



Google Ads & Facebook Ads: The Metrics You Need to Scale

How to acquire customers online at a profit so that you can scale your business.

Presented by



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Lead Instructor



BrainStation[®]



So, why Paid Traffic?



Paid Traffic (PPC)

1. Drive demand quickly
2. Predictable
3. Very measureable
4. Investment in Ad Dollars
5. **Short term ROI**

vs.

Organic Traffic (SEO)

1. Drive demand slowly
2. Build trust & reciprocity
3. Also measurable
4. Investment in Time/Effort
5. **Long term ROI**



Paid Traffic (PPC)



vs.

Organic Traffic (SEO)





Predictable & Resilient Business

**Paid
Traffic
(PPC)**

**Organic
Traffic
(SEO)**

**Cold
Sales
Outreach**

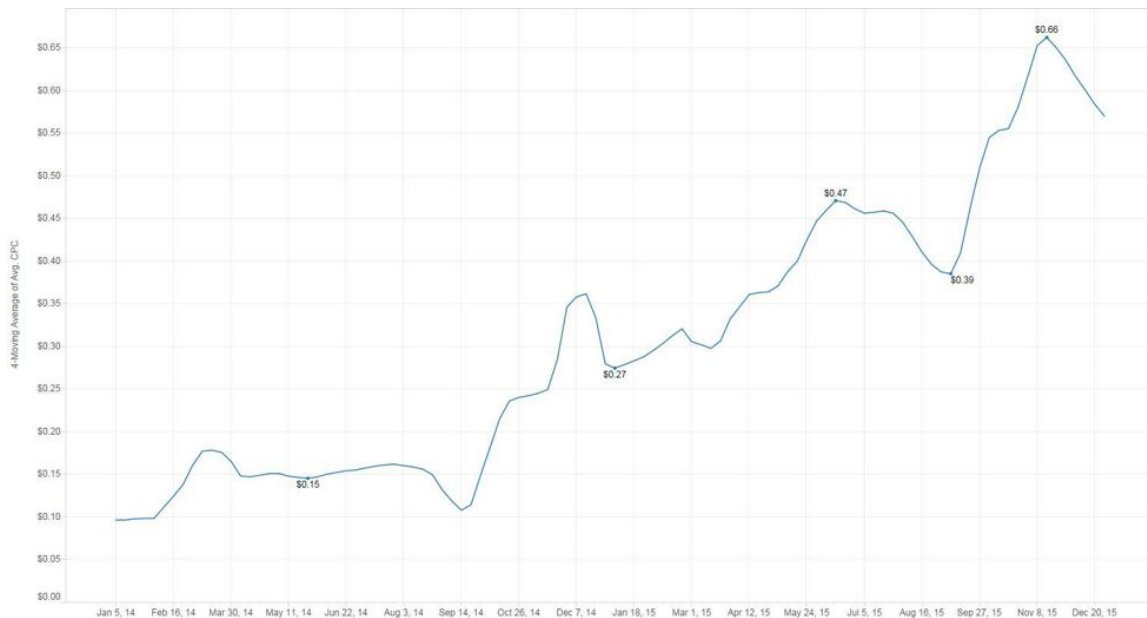
**Referral
Marketing**

+more

However...



Paid traffic (Pay-per-click) advertising gets more competitive and expensive each year





With rising costs and more competition

1. It's more expensive than ever to acquire customers online
2. You must understand how your top-line affects your bottom-line
3. You need to know how much you can afford to pay to acquire customers
4. You need to hire someone that can demonstrate the ROI of campaigns
5. You can't afford to make decisions based solely on "vanity metrics"



“

“Top line is vanity, bottom line is sanity, cash in bank is reality”

– Vivek Chaand Sehgal



So, what can you do about it?



Ways you can steady yourself

1. Make sure your data is accurate so that you trust it to make decisions
2. Analyze the right information at the right time (must be actionable)
 - a. Long-term strategic vs. Short-term tactical
3. Never lose sight of the bottomline #'s
4. And figure out the following metrics so that you can scale confidently

The 3 Metrics You Need To Scale

Facebook Ads | Google Ads | + All Others



The 3 Metrics You Need to Scale

1. Avg Customer Lifetime Value (LTV)
2. Avg Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC)
3. Breakeven Return on Ad Spend (ROAS)

4. +1 Bonus!

Metric One

Avg Customer Lifetime Value

Calculating

Avg Customer Lifetime Value



Calculate within a 1 year window

E.g. Oct 1, 2021 – Sept 30, 2022

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value

=

Avg Revenue
Per Order

x

Avg 1 Year
Frequency



Example 1 – Online Jewelry

E-Commerce

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value

=

Avg Revenue
Per Order

x

Avg 1 Year
Frequency

\$180

\$120

1.5



Breaking things down

E-Commerce

Avg Revenue
Per Order

=

Total Revenue

/

of orders

Avg 1 Year
Frequency

=

of orders

/

of
customers

Why are these numbers so important?



There are only 3 ways to grow your business

1. Increase **new** sales

2. Increase sale **amount**

3. Increase sale **frequency**

Now we know these!

And what they add up to



Example 2 – Consulting

Lead Gen

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value

=

Avg Revenue
Per Order

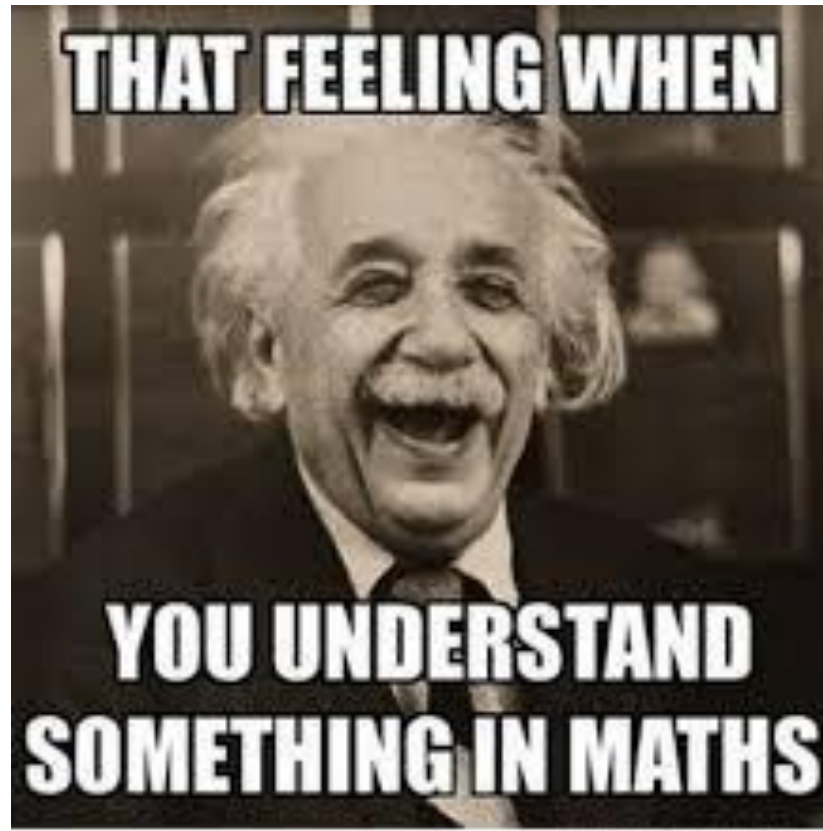
x

Avg 1 Year
Frequency

\$3000

\$1000

3





NOTE: If you're a startup, use a 90-Day LTV

- Cashflow is the lifeblood of a startup
- Startups often can't afford to wait 1+ years for an ROI
- Most strategic decisions are made in 90-day increments
 - (e.g. Quarterly Rocks)
- Recommended cash reserves for new businesses is >90 days vs.
One year for more mature businesses

Metric Two

Avg Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC)



What is Avg CAC?

CAC can be calculated by simply dividing all the costs spent on acquiring more customers (total marketing expenses) by the number of customers acquired in the period the money was spent.

Calculating

2. Avg Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC)



Calculate within a 1 year window

E.g. Oct 1, 2021 – Sept 30, 2022

Avg Customer
Acquisition Cost

=

Marketing
& Sales
Costs

/

of
customers



Example 1

Ecommerce

Avg Customer
Acquisition Cost

=

Marketing
& Sales
Costs

/

of new
customers

\$60

\$18000

300



Example 2

Lead Gen

Avg Customer
Acquisition Cost

=

Marketing
& Sales
Costs

/

of new
customers

\$3000

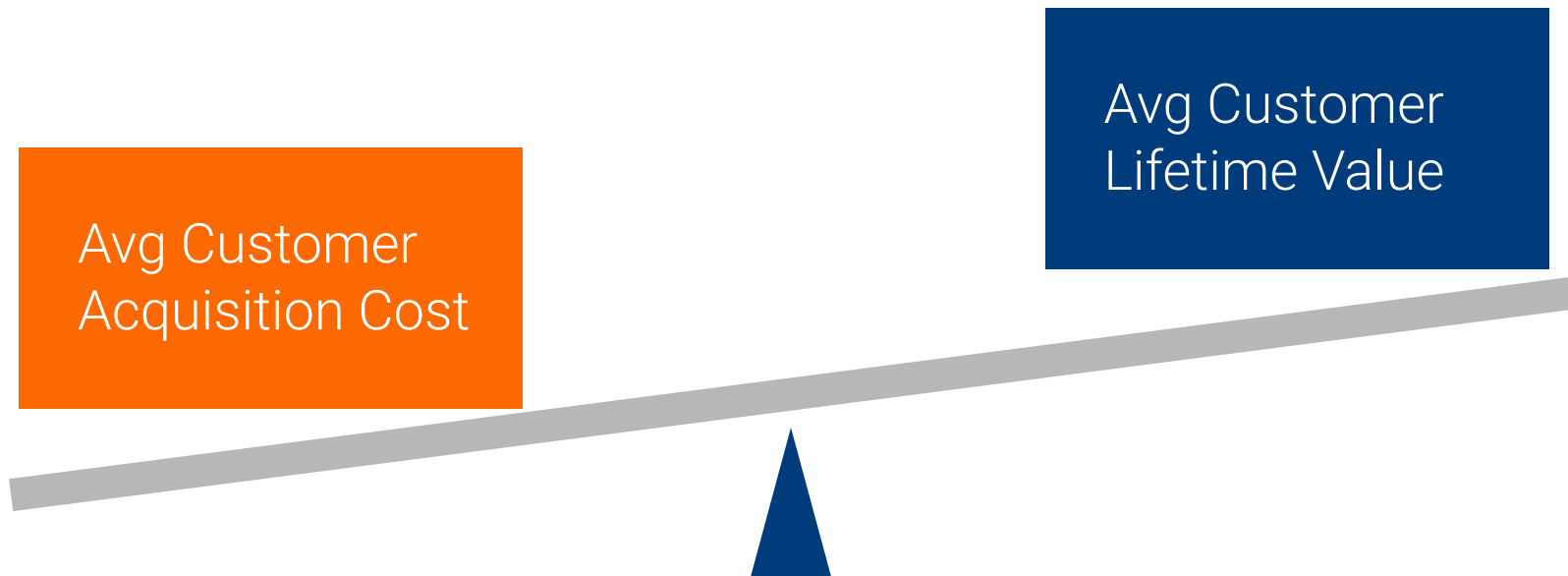
\$18000

6



Balancing LTV:CAC

What's a good ratio?





Balancing LTV:CAC

What's a good ratio?

"An ideal LTV:CAC ratio should be 3:1. The value of a customer should be three times more than the cost of acquiring them. If the ratio is close to 1:1, you are spending too much. If it's 5:1, you are spending too little. In fact, you are probably missing out on business."

- Klipfolio ([source](#))



LTV : CAC Ratio

Example 1 – Ecommerce

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value

\$180

:

Avg Customer
Acquisition Cost

\$60

3:1 in one year

Good!



LTV : CAC Ratio

Example 2 – Lead Gen

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value

\$3000

:

Avg Customer
Acquisition Cost

\$3000

1:1 in one year

Not so good



“

*“If your LTV is less than 3:1 of your CAC,
you won’t be able to scale quickly
without outside investment”*

– Warren Thompson





LTV & CAC are essential, but they are longer-term strategic metrics...

Also known as “lagging indicators”

But how do you know what's working in the short term? That's where you need “leading indicators”

Metric Three

Breakeven Return on Ad Spend (ROAS)



What is Breakeven ROAS?

Your Breakeven ROAS is the percentage return that you need to achieve with your advertising in order to not lose money.

Calculating

3. Breakeven Return on Ad Spend (ROAS)



First, how to calculate ROAS

Return on Ad
Spend (ROAS)

=

Revenue

/

Ad Spend

x100 to display as a %



Calculate Frequently

Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, etc.

Return on Ad
Spend (ROAS)

=

Revenue

/

Ad Spend

4.5

450%

\$27000

\$6000

x100 to display as a %



Now, what about “Breakeven” ROAS?

Breakeven
ROAS

=

1

/

Net
Margin

x100 to display as a %

Now, what about “Breakeven” ROAS?



Example – Ecommerce

Breakeven ROAS	=	1	/	Net Margin
4 400%		Literally just “1”		.25 25%

x100 to display as a %



Balancing ROAS

Keep actual ROAS above breakeven
and the rest is gravy

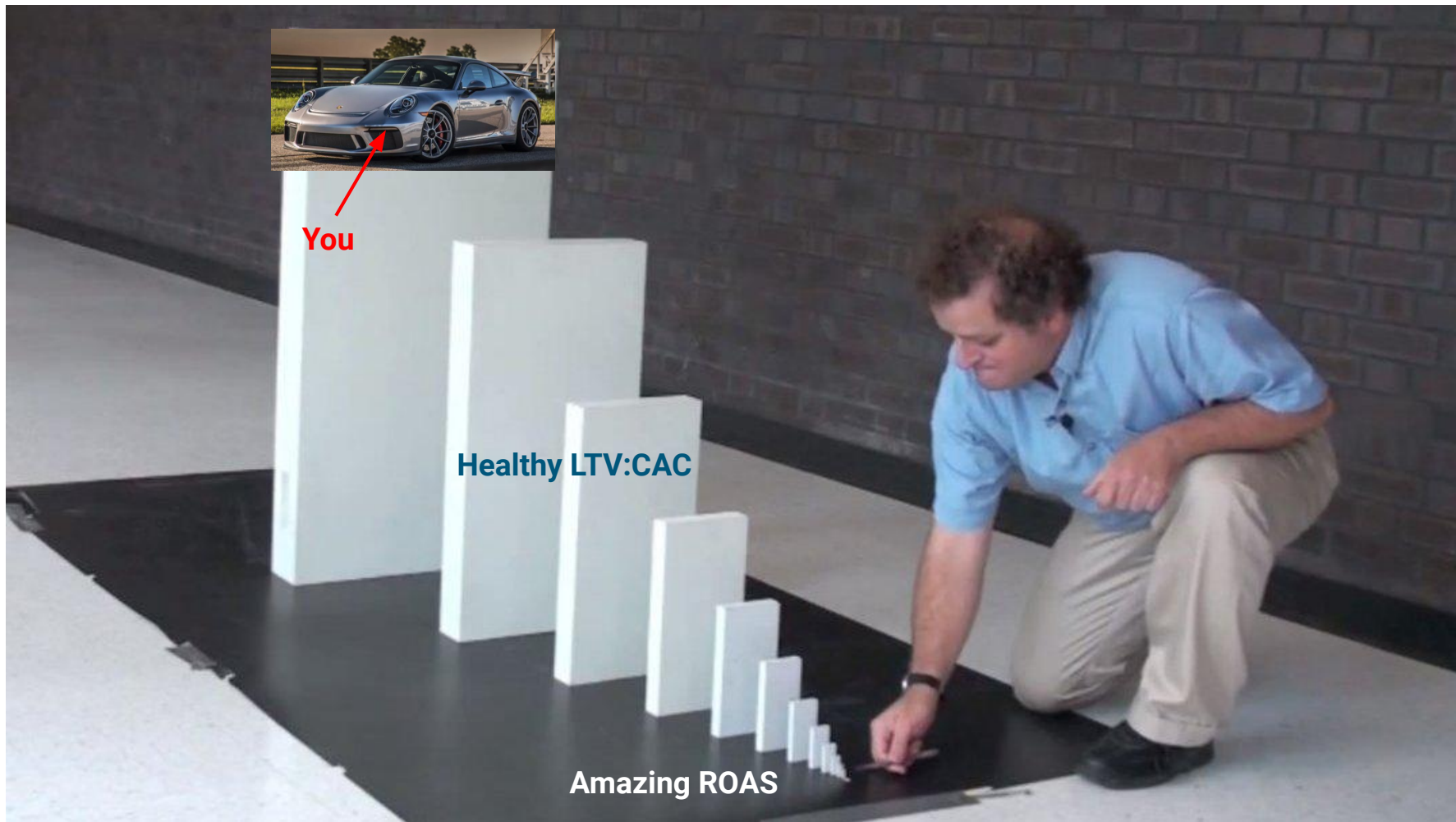




You

Healthy LTV:CAC

Amazing ROAS



BONUS!

BONUS!

Target Cost-per-lead



Target Cost-per-lead (CPL)

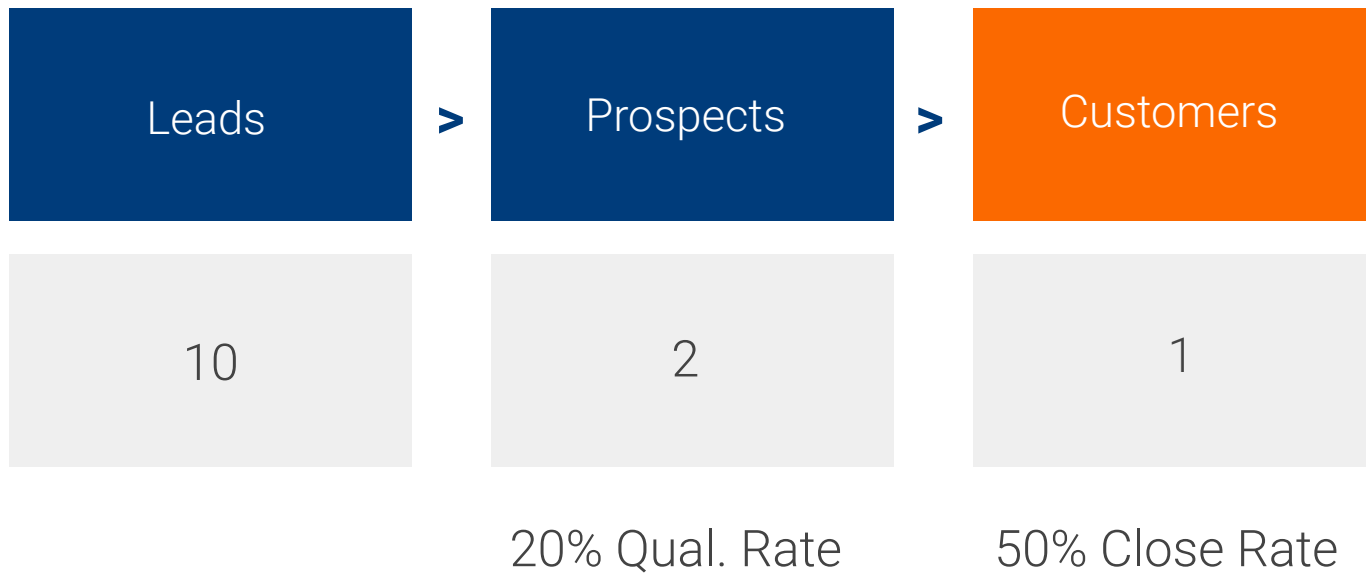
If your business' primarily marketing function is lead generation, then you can still use ROAS as long as you assign values to your goal conversions. However, in many cases it's easier to choose a Target Cost-Per-Lead (CPL). To do that, you'll need to first know your **Average Value Per Lead (VPL)**

Calculating

Avg Value-Per-Lead (VPL)

Example

Lead Gen





Example

Lead Gen

Avg Customer
Lifetime Value
(Net Profit 33.3%)

x

Avg
Close Rate %

x

Avg
Qualification
Rate %

=

Avg Value
Per Lead (CPL)

\$3000

x

50%

x

20%

=

\$300

$9000 \times .33 = \$3000$

$3000 \times 0.5 = \$1500$

$1500 \times 0.2 = \$300$



VPL : CPL Ratio

Lead Gen

Avg Value
Per Lead

Avg Cost
Per Lead

:

\$300

~\$150

$VPL > CPL =$ 👍

Bringing it all together

Zooming in & out



Zooming in and out

By zooming out to look at your avg **LTV** and **CAC**, and then zooming in to see your **ROAS** and **Target CPL**, you will have a long and short-term view of the health of your business.

This level of understanding will help you make quick tactical decisions, as well as planning ahead for longer-term strategic initiatives.

Another way to zoom: Segmentation



Segmentation

Also, each of the metrics the we discuss today can be segmented by the following groupings to better understand and optimize your marketing:

- Marketing channel
- Audience attributes
- Purchase behaviour
- Campaigns, Ad Groups, Keywords, etc.

Bringing it all together

To Conclude



The Metrics You Need to Scale

1. Avg Customer Lifetime Value (LTV)
2. Avg Customer Acquisition Cost (CAC)
3. Breakeven Return on Ad Spend (ROAS)
4. **Bonus:** Target Cost-Per-Lead (CPL)



Pearls of Wisdom

- Always zoom in & out to see the big picture AND the details
- Every KPI has a BFF! View KPIs in pairs to understand context
 - (e.g. # of Unique Visitors <> Conversion Rate)
- Make sure that you measure correctly or you won't be able to trust your data to make important decisions when it counts.

Bonus Resources!

Facebook & Google Funnel Calculators

Thank you!

Questions?



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