5% of audience generates over half of total page views, and over a third of all article page views and visits. 60% of this cluster are known users, which means they generate a significant amount of revenue per user (advertising and subscription).

### TOTAL SUMMARY



### USER PROFILE

The majority of Cornerstones are known subscribers and highly engaged users. They visit seattletimes.com almost every day, multiple times a day. In a typical month, they generate 174 page views per user, of which 50 are article page views. These users are most likely to actively seek out new content.

### USER ACCESS

Cornerstones are familiar with the Homepage, and access the site directly or from other Seattle Times articles. Some may use Google to find articles and stories, but few Cornerstones use social media to read content. Less than one-third of this group use a mobile device to access content, preferring the desktop experience.



### USER BEHAVIOR

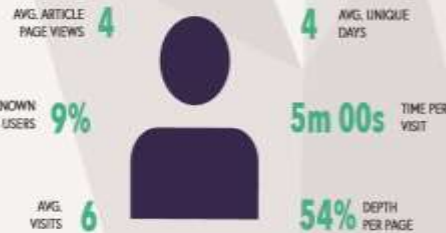
68% of Cornerstones are also Seattleites, who are the highest valued audience. 15% of this group are Hibernators, but this only accounts for 1% of Hibernators overall. 11% of the Cornerstones are heavily engaged Comics & Games (of which 30% are Cornerstones) members. Very few Search & Social members are in this cluster, and in the summer there are only a few who belong to Sports & Life.



## ON THE LINE

The second-largest and moderately engaged cluster accounts for 45% of audience, almost half of all visits, and one-third of page views. Over half of all known users are in this cluster, which is 9% of users within the cluster.

### TOTAL SUMMARY



### USER PROFILE

These users access the site once per week and read one article per week. On the Lines may visit the site twice on certain days to explore other non-article content, but spend five minutes per visit, which is the lowest time per visit amongst the three engagement groups. They are aware of the Seattle Times brand and content, but only moderately loyal to the content.

### USER ACCESS

Nearly half of these users access the site by mobile device (49%). An almost equal share of users access the site directly (30%) or from internal referers (16%) as do via Google (27%), Facebook (14%) and other search/social channels. There is not a single channel or device that stands out as the primary access method.



### USER BEHAVIOR

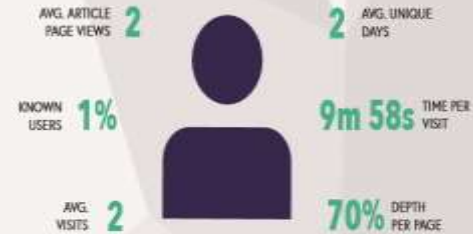
Hibernators account for the majority within this cluster (54%) and nearly half of all Hibernators fall into this cluster. The lesser-engaged Seattleites account for 14% of this cluster though over half of all Seattleites also fall into this group. Search & Social is only the 5th largest subset (9%) and Out & About is the 4th largest subset (10%) within this cluster. However, over half (51%) of the Out & About behavioral group are On the Line.



## STABLE LURKERS

Stable Lurkers are the largest and least engaged cluster. Accounting for half of all users, this cluster generates fewer than 1/6th of total page views and visits. These users are relatively low-value and less likely to become paid subscribers.

### TOTAL SUMMARY



### USER PROFILE

Though these users scroll 70% down a page and spend nearly ten minutes per visit, they interact with the site only two times per month. 99% of these users are anonymous and only read a handful of articles per month.

### USER ACCESS

Surprisingly, 37% of users come to the site directly, but the majority come from a mix of search and social referers. Stable Lurkers have the highest proportion of Google referers (30%) and Twitter referers (8%) among the three clusters. Interestingly, the mobile device is only used by 37% of users, while desktop accounts for 51% of users.



### USER BEHAVIOR

Hibernators are the primary behavioral group of this cluster. Half of all Hibernators fall into this cluster and the cluster is comprised of more than 50% Hibernators. Just under 40% of this cluster is comprised of Search & Social and Sports & Life behavior groups (2/3rd of the total population of S&S and S&L). However, nearly half (42%) of Out & About also fall into the Stable Lurkers.

