

# METRICS FOR GROWTH:

Mastering the data that drives marketing success







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## Agenda

- Warm up
- Financial success blueprint
- How to measure marketing
- Summary
- Questions



## Warm up exercises





How happy are you with the way you measure your marketing on a scale of 1-5?

On a scale of 1-5 how confident are you that your marketing is performing and contributing towards you business goals?



Financial success blueprint



# "Numbers speak louder than words, but it's the advice around the numbers that have the greatest impact "



## 1. Importance of basic financials in driving KPIs

- 2. Understanding Basic Financial Statements
- 3. Linking Financial Data to KPIs
- 4. Case study demonstrating the correlation between financial metrics and KPIs



## Importance of basic financials in driving KPIs

- Understanding basic financial statements
- Linking financial data to KPIs
- Real-world applications and benefits



1. Importance of basic financials in driving KPIs

## 2. Understanding Basic Financial Statements

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## Understanding Basic Financial Statements

- Profit & Loss
  - ➤ Do you know what your real breakeven as a business owner is?

Balance sheet



### **Balance Sheet**

| Balance Sheet                    |                           |             |              |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| As at 31 March 2023              |                           |             |              |
| A                                | 24 Mar 2022               | 24 Mar 2022 | 24 Mar 2024  |
| Account                          | 31 Mar 2023               | 31 Mar 2022 | 31 Mar 2021  |
| Fixed Assets                     |                           |             |              |
| Tangible Assets                  |                           |             |              |
| Total Tangible Assets            | 34,760.75                 | 37,392.30   | 17,435.63    |
| Total Fixed Assets               | 34,760.75                 | 37,392.30   | 17,435.63    |
|                                  |                           |             |              |
| Current Assets                   |                           |             |              |
| Cash at bank and in hand         | 050 000 04                |             | 075 040 50   |
| Bank - NatWest Office            | 252,830.04                | 222,492.57  | 875,816.58   |
| Total Cash at bank and in han    |                           | 222,492.57  | 875,816.58   |
| Debtors                          | 25,943.66                 | 25,178.59   | 43,301.30    |
| Work in Progress                 | 149,850.00                | 158,250.00  | 155,775.00   |
| Prepayments                      | 160,838.48                | 136,291.73  | 84,023.20    |
| T-1-1C                           | E00 462 40                | 0.00        | 0.00         |
| Total Current Assets             | 589,462.18                | 542,212.89  | 1,158,916.08 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due   | within one year           |             |              |
| C-bills Loan                     | 86,000.00                 | 110,000.00  | 120,000.00   |
| Creditors Control Account        | 149,867.00                | 114,897.77  | 350,205.31   |
| HMRC Payment Plan                | 0.00                      | 0.00        | 261,184.57   |
| P.A.Y.E.                         | 25,472.79                 | 20,518.42   | 21,803.96    |
| VAT Liability                    | 66,616.77                 | 55,420.55   | 99,316.64    |
| Corporation Tax                  | 28,766.59                 | 16,654.66   | 33,005.66    |
| Total HMRC                       | 120,856.15 💆              | 92,593.63   | 415,310.83   |
| Staff                            |                           |             |              |
| Pension Fund                     | 4,766.30                  | 4,734.10    | 3,048.58     |
| Staff Loans                      | 315.65                    | 631.30      | 631.30       |
| Total Staff                      | 5,081.95                  | 5,365.40    | 3,679.88     |
| Credit Card                      | 7,195.55                  | 3,757.16    | 3,236.52     |
| Accruals                         | 24,710.39                 | 11,594.68   | 9,975.26     |
| Deferred tax timing difference   | 5,810.20                  | 5,434.00    | 0.00         |
| Total Creditors: amounts falling | due within a 399,521.24 * | 343,642.64  | 902,407.80   |
| Net Current Assets (Liabilities  | 189,940.94                | 198,570.25  | 256,508.28   |
|                                  |                           |             |              |
| Total Assets less Current Liab   | ilities 224,701.69        | 235,962.55  | 273,943.91   |
|                                  |                           |             |              |

| pital and Reserves                |         |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Current Year Earnings             | 121,321 |
| Directors Loan Accounts (MG - CY) | (566.   |
| Ordinary Shares                   | 100     |
|                                   | _       |

(1,190.54) 3.54) 0.00 100.00 100.00 00.00 Profit and Loss Account 0.00 0.00 0.00 270,816.79 Retained Earnings 103,846.47 (104,487.44) Senior Partner Consultancy (Dividends) (132,000.00) 0.00 0.00 **Total Capital and Reserves** 224,701.69 235,962.54 273,943.91



378,331.35

98,236.29

## Profit & Loss

| For the year ended 31 March 2023              |     |           |              |              |
|---|-----|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| Account                                       | •   | 2023      | 2022         | 2021         |
| Turnover                                      |     |           |              |              |
| Total Turnover                                | 3,5 | 46,427.82 | 3,251,077.55 | 3,010,080.54 |
| Cost of Sales                                 |     |           |              |              |
| Total Cost of Sales                           | 2,1 | 53,310.39 | 1,661,107.96 | 1,230,868.71 |
| Gross Profit                                  | 1,3 | 93,117.43 | 1,589,969.59 | 1,779,211.83 |
| Administrative Costs                          |     |           |              |              |
| Total Administrative Costs                    | 1,3 | 19,330.49 | 1,481,335.36 | 1,380,306.12 |
| Operating Profit                              |     | 73,786.94 | 108,634.23   | 398,905.71   |
| Other Income                                  |     |           |              |              |
| Total Other Income                            |     | 79,760.57 | 14,758.89    | 70,924.07    |
| Profit on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation | 1   | 53,547.51 | 123,393.12   | 469,829.78   |
| Taxation                                      |     | 32,225.75 | 25,156.83    | 91,498.43    |
| Profit after Taxation                         | 1.  | 21,321.76 | 98,236.29    | 378,331.35   |



## Linking Financial Data to KPIs

- They provide insights into financial health and performance, for example:
  - Maybe mention some examples, like profitable areas of business, areas more management needed, if on target to meet goals etc.



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## KPI = specific metrics that help gauge how effectively a company is achieving its key objectives and targets

Think of them as the vital signs that indicate the overall health and performance of a business



## Financial KPIs you should be tracking



Revenue growth rate



Gross margin

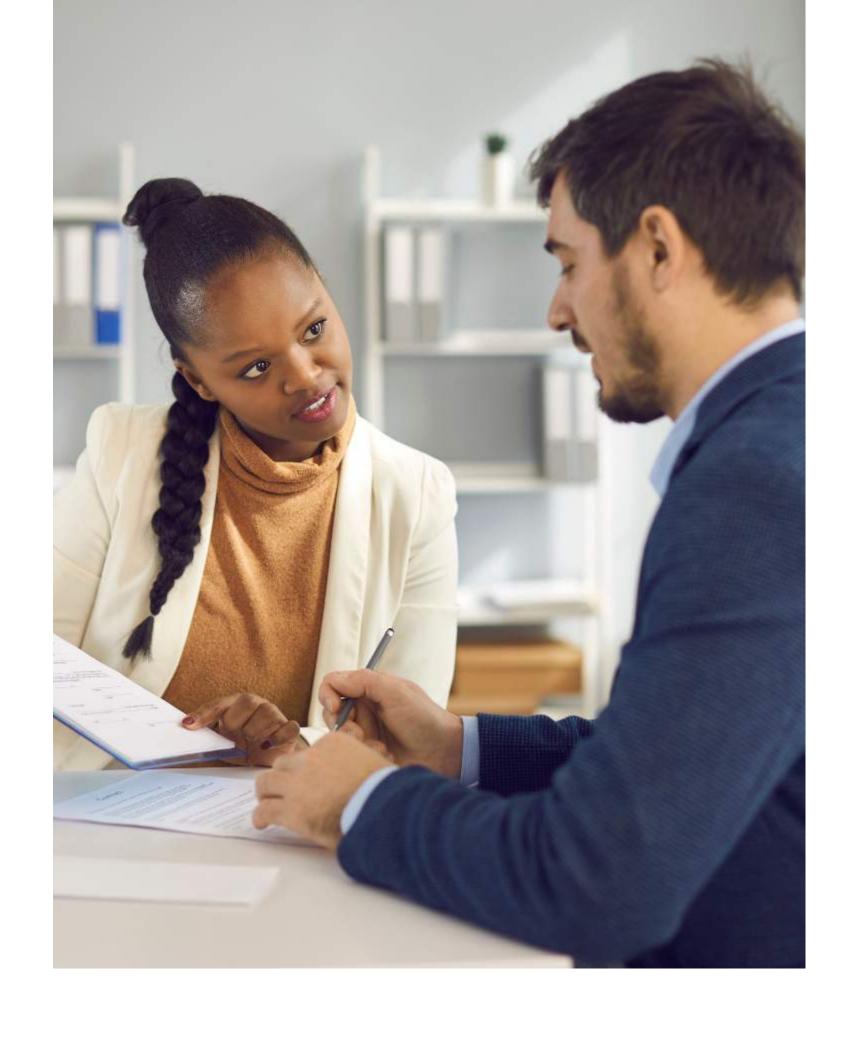


Net Profit



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## Company overview

- Example Law is a conveyancing solicitor firm that approached us in 2020
- Faced financial struggles and were trading as insolvent
- 30 staff members across two offices
- Facing serious losses, largely due to mismanagement of finances and inefficient business practices
- Reliant on spreadsheets for management accounts
- Failed to pay referral fees



## Challenges they faced

01

**Insolvency:** Total liabilities exceeded assets, indicating unsustainable financial operations

02

Inaccurate Financial Reporting: Reliance on spreadsheets for management accounts led to unawareness of actual financial performance 03

High Cost of Sales: A significant portion of revenue was allocated towards referral and commission fees for marketing, impacting profitability 04

Unsustainable Business
Model: Reliance on thirdparty panels for lead
generation led to high
commission fees and
inefficiencies in case
management



### Our solutions

1

#### **Financial Clarity:**

Transitioned
Example Law to
Xero for real-time
financial insights,
enabling accurate
assessment of
profitability

## 2

#### **Cost Analysis:**

Identified the root causes of profitability issues, particularly focusing on the surge in referral and commission fees



# Rolling turnover: 3.9 million



# Rolling turnover: 4.2 million



# Cost of sale increased from: 18% to 27%



### Our solutions

1

#### **Financial Clarity:**

Transitioned
Example Law to
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2

#### **Cost Analysis:**

Identified the root causes of profitability issues, particularly focusing on the surge in referral and commission fees

3

### **Performance Metrics:**

Developed KPIs to assess the performance of referral sources and individual case managers, enabling targeted improvements 4

#### **Strategic Shift:**

Encouraged a shift towards organic lead generation and reducing reliance on high-commission third-party panels

1

#### **Staff Incentives:**

Implemented performance-based incentives to reward high-performing staff and boost productivity



### Results

| Metric          | March 2020   | March 2021    | March 2022    |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Turnover        | £4.2 Million | £3.02 Million | £3.25 Million |
| Net Profit/Loss | (£346,646)   | £210,854      | £95,730       |

#### So, what happened in 2022?

- Leads generated internally from the stamp duty dried up
- Went back to generating leads via third parties
- BUT they were aware of it, managing their staff base and much more significantly aware of what the factors that were profit generating



# Do you want to increase your profits?

Do you need to reduce your overheads?

Or maybe your cost of sales?

Or do you just need to **invest in marketing...** 



## How to measure marketing



### What is marketing?

"Marketing is the management process responsible for identifying, anticipating and satisfying customer requirements profitably".

The Chartered Institute of Marketing



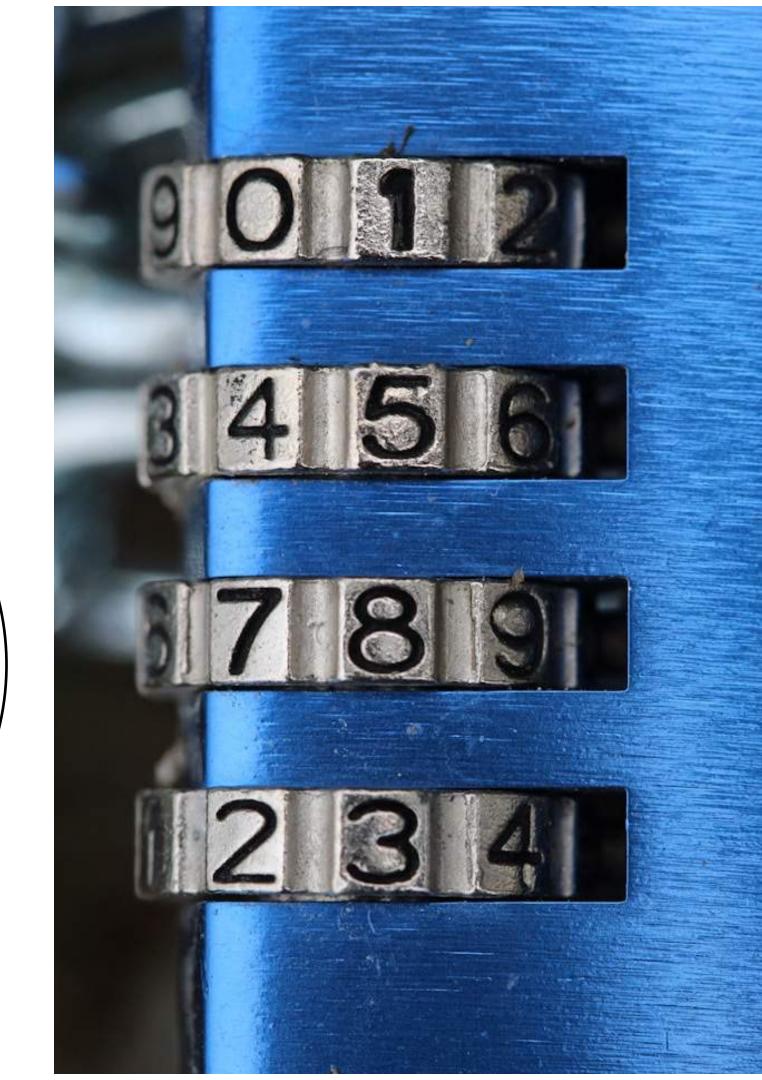
## What is marketing about?

**MANAGING** 

**LEADING** 

Improving
Planning
Implementing
Controlling
Setting goals
Efficiency
Monitoring
Budgeting

Coaching Networking Ambassador Visioning
Inspiring
Building alliances
Strategic thinking
Removing blocks
Aligning
Innovating
Effectiveness













Marketing and finance: unlikely allies







# More in common than you think

In truth, both disciplines are about the same thing:

 How a business sustainably earns, grows, and increases in value

 Marketing is one of the main drivers of earnings, growth and valuation













### KPI fundamentals

- Pulse points of business health
- Cross department
- Long term
- 5-7 KPIs



# KPIs beyond finance



#### **SALES:**

REVENUE, AOV, MARKET SHARE, CONVERSION RATE



#### **CUSTOMER SERVICE:**

RETENTION RATE/CHURN, NPS



#### **MARKETING:**

MQL, MARKETING ROI,
NPS



What are marketing metrics?

- Data points that are collected and analyzed to understand how well marketing is performing
- KPIs can be turned into marketing metrics
- . Could have 100+ marketing metrics





### Benefits of tracking marketing metrics



Identify areas for improvement



Allocate resources effectively



Measure success

# What are the most important metrics in marketing?

- CAC
- LTV
- ROI
- NPS
- Conversion rate
- AOV
- MQL



#### Definitions

- CAC = customer acquisition cost
- LTV = lifetime value
- ROI = return on investment
- NPS = net promoter score
- Conversion rate % of leads that have converted to sale
- AOV = average order value
- MQL = marketing qualified lead



## CAC

CAC is the cost of acquiring a new customer, including all marketing and sales costs

To calculate you divide your total marketing and sales costs by the number of new customers acquired over a specified period of time

A CAC shouldn't be more than a third of LTV

### How to reduce CAC











### LTV

LTV is the total value a customer will bring to a business over their lifetime

To calculate you multiply the average value of a sale by the number of times a customer makes a purchase per year and then multiply that by the average length of the relationship

It includes all revenue generated by the customer, including referrals

A good CAC:LTV ratio is 3:1

### How to increase LTV











# Marketing ROI

ROI measures the projected return on investment for marketing campaigns and tactics

ROI = Sales – marketing cost / marketing cost

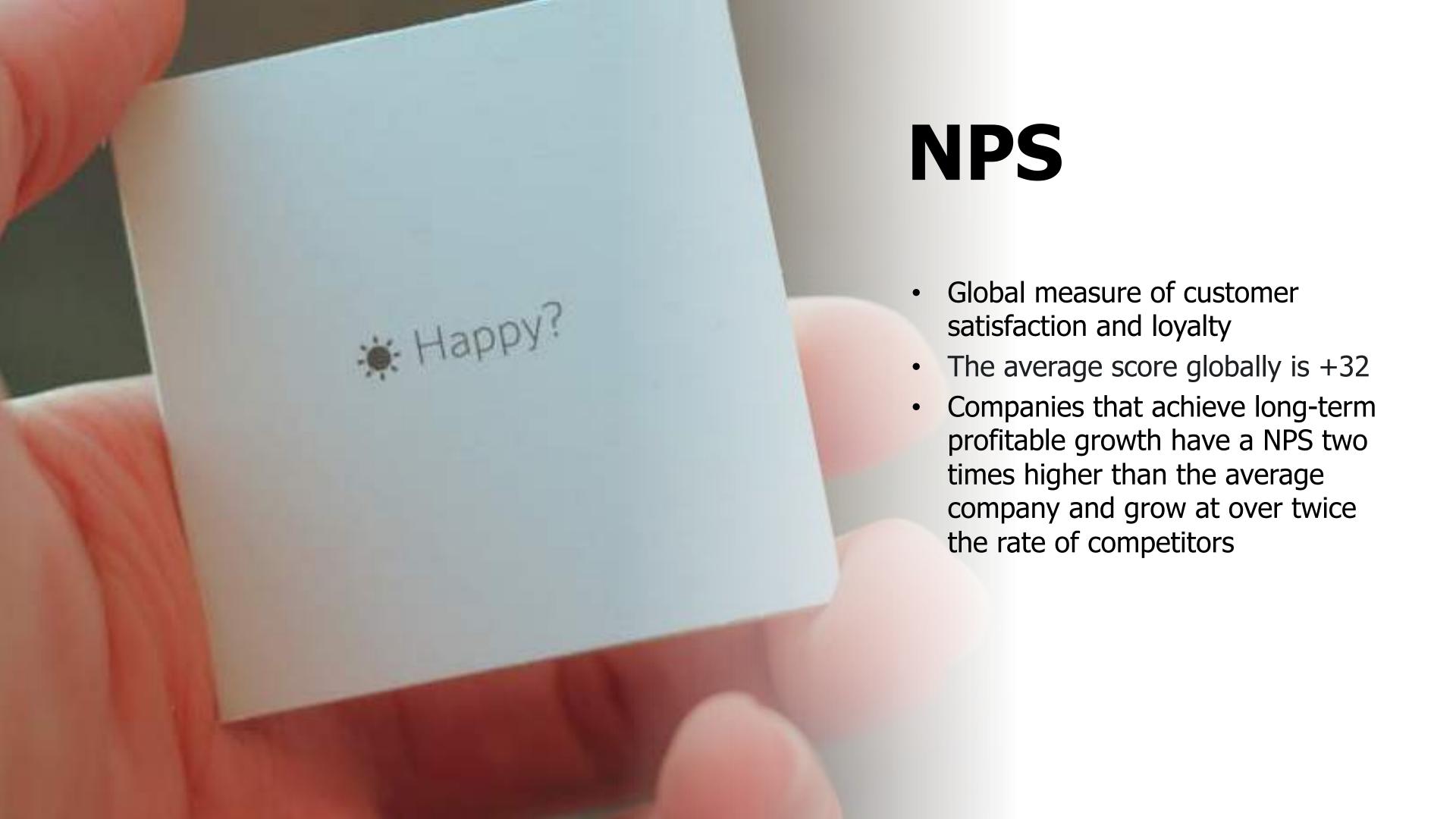
Marketing should generate a minimum ROI of 5:1

#### Critical success factors

- Accurate marketing budget & reconciling
- Track conversions sales are more important than leads
- Track the source of the lead and sale
- Drill down on a granular level ensuring consistent terminology
- Use campaign URLs & QR codes

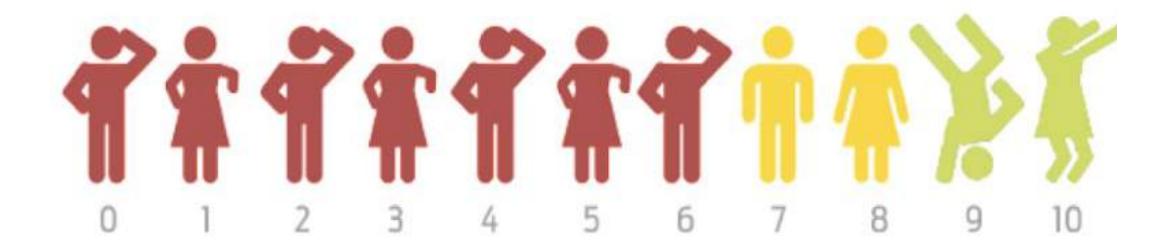






# How to measure NPS

How likely is it you would recommend our company to a friend or colleague?



- You segment responses into 3 groups, based on rating: Promoters (9 or 10 rating), Passives (7 or 8 rating), and Detractors (0 through 6 rating).
- NPS= % of Promoters % of Detractors

# Crucial data points



**ACCOUNTING SYSTEM** 

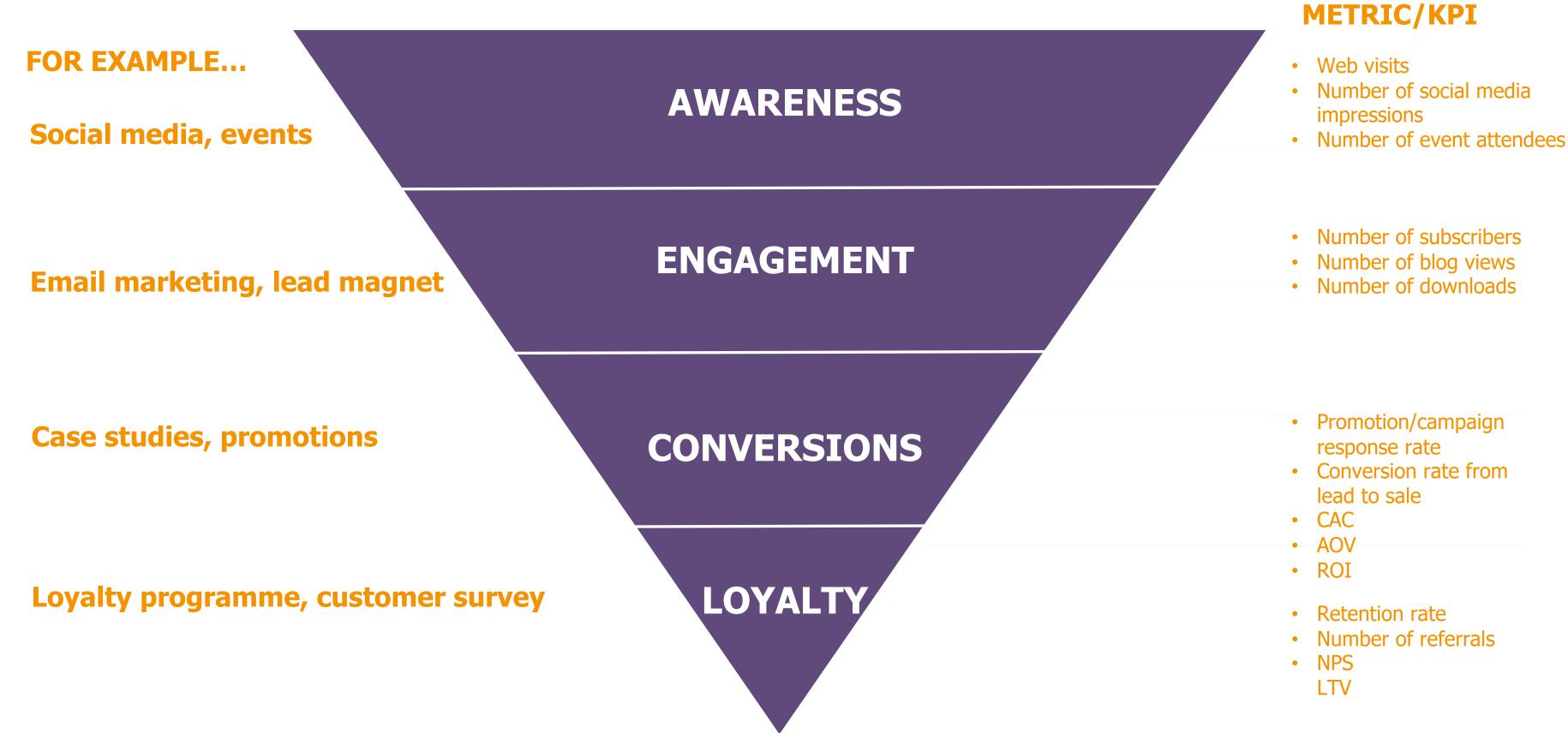


CRM



**GOOGLE ANALYTICS** 

#### Use the funnel to set marketing metrics and KPIs



\*marketing gualified lead \*\*sales gualified lead



# Example KPIs & metrics

| SALES  | AS AT MARCH 2024 | AFTER 12 MONTHS OF LIVE MARKETING<br>TARGET |
|--|------------------|---|
| New revenue secured from marketing   | £0               | £75,000k                                    |
| Average number of new customers per year   | 50               | 100   |
| Average contract value   | £1,000           | £2,000                                      |
| Conversion rate from qualified leads to opportunity Conversion rate from opportunity to sale | 10%<br>5%        | 15%<br>10%                                  |
| Average number of days of sales cycle for inbound leads                                      | 40 days          | 30 days                                     |
| Number of cross sell and upsell sales  | 0                | 20%   |
| Revenue from cross sell and upsell sales   | 0                | £10k  |
| Customer lifetime value  | £2,500           | £10,000                                     |
| CUSTOMER SERVICE   |                  |   |
| Churn  | 40%              | 20%   |
| Turnaround time of quotes  | 5 days           | Within 24 hours                             |
| No. of Google reviews  | 5                | 30  |
| NPS  | 30               | 40  |

# Example KPIs & metrics

| MARKETING   | AS AT MARCH 2024                                | AFTER 12 MONTHS OF LIVE MARKETING TARGET |
|---|---|--|
| No. of MQL  | 100 per year (45% PPC, 31% organic, 13% direct) | 600 leads                                |
| Website traffic                                       | 1000 per month                                  | 30% uplift                               |
| Website enquiries                                     | 50 per month, 0.4% of website traffic           | 4% of traffic                            |
| Social media traffic                                  | 38 visits per month (current 1.4% of traffic)   | 10% of traffic                           |
| Lead magnet downloads                                 | 0   | 5% of visitors                           |
| Number of subscribers                                 | 500   | 1,000                                    |
| Website bounce rate                                   | 65%   | 40%                                      |
| Email open & click through rates                      | 18% open rate, 2% CTR                           | 30% open rate, 7% CTR, 0.5% unsubscribe  |
| No. of case studies views                             | 50 per year                                     | 500 per year                             |
| Google position for 5 keywords & more strategic terms | 3 <sup>rd</sup> page                            | 1 <sup>st</sup> page                     |
| % of SEO traffic                                      | 25% of website visitors                         | 50% uplift                               |







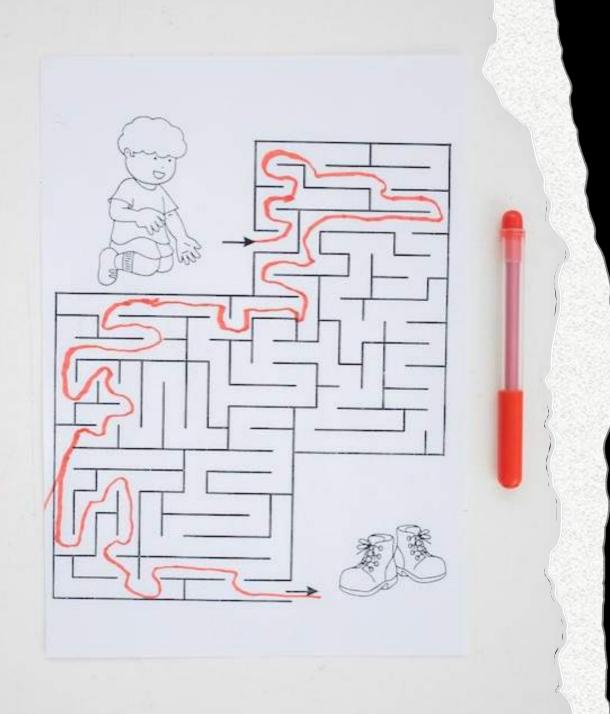
How happy are you with the way you measure your marketing on a scale of 1-5?

On a scale of 1-5 how confident are you that your marketing is performing and contributing towards you business goals?



# BUILD MEASURE EARN

What 3 learnings are you taking away from today?



#### Summary

- Uniting marketing & finance: Partnership essential for transparency and growth
- Refine reconciliation processes: Streamline your approach to obtain accurate financial insights
- Customised reporting tools: Develop reporting practices tailored to your business's cost structures, enhancing clarity and informed decision-making
- Monitor KPIs strategically: Employ targeted strategies to track KPIs, fuelling data-driven growth initiatives
- Cohesive cross-departmental KPIs
- Monthly marketing reviews: Discuss marketing outcomes in the context of overarching business objectives
- Precision in budget management



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