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# WECHAT LUXURY INDEX.

2021

THE DEFINITIVE WECHAT BENCHMARK  
FOR LUXURY BRANDS



# FOREWORD

# WECHAT LUXURY INDEX.

As the focus on China continues to grow amidst the pandemic, brands are picking up pace when it comes to digital and investing in a wide range of channels. Being the most ubiquitous social platform in China, WeChat has been at the core of many of these changes. But as the platform grows increasingly saturated, how can brands stand out and continue to **engage and reactivate their WeChat communities**?

The **only industry report offering insights based on non-public data**, the WeChat Luxury Index 2021 allows luxury brands to benchmark their performance in the industry against indicators that really matter.

Besides taking a closer look at metrics related to content, follower acquisition and engagement, the report also presents **key frameworks and recommendations to improve follower engagement and retention rates**, as well as new opportunities within the WeChat ecosystem that brands can consider leveraging.



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# WECHAT IN BRIEF.

Launched in 2011 as a social messaging and media platform, WeChat has since vastly expanded its areas of service to include everything from payments to e-commerce solutions. With its fast growing user base – it now boasts more than 1.225 billion monthly active users (MAU) as of March 2021 – it has become more than a mere marketing tool. WeChat is now an integral part of every brand's digital strategy in Mainland China.

2019



2020

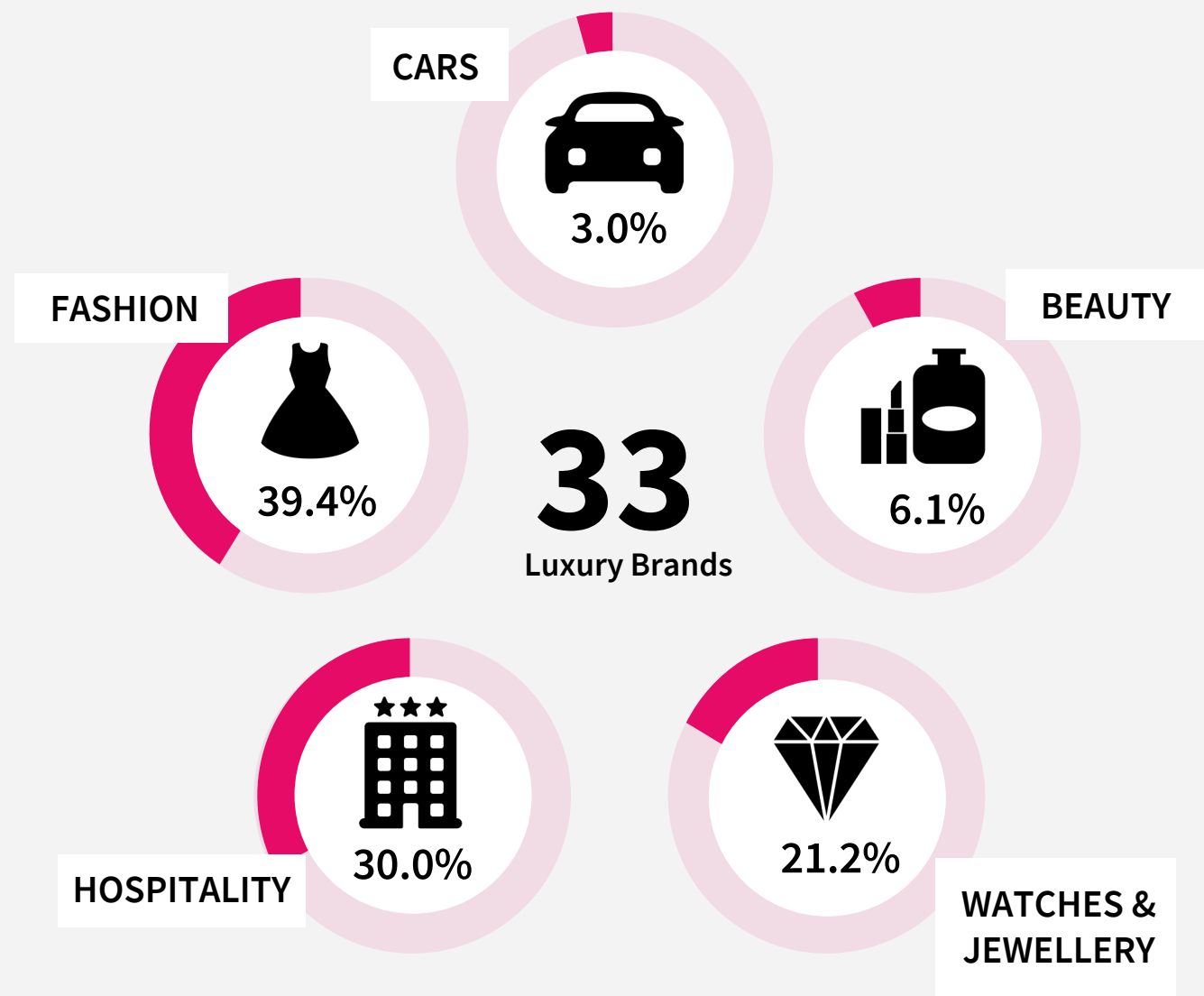


2021



# METHODOLOGY SCOPE OF STUDY.

Community sizes of  
**7,000 to**  
**>4.9 million**



# REPORT STRUCTURE CHAPTERS.

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## ACQUISITION

This section covers all follower recruitment-related metrics



## ENGAGEMENT

This section examines both fan and post engagement statistics



## CONTENT

This section delves into the frequency of posts, opening rates and content performance



## KEY OPPORTUNITIES 2021

This section delves into new functions in the WeChat ecosystem that brands can leverage

# CHAPTER 1

# **ACQUISITION.**



## ACQUISITION

This section covers all follower recruitment-related metrics

- 1.1 GROWTH RATE
- 1.2 RECRUITMENT SOURCES
- 1.3 UNFOLLOW RATE

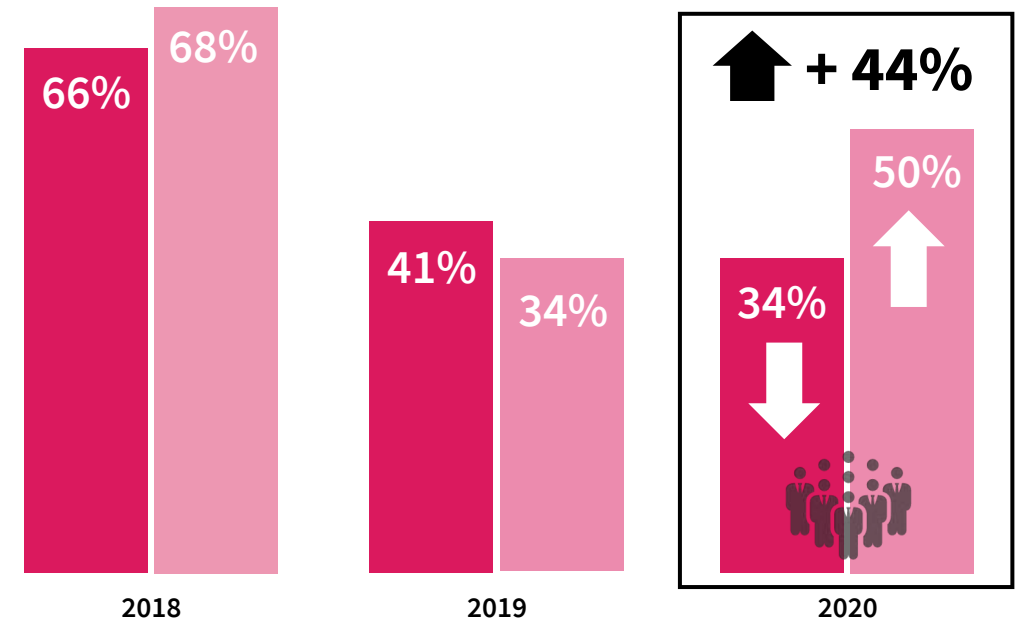
# GROWTH RATE OVERALL GROWTH.

While the overall growth of large accounts has slowed (from 41 per cent to 34 per cent) year-on-year, the growth of small accounts has picked up pace (from 34 per cent to 50 per cent). This shows that **in general, brands experienced growth in their WeChat communities in 2020 – just at different rates.**

The general growth trend could be a **direct consequence of COVID-19**, as brands significantly stepped up their investments in China and Chinese digital platforms (such as WeChat) in 2020, especially as other markets globally continued to experience lockdowns, restrictions and store closures.

However, larger accounts appear to be facing a general slowdown in terms of growth since 2018. As WeChat communities grow larger in size, and as the market grows more saturated with brands, it is clear that brands are finding it harder to attract new followers. As such, **brands need to be even more aggressive and innovative in their fan acquisition and retention strategies.**

## COMMUNITY GROWTH RATE



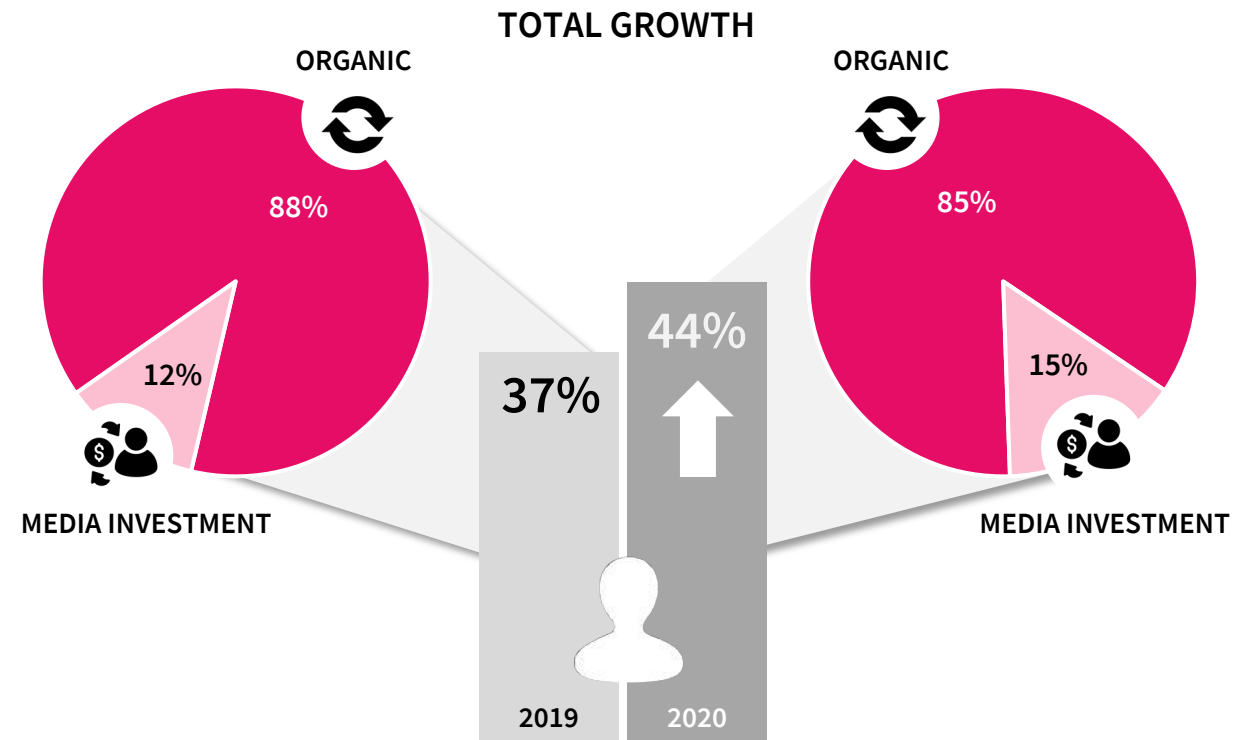
**Large Accounts:** >100k followers  
**Small Accounts:** <100k followers

# GROWTH RATE SOURCES OF GROWTH.

The total growth of brands' WeChat communities has been on the rise overall, with a **reported 44 per cent increase in 2020 against 2019's 37 per cent increase.**

While media investment continues to form a small portion of the new followers recruited, there is a noted **16 per cent rise in the number of followers recruited through paid channels** in 2020 (from 12 per cent to 15 per cent of total new followers). This could be direct result of the increased spending by brands on digital in 2020, in light of the pandemic.

Despite that, **organic channels remain the key driver of community growth for brands**, indicating that efforts should be focused on developing and refining the recruitment strategy on these channels for maximum growth.



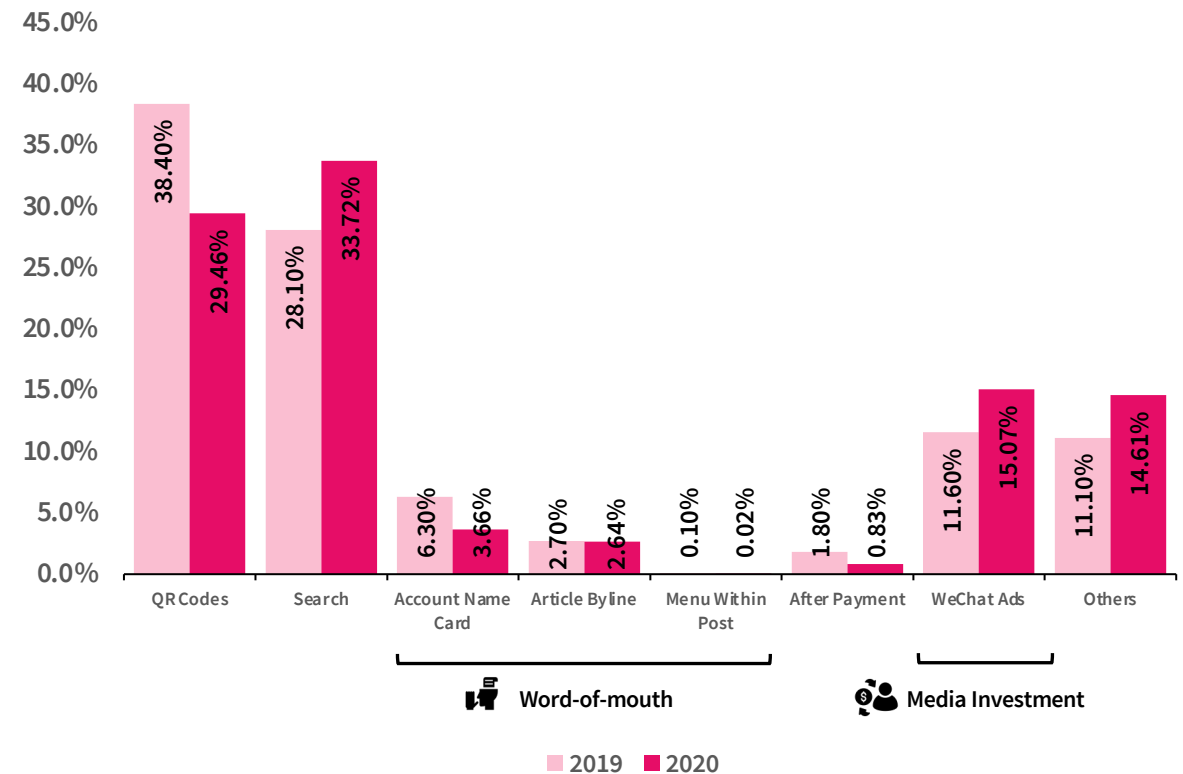


# RECRUITMENT SOURCES ALL CHANNELS.

While QR codes might have been the top recruitment channel in 2019 (38.4 per cent), **Search was the clear leader in 2020 with 33.72 per cent.** This shift could have been caused by a combination of factors, including the impact of COVID-19 on offline retail channels (which was one of the largest platforms for brands to recruit followers via QR codes in the past), and the evolution of WeChat's Search function. Consumers are increasingly making use of WeChat as a search engine, especially with its enhanced search options (by tags, Mini Programs, etc.), and this has helped boost the organic traffic to brand accounts.

**Word-of-mouth channels remain limited in terms of their ability to recruit fans (6.32 per cent)** in 2020, once again reiterating the notion that WeChat is not a traditional social media platform on which brands can rely on the virality of content to drive interest. The proportion of followers recruited through WeChat Ads saw an increase, **from 11.6 to 15.07 per cent year-on-year**, likely as a result of brands ramping up their media budgets in 2020.

## RECRUITMENT SOURCES



# RECRUITMENT SOURCES SETTING KPIS.

## ORGANIC FOLLOWERS

Current Fanbase

×

Linear Organic Annual Growth

## PROSPECTS

# POS in China × AVG Daily Foot Traffic

×

365 days × Conversion Rate (%)

## PAID FOLLOWERS

Marketing Budget

÷

AVG WeChat Advertising CPF (Moments or Post)

## CLIENTS

(Existing CRM Customers × Onboarding Rate)

+

(New Customers × Onboarding Rate)

$$\Delta = \text{ORGANIC FOLLOWERS} + \text{PAID FOLLOWERS} + \text{PROSPECTS} + \text{CLIENTS}$$

Instead of setting growth targets arbitrarily, brands can derive a **realistic growth target to work towards** based on the following formula (left).

By breaking down potential followers into segment types, brands will be able to identify **key growth opportunities** across segments and develop specific strategies to target each consumer group as well.

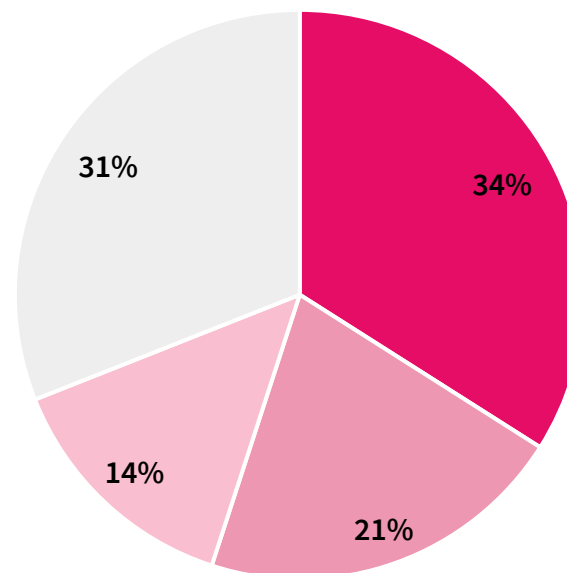
# RECRUITMENT SOURCES SETTING KPIS.

## EXAMPLE

Brand X has been operating in China for a while, and is now looking to understand what would be a reasonable KPI to set in terms of community growth.

### Current Situation:

- 400,000 followers
- 3 million RMB WeChat media budget for next year
- 60 stores across China, with an average of 40 visitors per day, 10 per cent captured on WeChat
- With the help of a WeChat loyalty programme, the brand will on-board 40 per cent of its current CRM database and 90 per cent of future customers



■ Clients      ■ Organic Followers  
■ Paid Followers      ■ Prospects

| Organic Followers     |  |  | 60,000  | 21% |
|-----------------------|--|--|---------|-----|
| Current Fanbase       |  |  | 400,000 |     |
| Annual Organic Growth |  |  | 15%     |     |

| Paid Followers            |  |  | 40,500      | 14% |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------------|-----|
| WeChat Media Budget       |  |  | ¥ 3,000,000 |     |
| % Allocated to Post Ads   |  |  | 30%         |     |
| AVG Post Ad CPF           |  |  | ¥ 30.00     |     |
| % Allocated to Moment Ads |  |  | 70%         |     |
| AVG Moment Ad CPF         |  |  | ¥ 200.00    |     |

| Prospects                 |  |  | 87,600  | 31% |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------|-----|
| # of Stores               |  |  | 60      |     |
| AVG Foot Traffic per year |  |  | 876,000 |     |
| Onboarding Rate           |  |  | 10%     |     |

| Clients                        |  |  | 98,840 | 34% |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|-----|
| Existing CRM contacts          |  |  | 50,000 |     |
| CRM Onboarding Rate            |  |  | 40%    |     |
| Average New Customers per year |  |  | 87,600 |     |
| Onboarding Rate                |  |  | 90%    |     |

| Assets                    |  |  |     |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|-----|--|
| Sales Ceremony Onboarding |  |  | Yes |  |
| Loyalty Programme         |  |  | Yes |  |

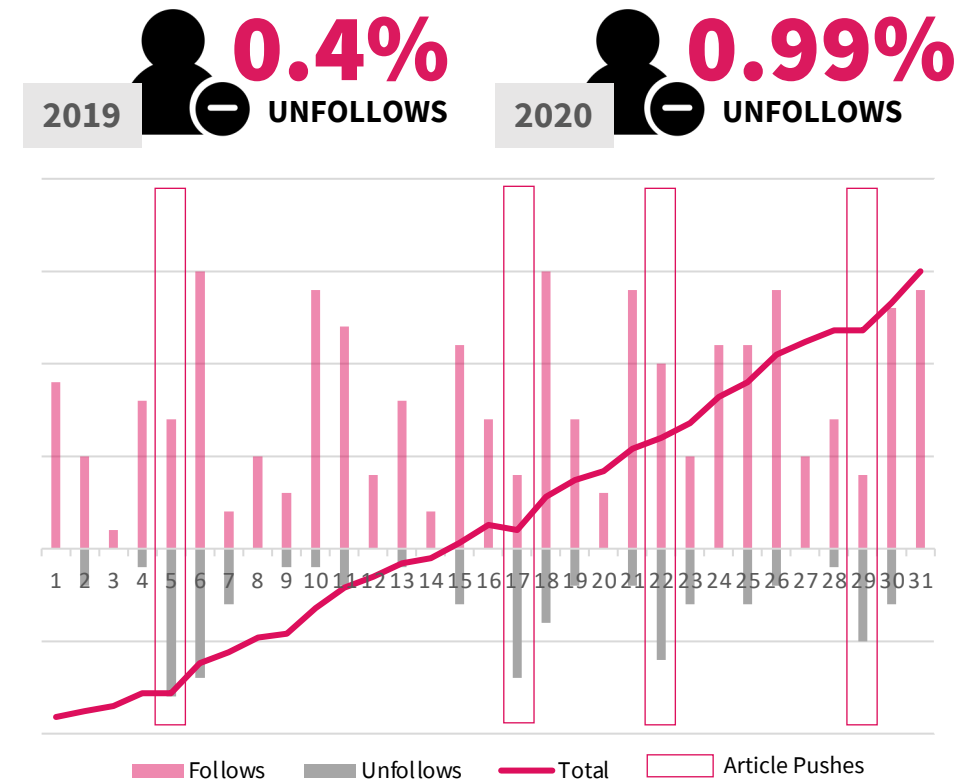
|                          |  |         |
|--------------------------|--|---------|
| <b>Current Followers</b> |  | 400,000 |
| <b>Δ</b>                 |  | 286,940 |
| <b>KPI</b>               |  | 686,940 |

# UNFOLLOW RATE PER ARTICLE PUSH.

The average unfollow rate in the 48 hours after a content push stood at **0.99 per cent** in 2020, which is almost double what was recorded (0.4 per cent) in 2019. This indicates a higher level of sensitivity in consumers when it comes to content quality.

However, it should be noted that such an attrition rate is natural, as brands typically attain new followers while losing some existing ones with every content push.

One way to minimise the unfollow rate after a content push is to implement **audience segmentation**. With content better tailored to their interests, audiences are less likely to find the weekly pushes intrusive and annoying, leading to longer follower lifespans.

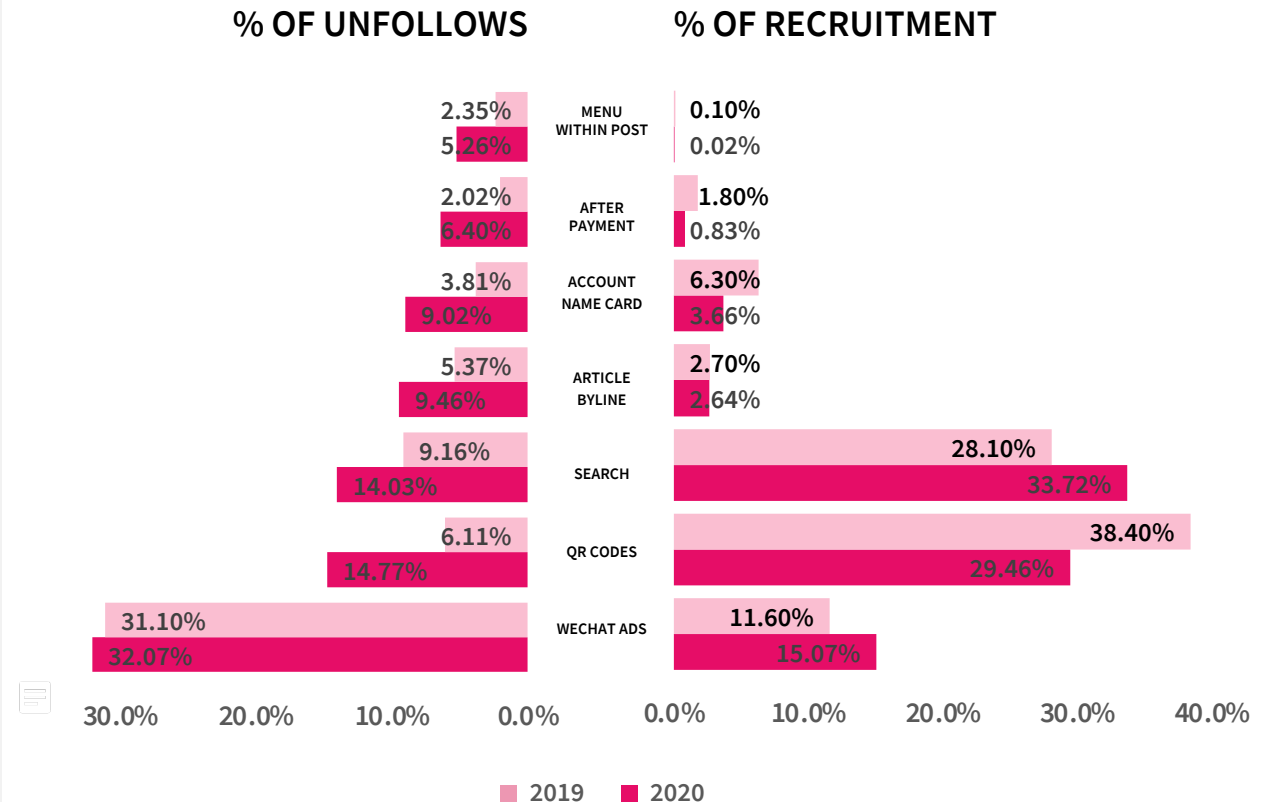


# UNFOLLOW RATE RECRUITMENT CHANNELS.

The study shows that about **32.07 per cent of users recruited through paid channels** (i.e. WeChat Ads), or approximately one in three users, **unfollow the brand**. This number does not vary much year to year, and is significantly higher than that of any other recruitment channel, displaying the limitations of acquiring fans through paid advertising.

While Search and QR Codes have increased unfollow rates of 14.03 and 14.77 per cent respectively in 2020, both channels continue to have **fairly high follower retention rates** based on the percentage of fan recruitment they are responsible for.

Based on the data, fans acquired through organic channels exhibit higher levels of stickiness, suggesting that brands should develop stronger strategies on this front and **work on building a base of quality followers** and avoid over-investing in paid options that only bring short-term growth.



# CHAPTER 2

# **ENGAGEMENT.**

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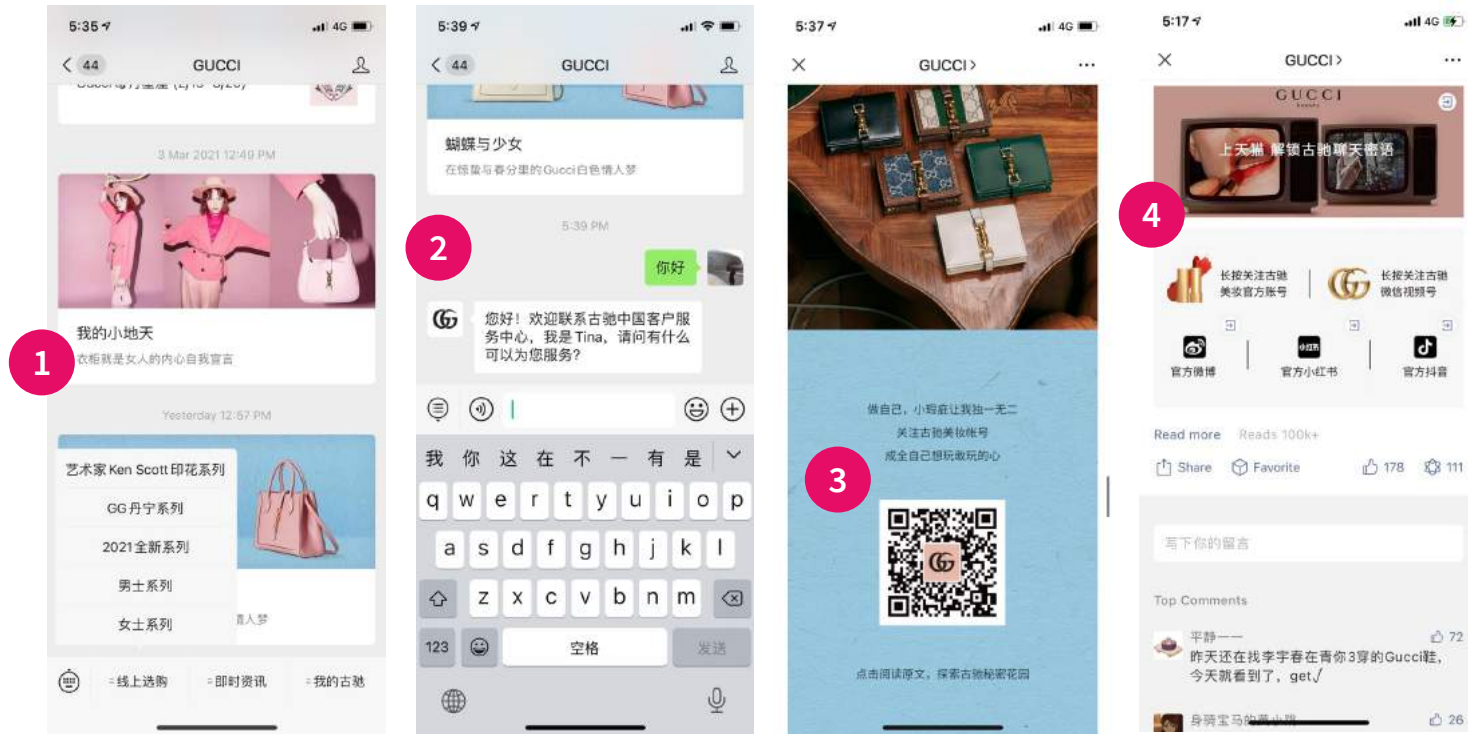


## ENGAGEMENT

This section examines both fan and post engagement statistics

- 2.1 LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT
- 2.2 TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT
- 2.3 AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION

# ENGAGEMENT METHODOLOGY.



## ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

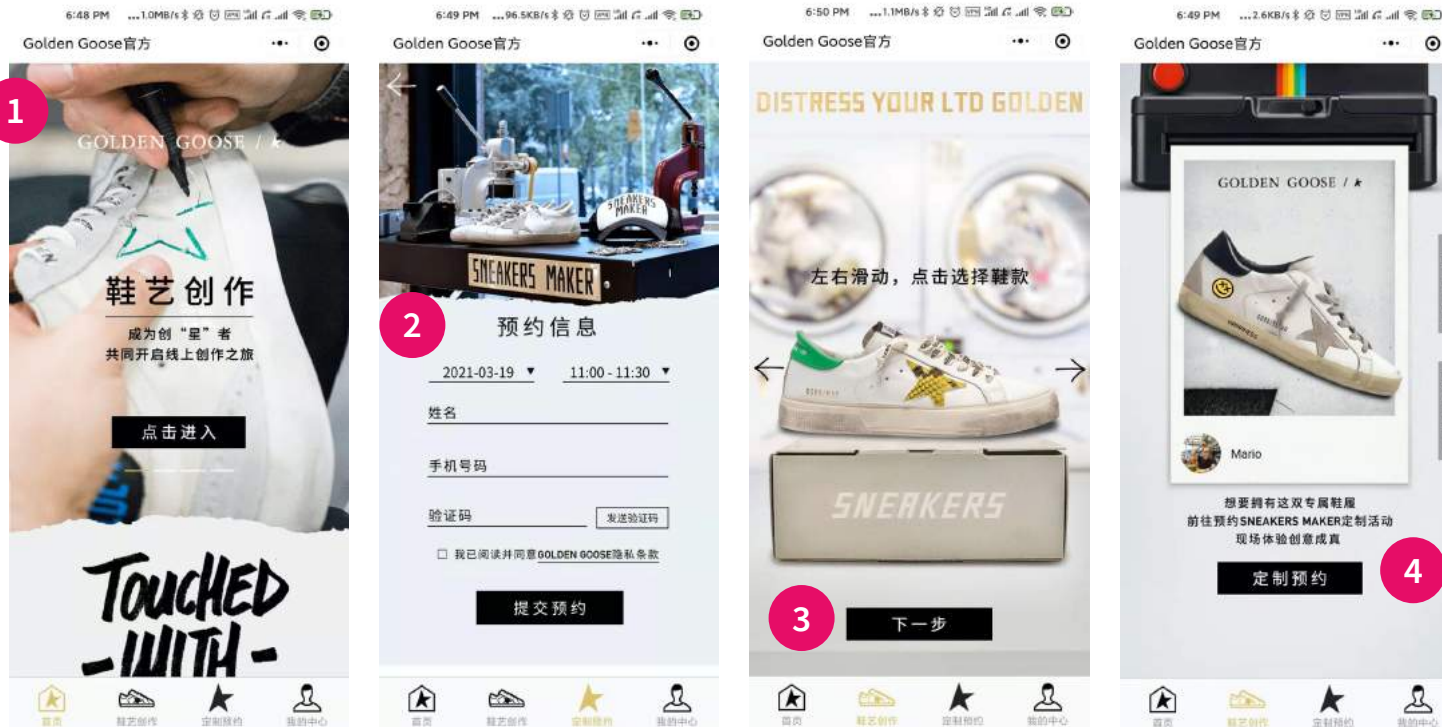
For the purposes of this study, only actions made within the Official Account environment have been tracked. Tracking such interactions is only possible with a social CRM back-end in place.

### Actions tracked include:

1. Menu Clicks
2. Messaging
3. QR Codes
4. Post Interactions
  - Link Clicks\*
  - Comments
  - Likes
  - Shares
  - WOW



# ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED WECHAT TRACKING.



## OTHER ENGAGEMENT INDICATORS

On top tracking actions within the Official Account, brands also have the option of tracking behaviours on **Mini Programs** and **other web assets** using the WeChat JSSDK. These actions are not included in this study.

Examples of other trackable actions include:

1. Mini Program activity
2. Follower data collected via forms
3. Product preferences based on interactions
4. Conversions on Mini Programs

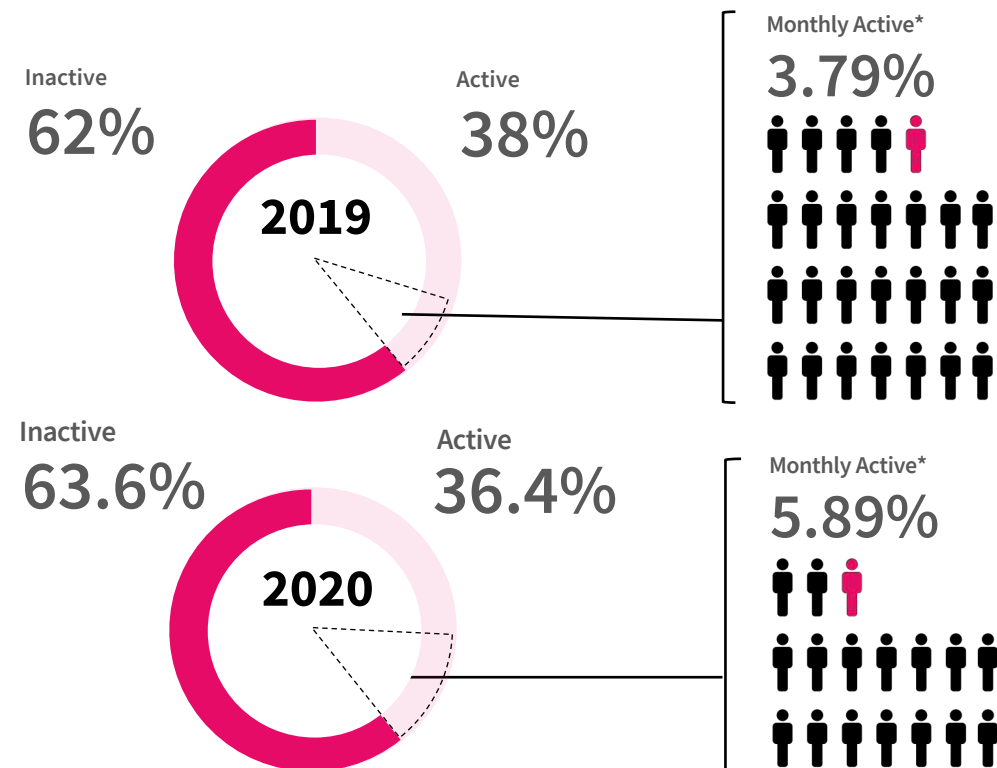


# LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWER RATES.

At **63.6 per cent**, more than half of a brand's WeChat community is inactive. This marks a small increase compared to 2019. Active follower numbers have also dipped slightly year-on-year, with figures at about 36.4 per cent in 2020.

However, the percentage of brands' average monthly active followers has increased from 2019's 3.79 per cent to 5.89 per cent – indicating that **about one in 17 of a brand's followers are active on a monthly basis**.

This could be a result of the increased focus brands placed on developing both service and e-commerce offerings on WeChat in 2020. Users **typically visit brands' WeChat accounts to fulfil specific needs** (such as finding out certain information, or accessing a service), **instead of merely browsing content**.



# LEVEL OF ENGAGEMENT FOLLOWER SOURCE.

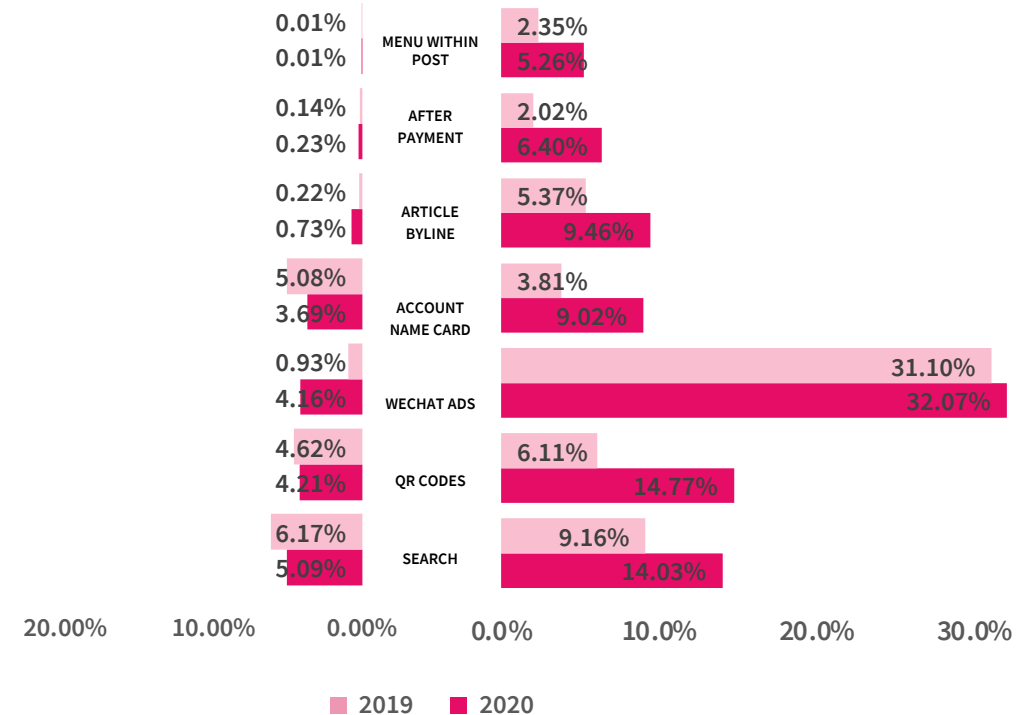
Compared to 2019, the level of engagement of followers recruited across most channels declined in 2020. As an increasing number of brands flock to WeChat, followers are overwhelmed with information, and keeping them engaged is now an even bigger challenge.

Followers recruited through **Search and QR Codes display the highest engagement rates in 2020**. Unlike Search, recruitment through QR Codes is something that brands can directly impact. By developing a robust QR Code recruitment strategy and tagging followers according to their interests, brands would be able to effectively reactivate and engage with them later on.

While followers recruited through WeChat Ads appear to have high engagement rates (4.16 per cent), they also have the highest unfollow rates. This is likely because campaigns are often designed to highly engage followers at the start of their consumer journey – but often do not follow up after that initial interaction.

% OF FOLLOWER ACTIVITY

% OF UNFOLLOWS

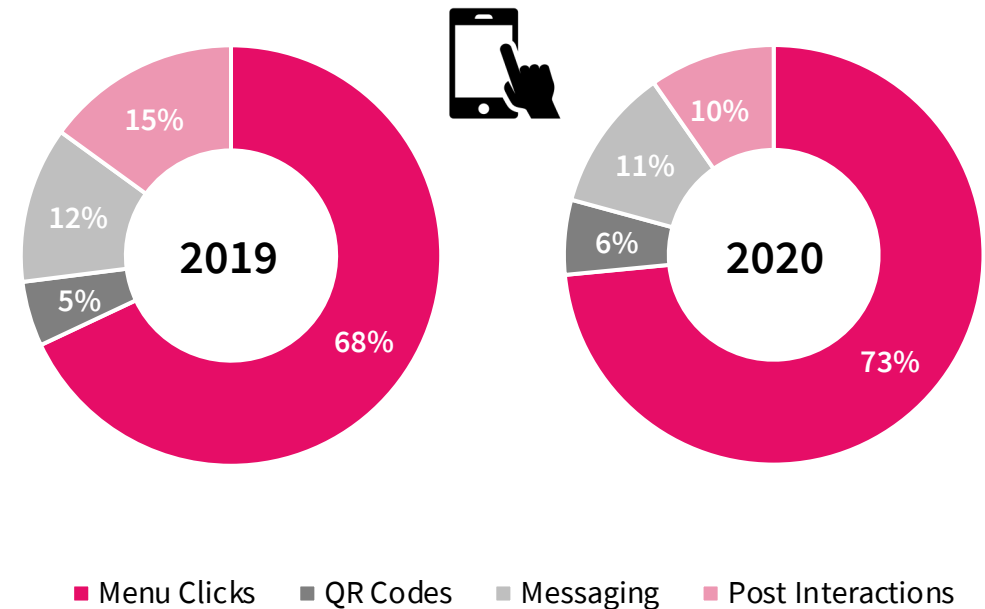


## TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT ACTION TYPES.

Of all the engagement activities carried out by followers, Menu Clicks ranks the highest at **73 per cent**. A significant rise in this percentage has been observed year-on-year, suggesting that it is the most popular type of engagement action by far. Users tend to engage with brands on WeChat when they are looking for specific types of information or services, which are generally accessed through the menu tabs. As such, brands should **develop comprehensive menu options** to ensure consumers keep browsing and discovering their WeChat content and service offerings.

Post interactions and messaging are on par in terms of engagement actions in 2020, indicating that it is as important for brands to produce good content as it is for them to properly manage their WeChat customer service messaging channel. While some luxury brands have installed dedicated customer service officers on WeChat, others have introduced chatbots to address common inquiries.

ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

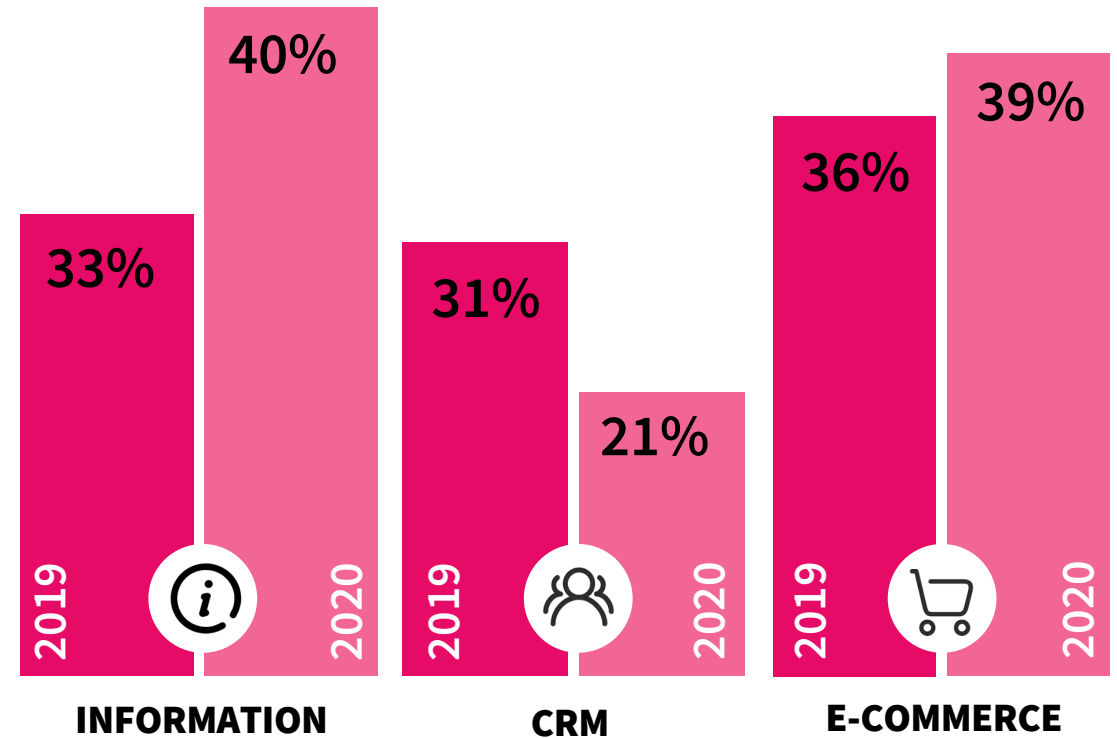


## TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT MENU CLICKS.

Based on the menu button items followers interacted with on brand Official Accounts, **accessing information related to the brand** formed the top engagement action type. This surged to **40 per cent** of all menu clicks in 2020, compared to the 33 per cent in 2019. This shows that consumers are increasingly making use of WeChat Official Accounts as a brand information source.

**E-commerce**-related menu clicks **have risen to 39 per cent**, up from 36 per cent in 2019, likely as a result of brands stepping up their e-commerce activities because of the pandemic. However, engagement actions related to **CRM on Official Accounts fell to 21 per cent in 2020**, down from 31 per cent in 2019.

As the situation in 2020 made it necessary for brands to focus their investments in content and e-commerce, CRM-related elements naturally took a backseat. However, developing strong CRM and membership programmes remains a huge opportunity for brands.



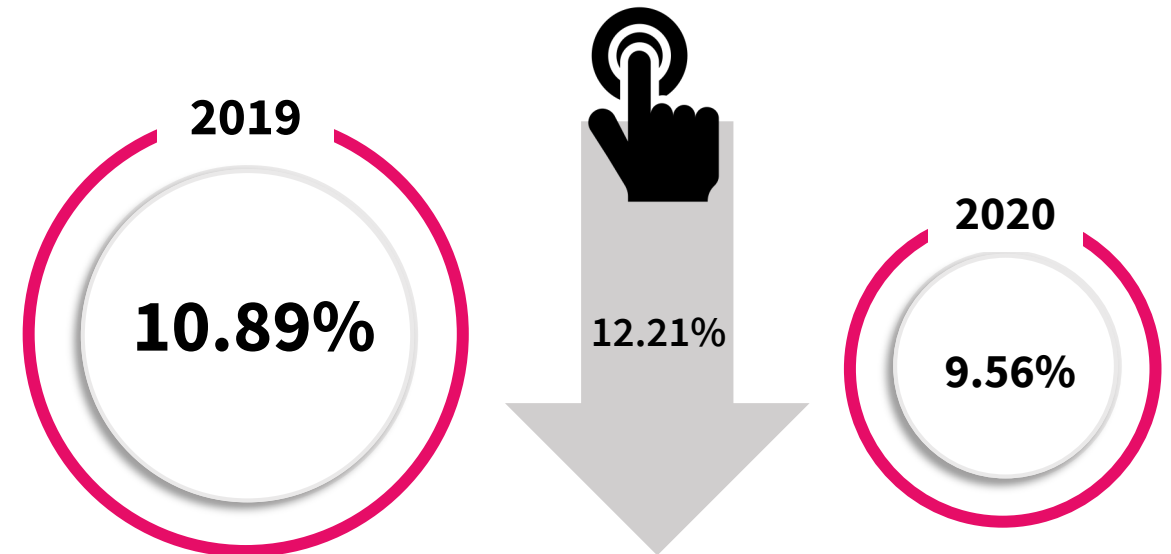
## TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT POST ENGAGEMENT.

The average in-article engagement rate of users per WeChat push stands at 9.56 per cent in 2020, indicating a **drop of over 12.21 per cent** from last year's average engagement rate of 10.89 per cent.

As an increasing number of brands are now present on WeChat, consumers are constantly bombarded with content pushes, making it **harder for brands to capture their attention and engage with the content published**. This means that not only do brands have to make sure the content is of high quality, they need to ensure that content that arrives in a consumer's WeChat inbox is in line with his or her preferences and interests.

However, it should be noted that while in-article engagement actions appears to have slipped, overall consumer engagement within the Official Account environment has grown, indicating that consumers are **visiting brand accounts for more than just content**.

### ENGAGEMENT RATE

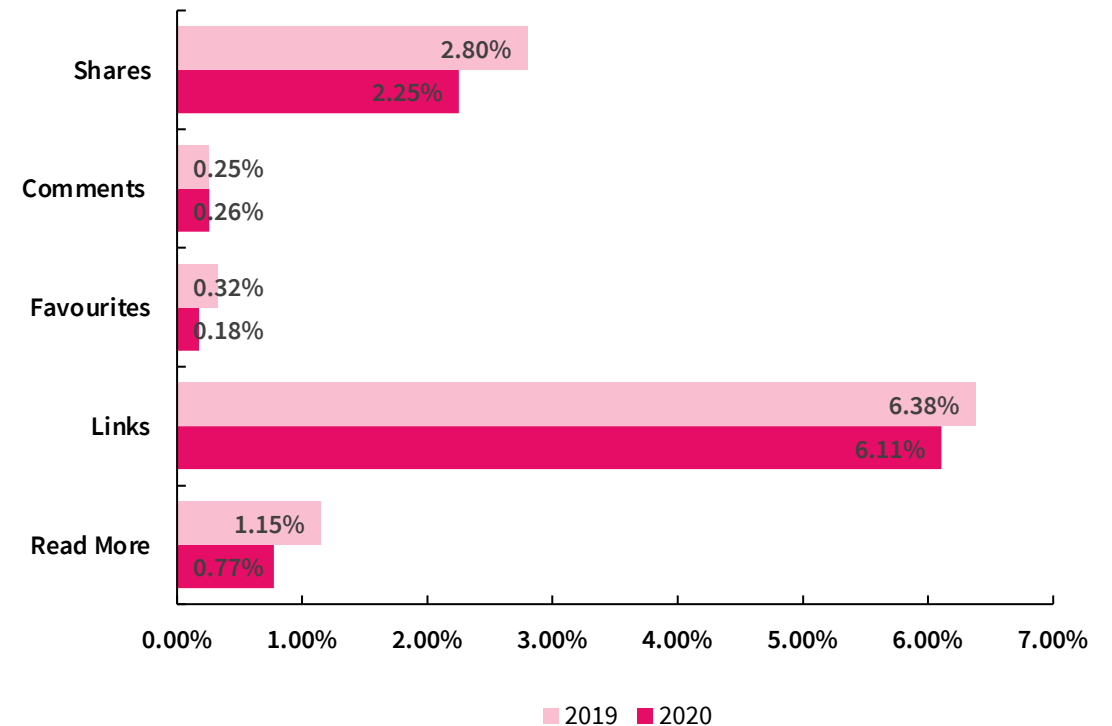


## TYPES OF ENGAGEMENT POST ACTION TYPES.

The most popular engagement type within articles in 2020 is that of link clicks, with an **engagement rate of 6.11 per cent**. While this figure might have undergone a small decline year-on-year, it is still the most significant of all the possible post interactions. As such, brands should focus on developing a **clear linking strategy, and ensuring that clear calls-to-actions** are inserted at optimal spots within articles. By making use of a **social CRM back-end and setting up proper link tracking**, brands can also better identify the links that work and appeal to their audience.

Interactions including comments, favourites and shares all demonstrate fairly low engagement rates, indicating that the word-of-mouth potential of WeChat remains low, and that brands should not be overly fixated on these indicators.

POST ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS

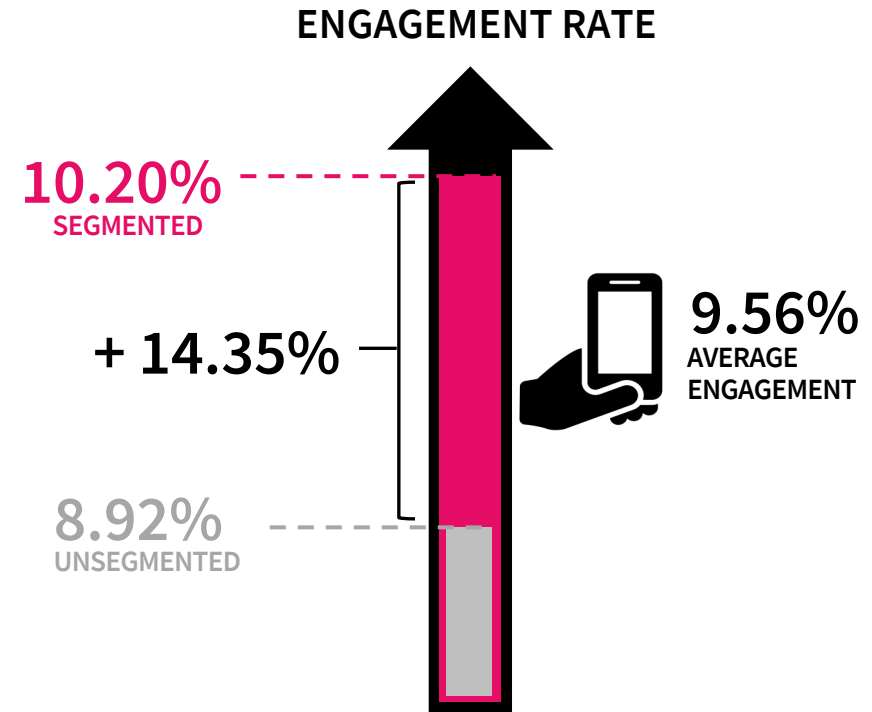


# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION AN OVERVIEW.

The engagement rate for articles sent to **segmented audience groups is at 10.20 per cent**, which is **higher** than the average in-article engagement rate of 9.56 per cent.

Articles that were sent to all followers and **not segmented audiences performed below average**, with a 8.92 per cent in-article engagement rate. Based on this, it is observed that by making use of audience segmentation, brands can potentially increase the in-article engagement of their followers by up to 14.35 per cent.

As the WeChat ecosystem grows increasingly saturated with brands and information, being able to **customise and optimise the content that arrives in a user's chat feed** will help the article push to stand out more, increasing the chances of audiences interacting with it.



# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION BEST PRACTICE.

| STAGE      | 1 NOT CUSTOMER   |                         | CUSTOMER                 |                         |
|------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|            | LEAD             | PROSPECT                | NEW                      | RECURRING               |
| DEFINITION | Follower         | +<br>Purchase Intention | +<br>Purchase            | +<br>Recurring Purchase |
| GOAL       | Drive Engagement | Drive First Purchase    | Drive Recurring Purchase | Reward                  |

In order to efficiently segment followers and maximise the value derived from the data collected, brands need to (1) clearly **define the stages and goals** along the consumer journey and (2) identify what **information is required from consumers to communicate effectively**. After clearly outlining all of this, brands will be able to draw up clear parameters and consumer behaviours to track.

## 2 FOLLOWER INFORMATION



### IDENTITY

Who are our followers?



### TASTE

What do they like?



### PURCHASE INTEREST

Are they looking to buy?



### PURCHASE TRIGGER

Why did they buy?



### BENEFITS

Why do they keep buying from me?



# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION BEST PRACTICE.

|                                   | NOT CUSTOMER   |  | CUSTOMER   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
|                                   | LEAD   | PROSPECT   | NEW  | RECURRING                         |
| Why do we communicate?            | Drive Engagement   | Drive First Purchase   | Drive Recurring Purchase   | Reward                            |
| Who are they?                     | IDENTITY<br>Gender<br>Location<br>Source                     |  |  |                                   |
| What do we communicate about?     | TASTE<br>Asset Interests<br>Content<br>Products<br>Campaigns |  |  |                                   |
| When do we communicate with them? |  | PURCHASE INTEREST<br>Occasion<br>Budget<br>Channel Interest<br>Loyalty Programme |  |                                   |
| How do we communicate with them?  |  |  | PURCHASE TRIGGER<br>Personal Occasions<br>Novelty<br>Promotion<br>Gift |                                   |
|                                   |  |  |  | BENEFITS<br>Tangible<br>Emotional |

# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION BEST PRACTICE.

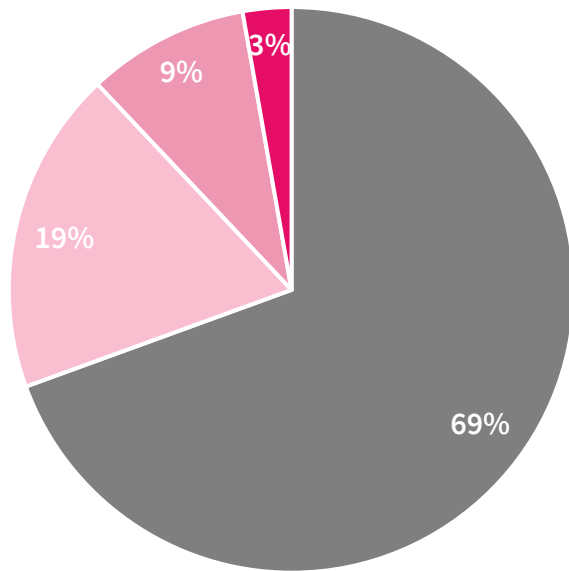
|                    | NOT CUSTOMER   |  | CUSTOMER  |   |
|--------------------|--|--|---|---|
|                    | LEAD   | PROSPECT   | NEW   | RECURRING   |
| Segment Value      | $\begin{aligned} &\text{Leads} \\ &\times \\ &\text{Lead Conversion Rate (\%)} \\ &\times \\ &\text{Prospect Conversion Rate (\%)} \\ &\times \\ &\text{First Purchase ATV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} &\text{Prospects} \\ &\times \\ &\text{Prospect Conversion Rate (\%)} \\ &\times \\ &\text{First Purchase ATV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} &\text{New Customers} \\ &\times \\ &\text{New Customer Conversion Rate (\%)} \\ &\times \\ &\text{ATV} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} &\text{Recurring Customers} \\ &\times \\ &\text{Recurring Customer Conversion Rate (\%)} \\ &\times \\ &\text{ATV} \end{aligned}$ |
| EXAMPLE            |  |  |   |   |
| Followers in Stage | 75,000   | 20,000   | 10,000  | 3,000   |
| Conversion Rate    | 15%  | 1%   | 2%  | 3%  |
| First Purchase ATV | 5,000  | 5,000  | -   | -   |
| ATV                | -  | -  | 4500  | 4,500   |
| Formula            | $(75,000) \times (15\%) \times (1\%) \times (5,000)$   | $(20,000) \times (1\%) \times (5,000)$   | $(10,000) \times (2\%) \times (4,500)$  | $(3,000) \times (3\%) \times (4,500)$   |
| Segment Value      | <b>562,500</b>   | <b>1,000,000</b>   | <b>900,000</b>  | <b>405,000</b>  |

By tracking user behaviours, brands can also calculate the **value of a stage** along the consumer journey, or a particular consumer segment.

Through this, brands will be able to **assign values** to and have a clear and more concrete idea of their **sales pipeline** and the **segments** they can focus on to make a bigger impact.

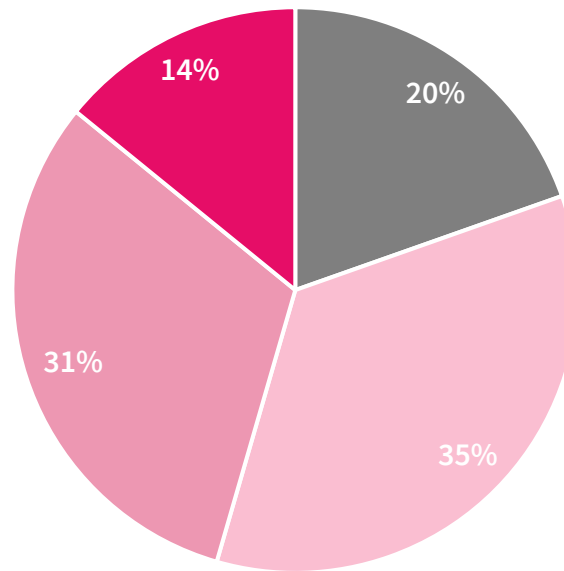
# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION BEST PRACTICE.

### FOLLOWERS IN SEGMENT



■ Leads ■ Prospects ■ New Customers ■ Recurring Customers

### VALUE BY SEGMENT



While Leads are the most relevant segment in terms of numbers, the segment with the **highest potential monetary value is actually the Prospect segment**. This indicates that brands should not be purely focused on quantitative growth, but also consider the qualitative growth of key segments. While Clients and Prospects might present a smaller opportunity in terms of absolute numbers, they are **likely to have far higher conversion potential** than Leads.

That said, this also highlights the need for brands to have appropriate assets and content that targets the different segments, with the purpose of **driving conversions along different stages of the consumer journey**.

# AUDIENCE SEGMENTATION CASE STUDY.

## Segmentation Dimensions

To improve open rates and engagement rates, a beauty brand segmented its WeChat followers based on three key dimensions. The brand then customised the content sent to each of the segments, placing articles that corresponded with each group's product preferences at the top.

### 1 MENU CLICKS

Based on their clicks on the different tabs on the Official Account's menu, followers were sorted into different groups (e.g. skincare, make-up and perfume)

### 2 FOLLOWER SOURCE

Based on where the followers were recruited from. Special focus was placed on those recruited through offline stores

### 3 CAMPAIGN ENGAGEMENT

Based on how they engaged with the campaign. Followers that registered for its product trial were segmented into groups based on the product type selected as well



Makeup

Perfume



Skincare

Perfume



Makeup

Skincare

↓ 33%  
UNFOLLOW RATE

↑ 82%  
AVG. PRODUCT  
CLICK RATE

# CHAPTER 3

## **CONTENT.**



### CONTENT

This section covers the frequency of posts, opening rates and content performance

- 3.1 FREQUENCY AND TIMING
- 3.2 OPEN RATES
- 3.3 CONTENT PERFORMANCE

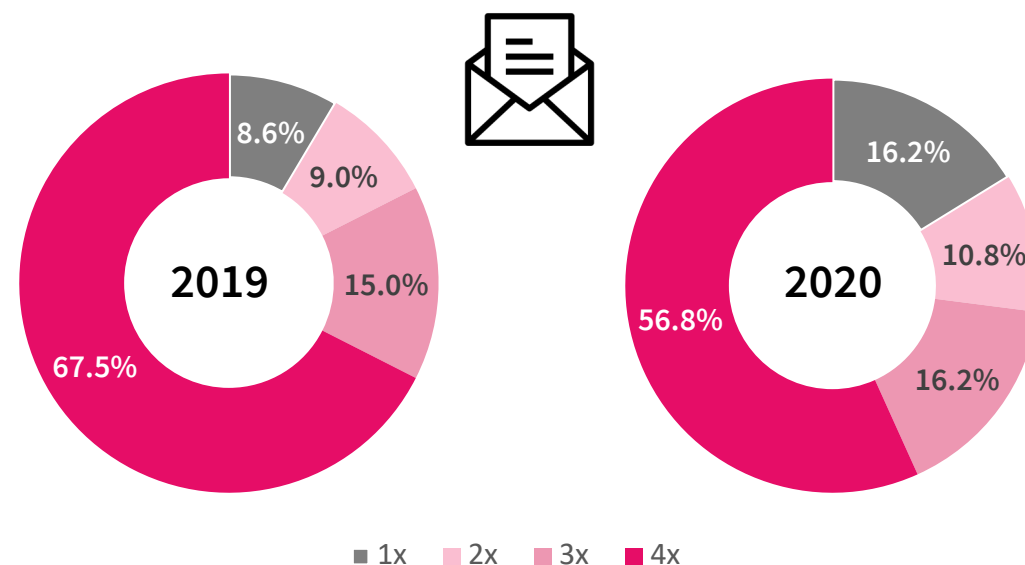
## FREQUENCY AND TIMING NUMBER OF PUSHES.

56.8 per cent of luxury WeChat Official Accounts studied made four pushes a month in 2020, indicating a decrease from the 67.5 per cent of brands that did so in 2019.

However, the **proportion of brands pushing content three, two and one time(s) a month has also gone up to about 16.2 per cent, 10.8 per cent and 16.2 per cent respectively** compared to 2019. In general, brands seem to be **publishing content less frequently than they used to**.

This could be an indicator of brands to **choosing quality over quantity** and opting to optimise their resource allocation when it comes to content production.

NO. OF PUSHES PER MONTH



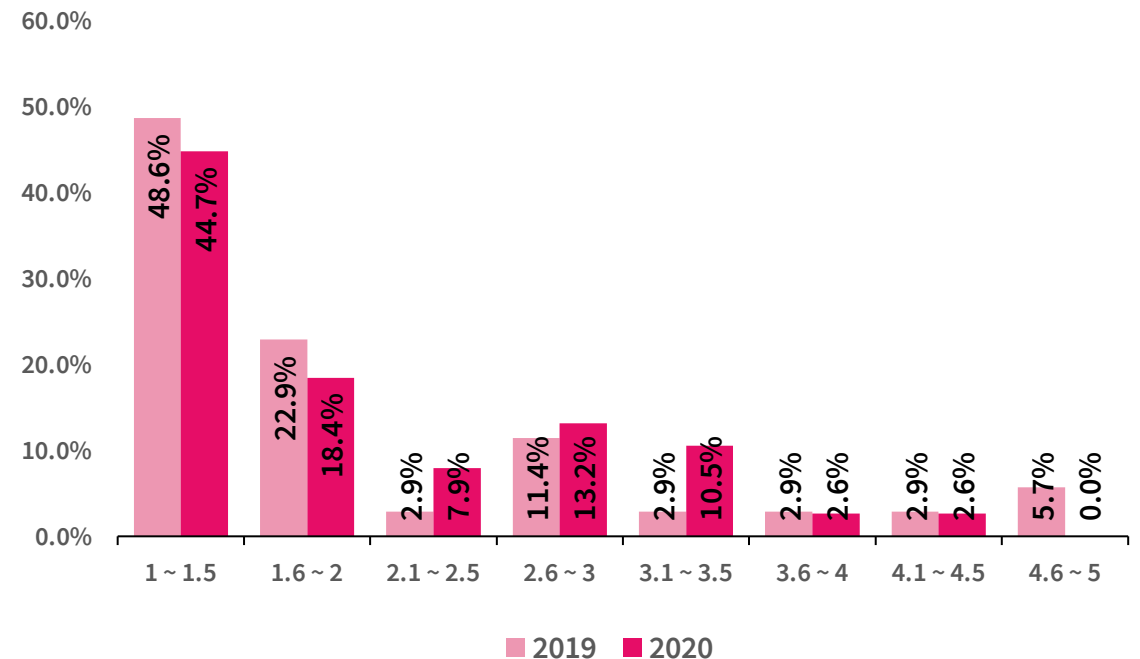
# FREQUENCY AND TIMING NUMBER OF ARTICLES.

More than half the brands studied (63.1 per cent) are pushing between **one to two articles per push** in 2020. This shows that while brands might be slightly reducing their push frequency, they continue to focus resources on producing one or two pieces of quality content for each push.

Very few brands are publishing between 2 to 3 articles per push, and even fewer yet choose to release more than 3 articles in each content push.

As the competition for eyeballs and engagement on WeChat intensifies, brands appear to be **focusing their efforts on creating higher quality, and fewer pieces of content** in general.

ARTICLES PER PUSH

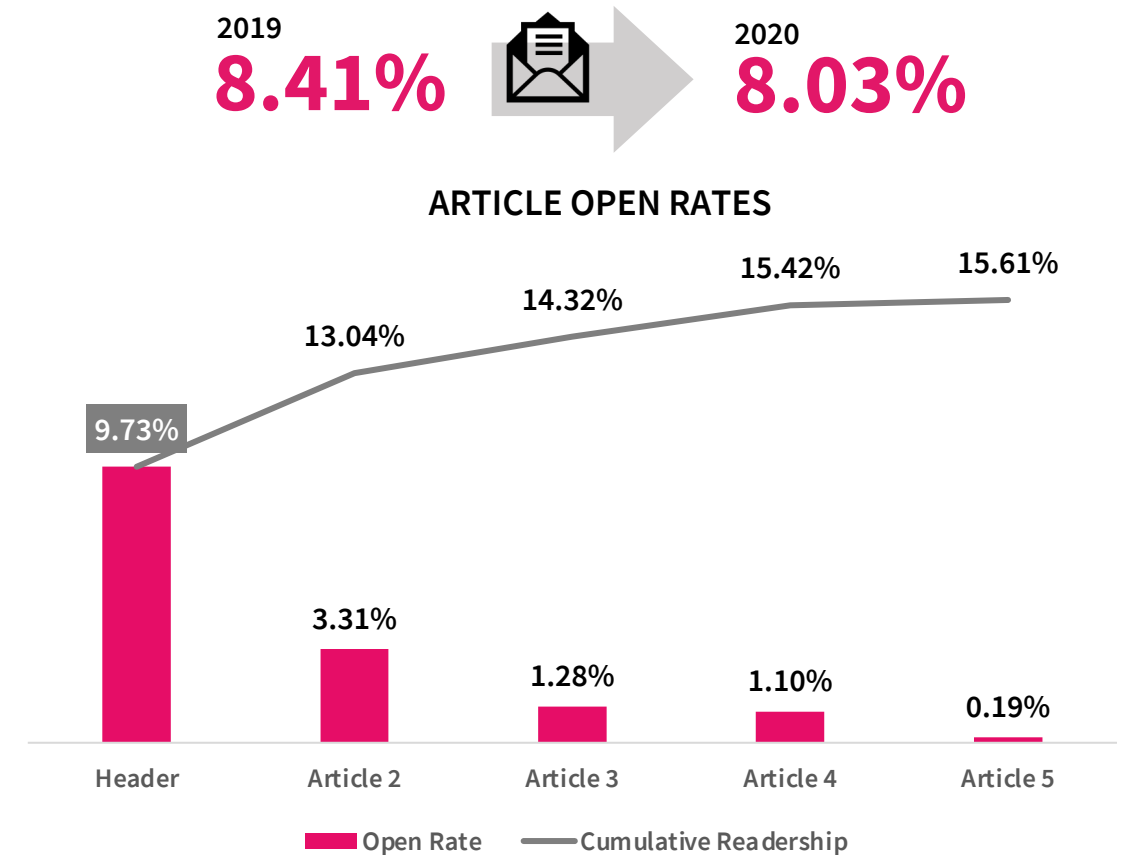


# OPEN RATES NUMBER OF ARTICLES.

The average open rate for all articles pushed by luxury brands on WeChat dropped from **8.41 per cent in 2019 to 8.03 per cent in 2020**. The average top article open rate is 9.73 per cent.

While many brands continue to publish only one article per push, it has been observed that the cumulative open rate of multiple article pushes are significantly higher than single article pushes. However, it should be noted that while the spike in cumulative open rate is significant for pushes with two articles (instead of one), the difference is far less substantial from the third article onwards.

Given the amount of work that goes into creating a single piece of WeChat content, brands can consider creating and work with **a pool of sub-articles** that can be easily reused to maximise open rates without significantly increasing costs.

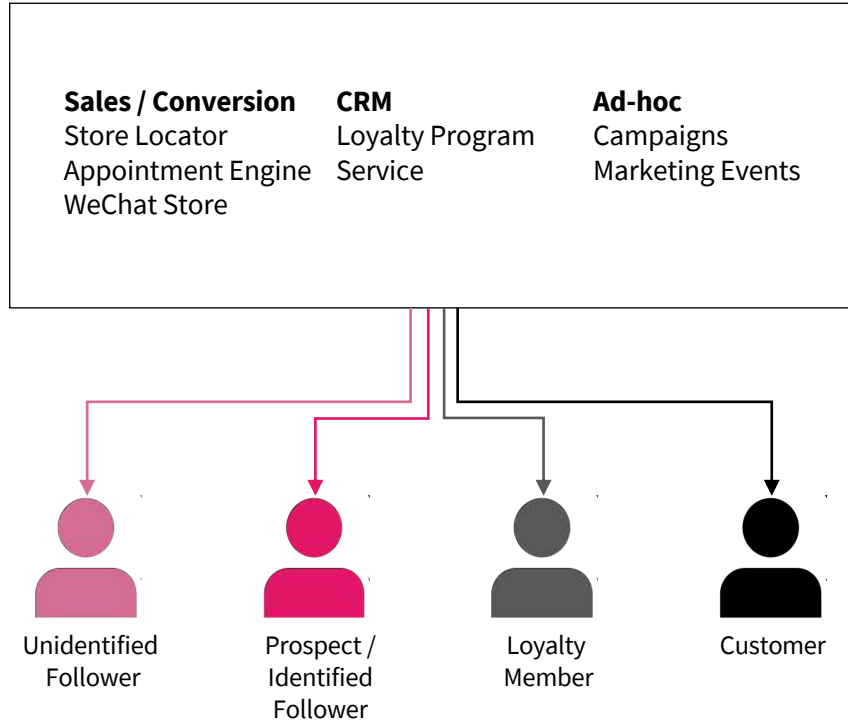




# OPEN RATES

## SUB-ARTICLES.

### CUSTOMISABLE SUB-ARTICLE POOL (BASED ON USER SEGMENTS)



Creating a sub-article pool allows brands to make the most of WeChat's multiple article push function to communicate key topics with followers without significantly increasing the workload. Sub-articles can be customised based on specific user segments.

### SUB-ARTICLE SEGMENTS



#### SALES/ CONVERSIONS

Designed to drive conversions and generate sales, such articles typically contain elements such as store locators or e-commerce links.



#### CRM

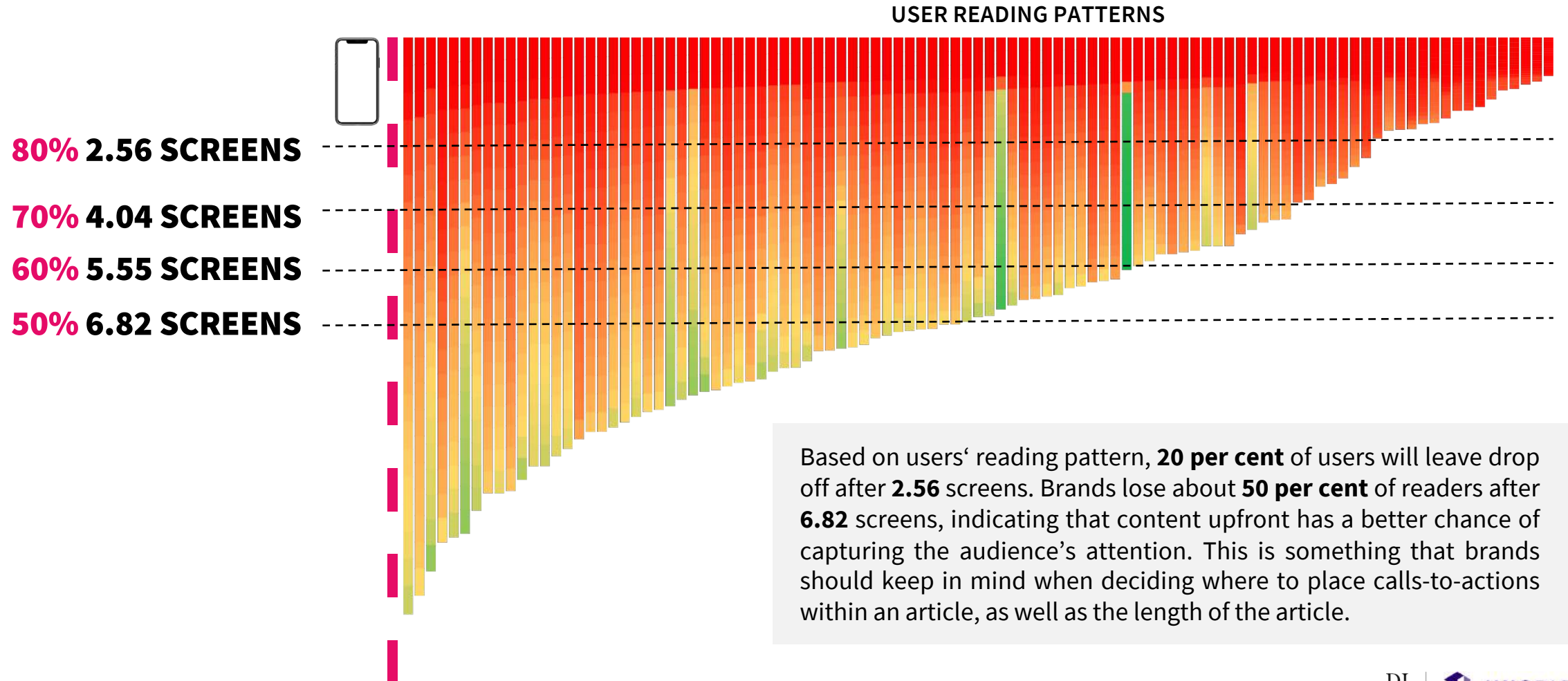
These articles are focused on reactivation and point customers towards services or a loyalty programme.



#### AD-HOC

Such articles are formulated as and when the brand has a new launch or event to communicate.

# CONTENT PERFORMANCE ARTICLE HEATMAP.

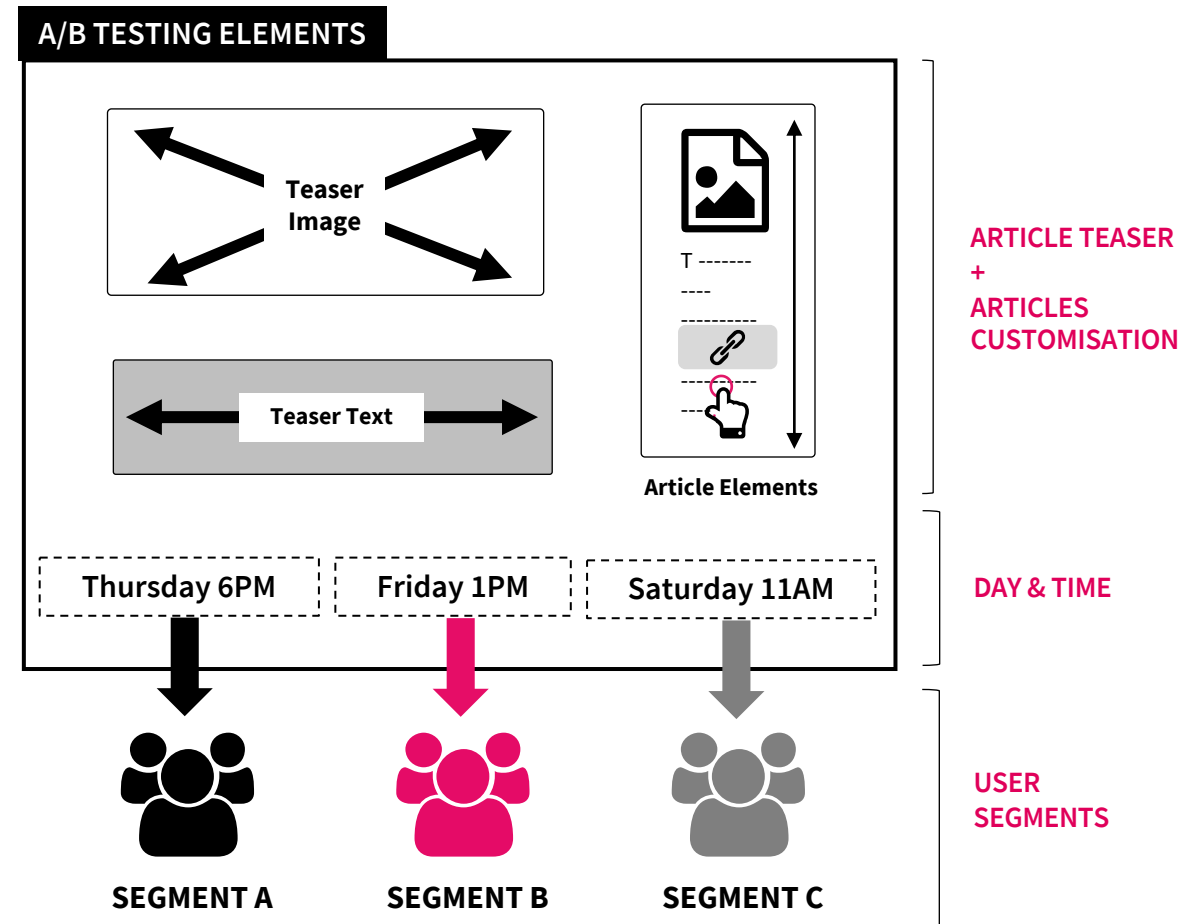


# CONTENT PERFORMANCE

## A/B TESTING.

After breaking consumers down into different segments based on their preferences, brands can take things a step further and carry out A/B Testing on these different user groups to determine the best type of content positioning (i.e. the teaser image and teaser text used in the article cover), the best day and time to publish content, or even test out new article layouts.

By developing a robust A/B Testing framework, a brand can narrow down what works and what doesn't for its WeChat community and **adapt its WeChat content development and publishing practices accordingly**. This will help to **improve open rates and engagement rates** in the long run.



# CONTENT PERFORMANCE CASE STUDY.

## A/B Testing Framework

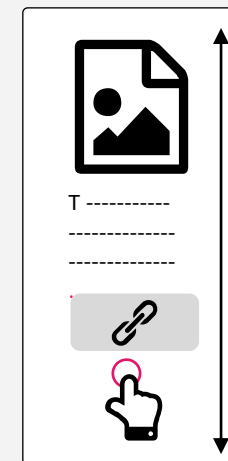
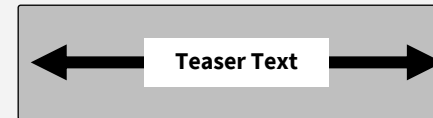
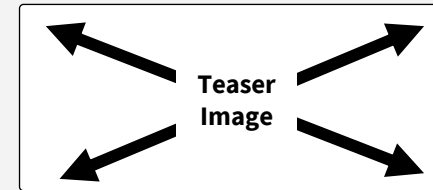
In a bid to improve its content performance on WeChat, a jewellery brand singled out a number of elements it wanted to experiment with created an A/B Testing framework to test out different permutations of it within its WeChat community.

### 1 OPEN RATE

The elements tested here have a direct impact on open rates, including the article's Teaser Image and Teaser Text.

### 2 ENGAGEMENT RATE

The elements tested affect the engagement rate within articles, and included the position of Buttons or Calls-to-Actions within the piece of content.



### Normal Post

Celebrity and product Images performed 15% better than images with a logo or model

### Promotional Post

Articles with Promotion information performed 27% better than the ones featuring product, models or celebrities

### Short Titles

Titles with 6 or less characters performed over 23% better than longer titles

### Button Placement

Articles with buttons placed on the product links to Mini Programs performed 361% better than articles without links

### Standalone Buttons

Buttons that had no animated design elements around them performed 38% better

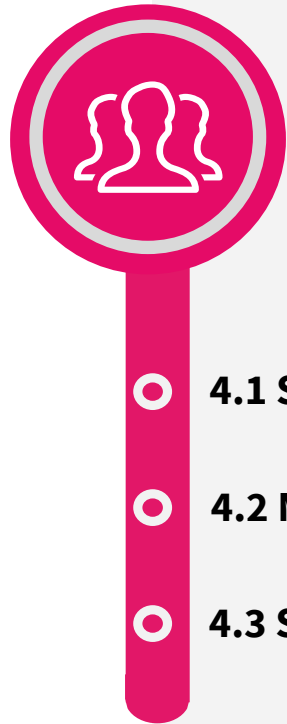
### The Higher the Better

Articles in which calls-to-action were placed within the first three screens performed 49% better than articles that placed them on the within the fifth to eighth screen

# CHAPTER 4

## **KEY OPPORTUNITIES 2021.**

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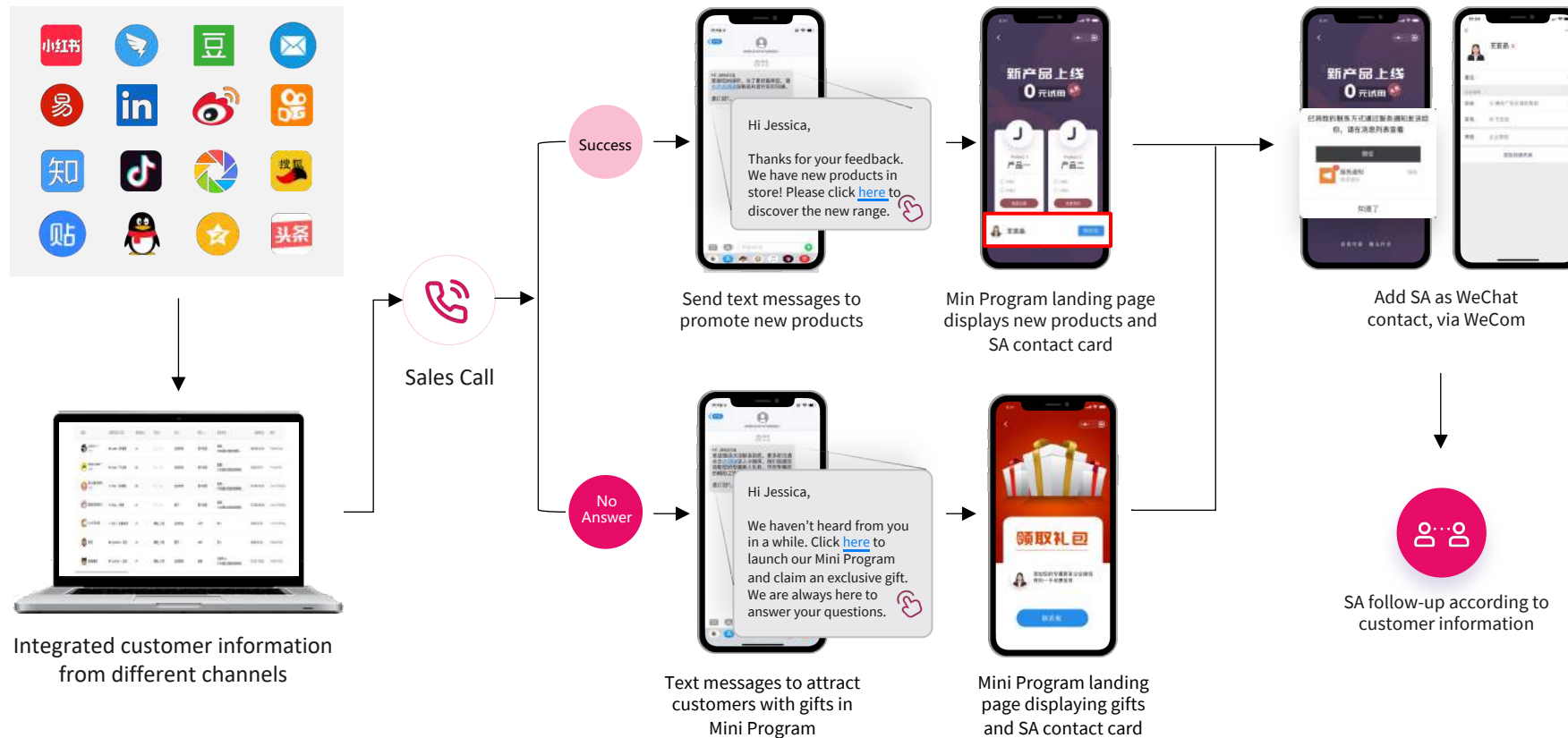
### **KEY OPPORTUNITIES 2021**

This section delves into new functions in the WeChat ecosystem that brands can leverage

- **4.1 SMS TO MINI PROGRAM**
- **4.2 MARKETING AUTOMATION**
- **4.3 SOCIAL COMMERCE**

# KEY OPPORTUNITIES SMS TO MINI PROGRAM.

## 1. Enriching Binding Process & Speeding Up Conversions

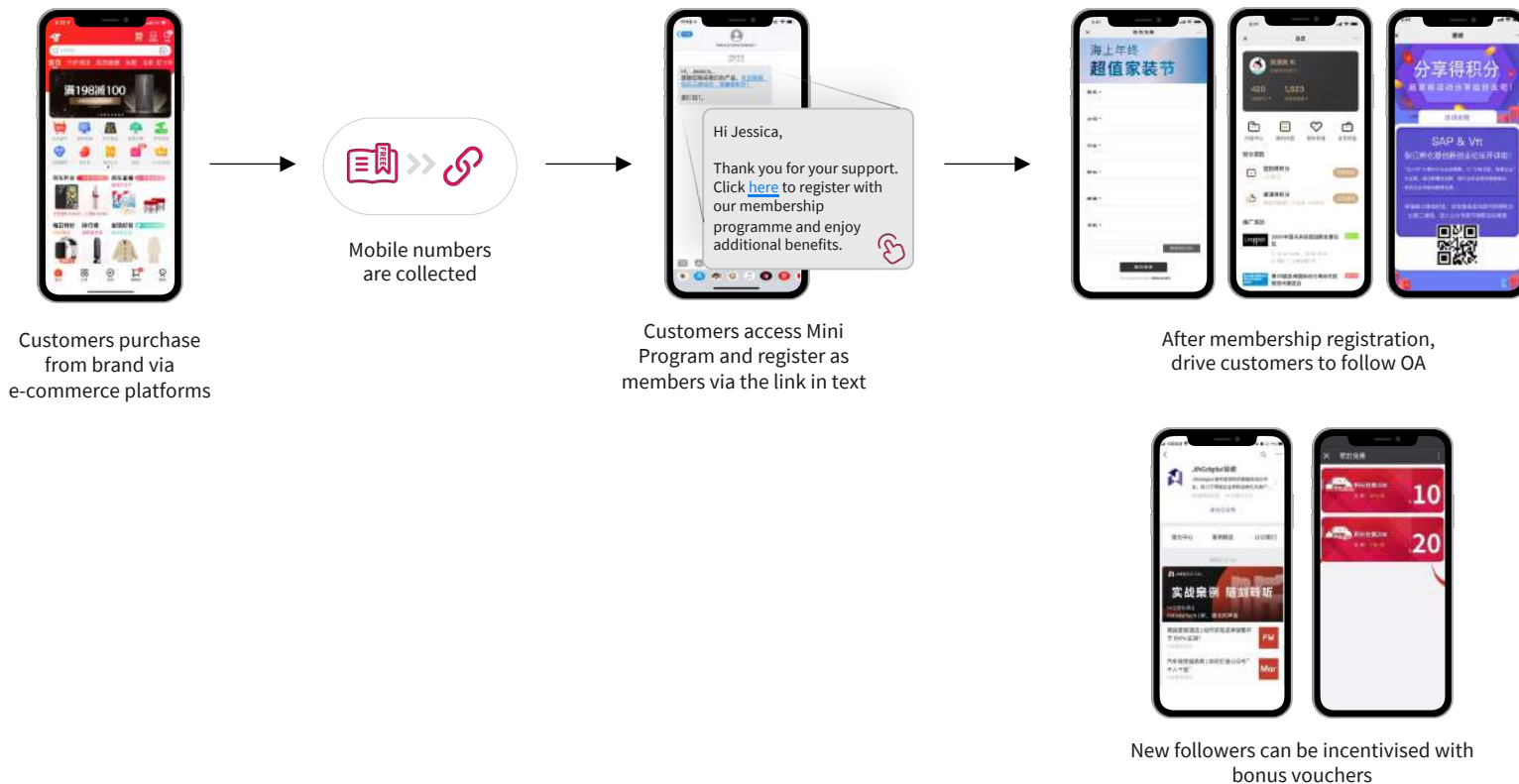


At present, SMSes are **almost only used for advertising purposes** and brands often leverage this channel as a way to **drive consumers to their Tmall stores**.

By opening up the possibility of driving consumers from SMSes to Mini Programs, brands are now able to use this channel for **more than just driving e-commerce sales**, but also to onboard consumers to membership programmes, and even connecting them with sales associates (SA).

# KEY OPPORTUNITIES SMS TO MINI PROGRAM.

## 2. Empowering Membership Programmes

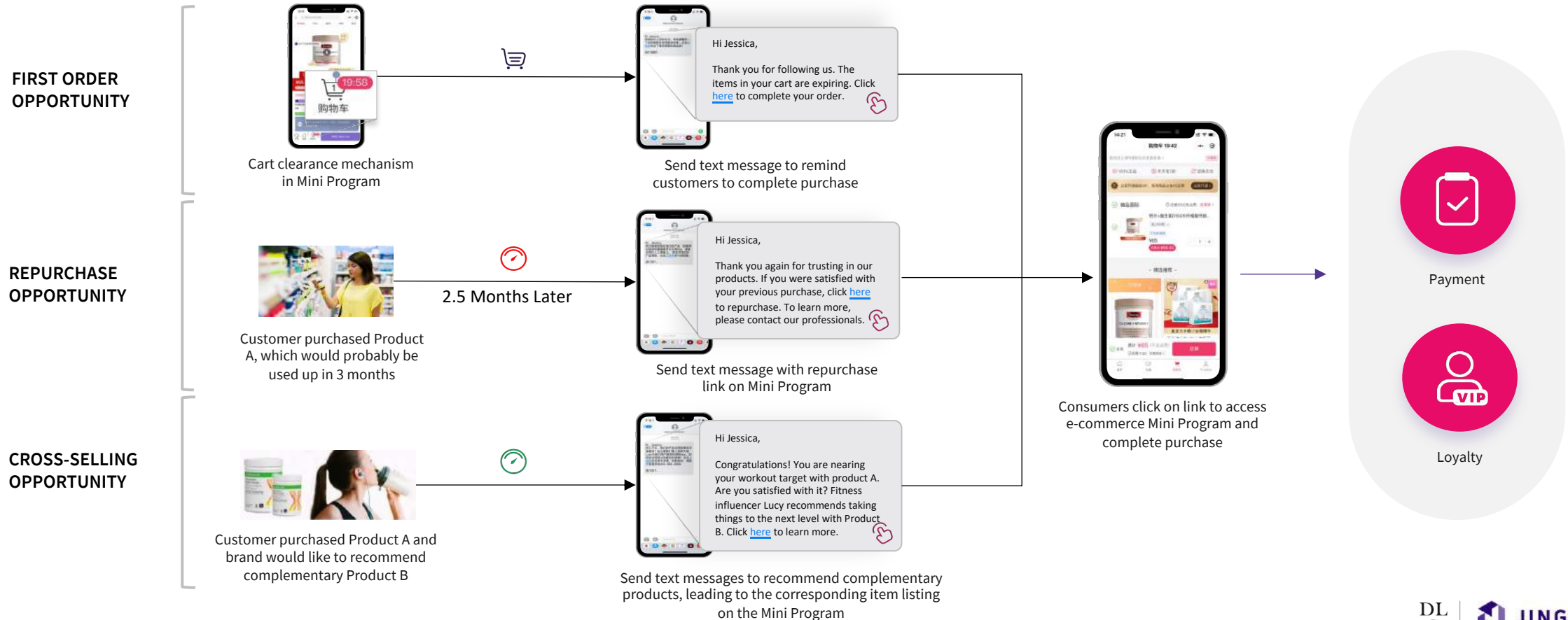


This can also be used as a tactic to **increase the membership programme binding rate.**

After directing users to register with its membership programme on the Mini Program, brands can drive them to its WeChat Official Account (OA) to discover more content or become a follower. If the user is converted as a follower, the brand will have even more opportunities to interact with him/her in the future.

# KEY OPPORTUNITIES SMS TO MINI PROGRAM.

## 3. Other Conversion Opportunities





# KEY OPPORTUNITIES MARKETING AUTOMATION.

|                    | NOT CUSTOMER                              |                                 | CUSTOMER |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------|
|                    | LEAD                                      | PROSPECT                        |          |
| Potential Triggers | Follow Official Account                   |                                 |          |
|                    | Menu Click Brand                          |                                 |          |
|                    | Branding/Campaign Mini Program Conversion |                                 |          |
|                    |   | Recurrent Visits to WeChat Shop |          |
|                    |   | Add Item to Cart                |          |
|                    |   | Checkout failure                |          |
|                    |   | Loyalty Signup                  |          |
|                    |   |                                 | Purchase |

Brands can improve consumers' engagement rates with with the Official Account by implementing **marketing automation** to trigger communications after selected actions take place on WeChat by utilising the 48-hour window. Through the WeChat Customer Service API, an integrated SCRM platform will enable **brands to send an unlimited number of unsolicited messages to a follower after within 48 hours of their first interaction with the Official Account.**

At present, **behaviour on a Mini Program does not activate the said 48-hour window.** However, marketing automation can still be used to communicate with users who activated the 48-hour window before entering the Mini Program.

## INITIAL INTERACTIONS

### EXAMPLES:



FOLLOWING OFFICIAL ACCOUNT



MENU CLICK

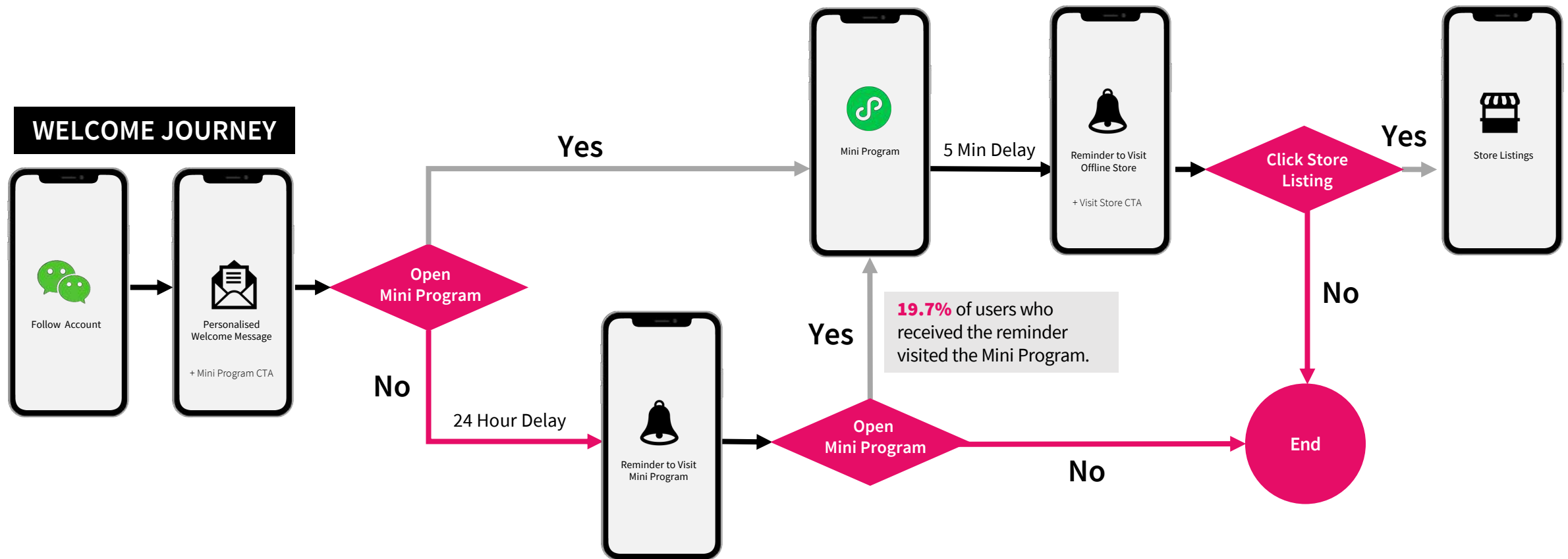


CHAT MESSAGING



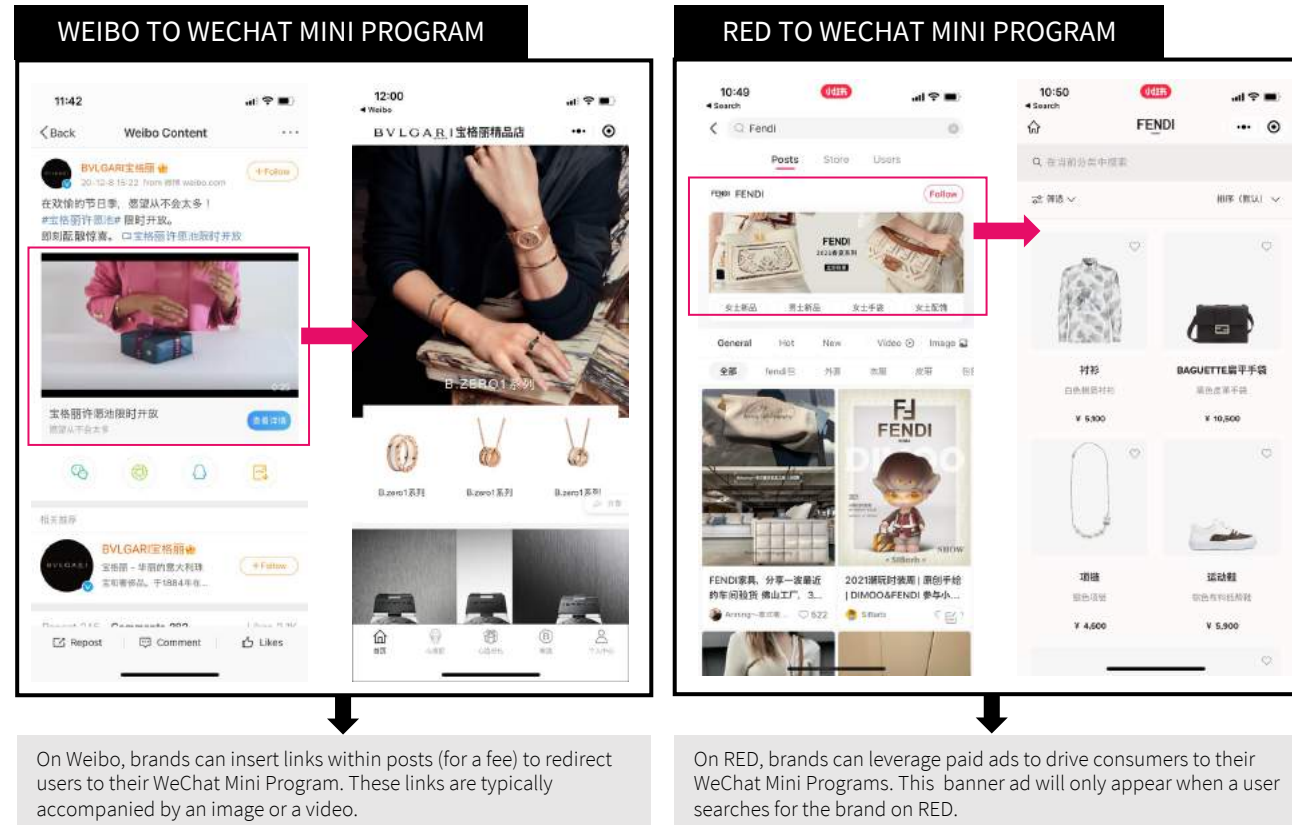
SCANNING QR CODE

# KEY OPPORTUNITIES MARKETING AUTOMATION.



# KEY OPPORTUNITIES SOCIAL COMMERCE.

## 1. Activating Mini Programs Outside of WeChat

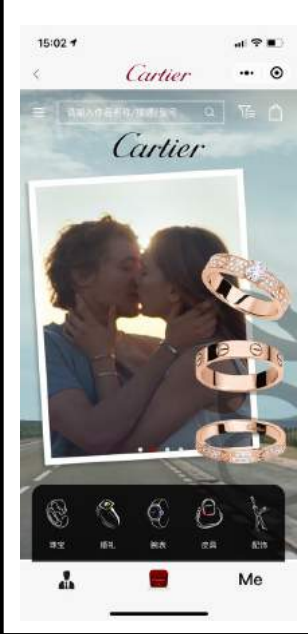
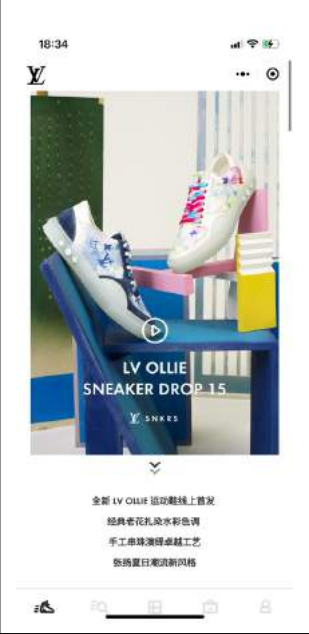

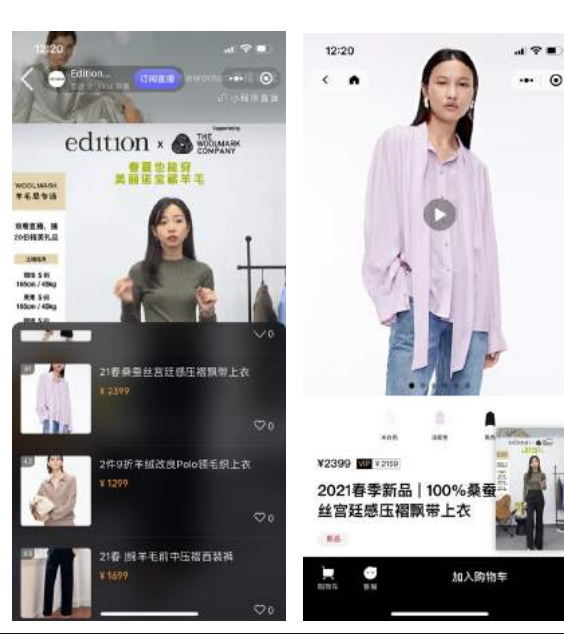


While some social media platforms have been developing e-commerce services in order to discourage platform cross-linking and keep users within their ecosystem, an increasing number of platforms are offering brands the option of including direct links to their Mini Programs on WeChat for a fee.

This includes Weibo and most recently, RED. This new development allows brands to capture customers at the discovery stage and drive them directly to WeChat Mini Programs to discover/ experience more about the brand and directly purchase products.

# KEY OPPORTUNITIES SOCIAL COMMERCE.

## 2. Driving Conversions Within WeChat

| PERMANENT STORE  | PRODUCT DROPS  | POP-UP STORE  | MINI PROGRAM LIVESTREAMING  |
|--|--|---|---|
|  |                                  |                                      |   |
| <p>Always-on, permanent Mini Program, constantly updated with new products.</p>    | <p>The Mini Program is permanently in place, but is only updated and activated when new products are released.</p> | <p>Available for a limited period of time, usually launched in tandem with brand campaigns or marketing milestones.</p> | <p>Livestreams can also be hosted directly within the Mini Program environment, with product links featured. Upon clicking the link, users will arrive on the product listing within the Mini Program store and can seamlessly purchase it.</p> |

There are, many ways in which e-commerce Mini Programs can help to drive conversions on WeChat – be it in the **form of a permanent store or a pop-up**, or as a channel for product drops. For brands that are not ready to invest in a full-fledged store, the drop or pop-up store can help to serve as a **good testing ground**.

Brands can also host livestreams on a Mini Program, which allows users to make in-app purchases without jumping to external sites.

# SOCIAL COMMERCE CASE STUDY.

## Innovative E-commerce

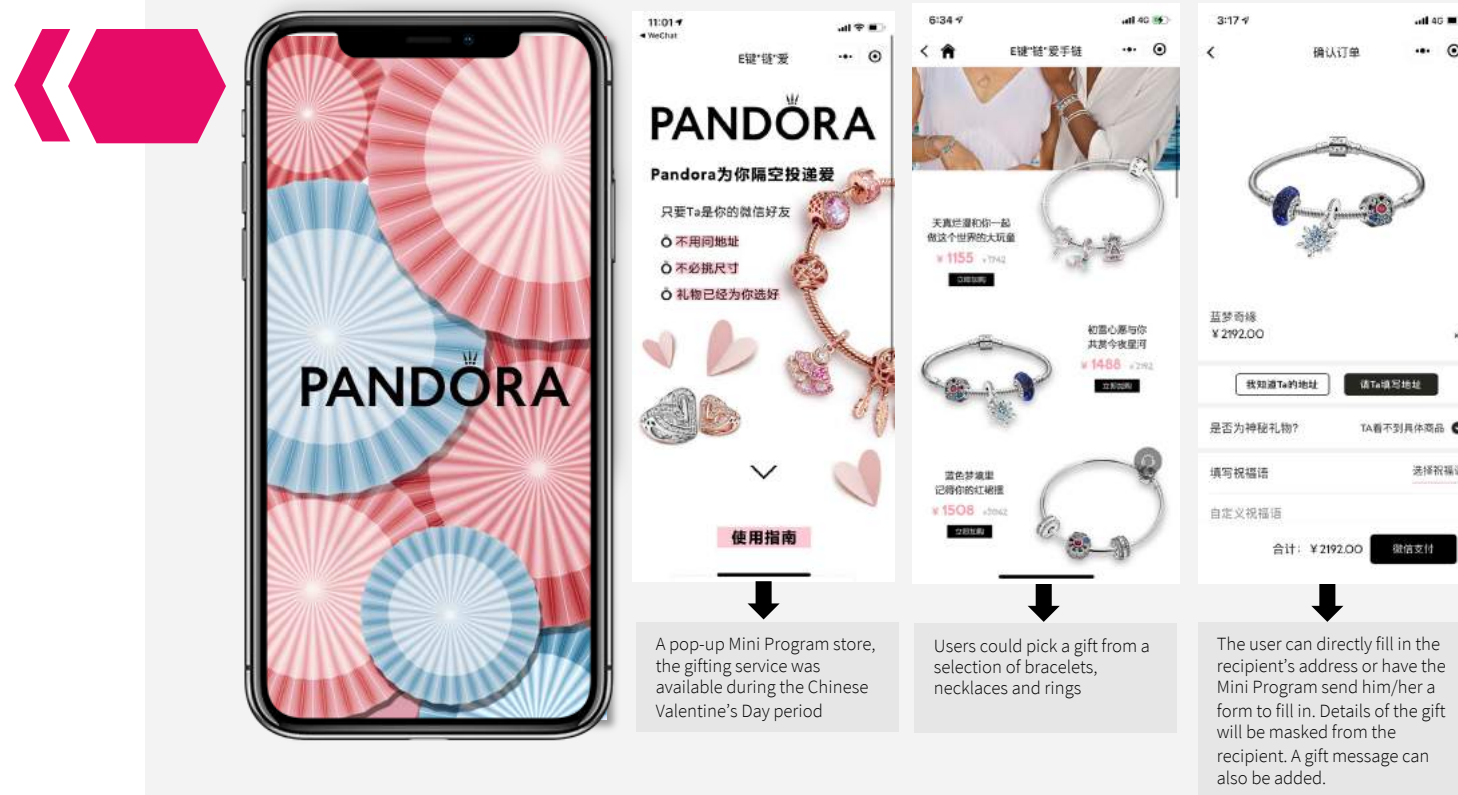
In a bid to approach WeChat e-commerce a little differently during one of its campaigns, jeweller Pandora developed a gifting Mini Program, separate from its main WeChat store.

### 1 GIFTING

The Mini Program was designed to make the process of buying a gift for a loved one, seamless. After selecting a gift for the recipient, consumers could either choose to directly input the delivery address, or send the recipient a customised link to fill out his/her delivery details within the Mini Program. Information about the gift or its value is not revealed to the recipient throughout this whole process.

### 2 PERSONALISATION

Users could choose from a pre-defined list of gift messages for the recipient, or opt to write his/her own personalised message to be sent together with the gift.



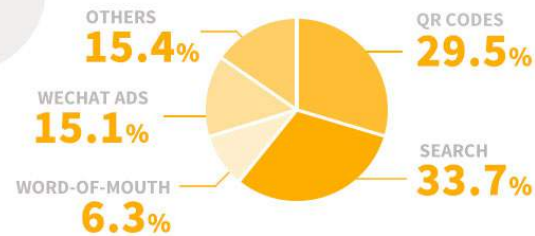


# AT A GLANCE KEY INDICATORS.

## ACQUISITION

BRAND WECHAT  
COMMUNITIES GREW BY **44%**  
IN 2020

### FOLLOWER RECRUITMENT CHANNELS

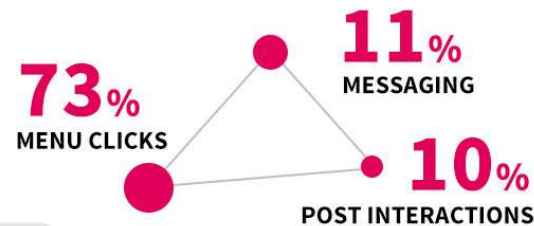


**0.99%**

OF USERS UNFOLLOW THE BRAND  
WITHIN 48H OF A CONTENT PUSH

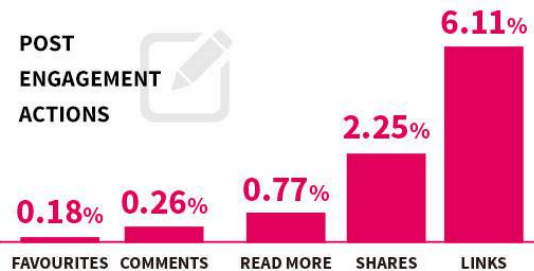
## ENGAGEMENT

### TOP ENGAGEMENT ACTION TYPES

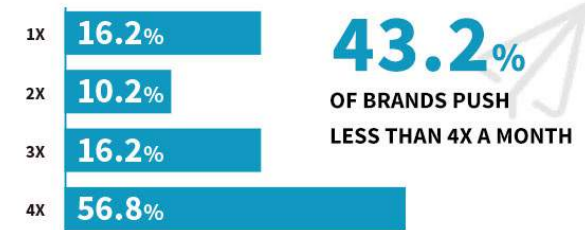


THE AVERAGE ARTICLE  
ENGAGEMENT RATE IS **9.56%**

### POST ENGAGEMENT ACTIONS



## CONTENT



### PUBLISHING

**>2**  
ARTICLES DOES NOT  
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE  
THE OPEN RATE

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| 1 <sup>ST</sup> | 9.73% |
| 2 <sup>ND</sup> | 3.31% |
| 3 <sup>RD</sup> | 1.28% |
| 4 <sup>TH</sup> | 1.10% |

**50%** OF USERS WILL NOT  
READ PAST  
**6.82** SCREENS

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## INTERESTED IN LEARNING MORE?

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DLG (Digital Luxury Group) is the digital partner of forward-thinking luxury brands. With offices in New York, Geneva and Shanghai, DLG blends luxury savoir-faire, industry insights, and digital expertise to provide end-to-end services ranging from digital marketing and communication, to e-commerce and CRM.





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Since our founding in 2014, JINGdigital has been providing brands with digital marketing optimization solutions. Our platform enables brands to better understand customers and empowers them to create valuable personal connections at scale.



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