



Role of search in travel purchasing

Analysis of the purchasing process in the Italian online travel market

APRIL – JUNE 2010

OBJECTIVES

Map the role of search in the purchasing process in Italian online travel market

METHODOLOGY

Custom analysis of Nielsen's Netview Metered panel

Executive summary



There are **16.5 million** people in the 'Travel' Market



Search (and Google Search specifically) is a critical part of the customer journey. 11.7m or 71% use search at a point in their journey, increasing to 86% of those that purchase



There is a **strong positive correlation between search intensity & actual purchase** – no doubt fuelled by purchasers being on a dedicated mission



However, there is a **long time lag between initial search & purchase** for majority creating multiple windows of influence



And **conversion to actual purchase is low**: sites have to work hard to convert visits to sales



87% of searchers that purchased used generic terms, which tend to be maintained throughout purchase journey...pointing towards their use being an established habit



Sponsored links significantly increase likelihood of purchase - people who click on sponsored links are **1.8 times** more likely to make a purchase than the total audience

Study design

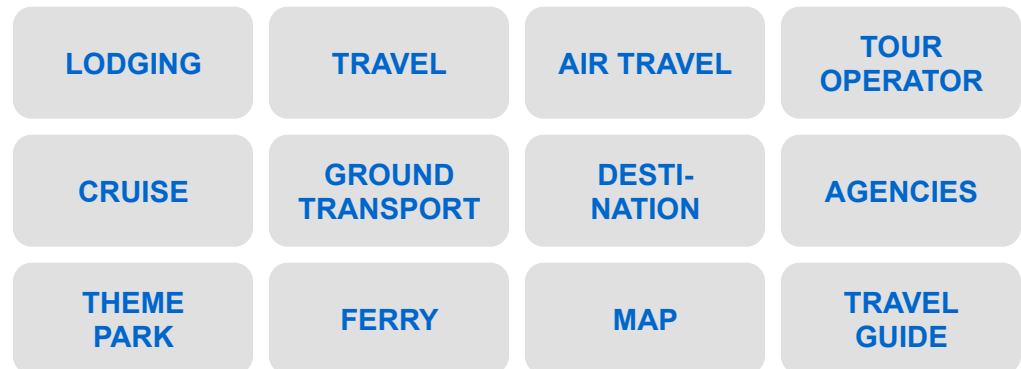
CUSTOM ANALYSIS OF NIELSEN'S NETVIEW METERED PANEL

- Sample size: 12,121
- Analysis restricted to Adults 16+
- From April – June 2010
- Recoded to Google classification criteria
- Approximately 316 sites included
- “Start event” determined as the first travel related activity in the period of analysis
- Data checked for outliers + cleaned
- 46,969 unique search terms categorised according to Google’s classification structures
- Referrals also included to identify non-search click-throughs

TRAVEL WEBSITE USERS



SITE CATEGORISATIONS



Behaviour overview

Audience size	16.5m
Journey Length	46 days
Sites visited/ person	9.3
Sites visits/ person	23.6 times
Web sessions/ person	14.1
Time spent per person	1hr 11mins

15% PURCHASE
2.5 million purchased 6 million products

59% GET QUOTES
9.7 million requested 70 million quotes

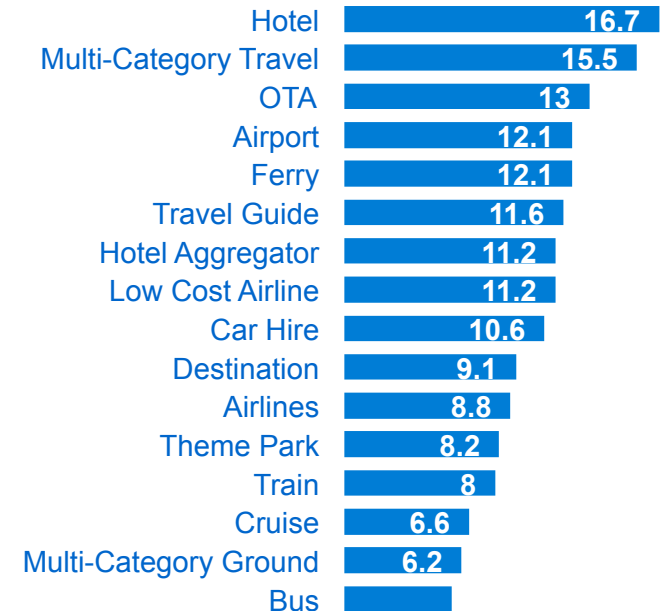
26% RESEARCH
4.3 million researchers

Much activity prior to first purchase

Shoppers visit an average of 10 separate sites prior to making their first purchase in 11 separate web sessions. Hotel purchases are made after the most extensive research, with bus journeys the least.

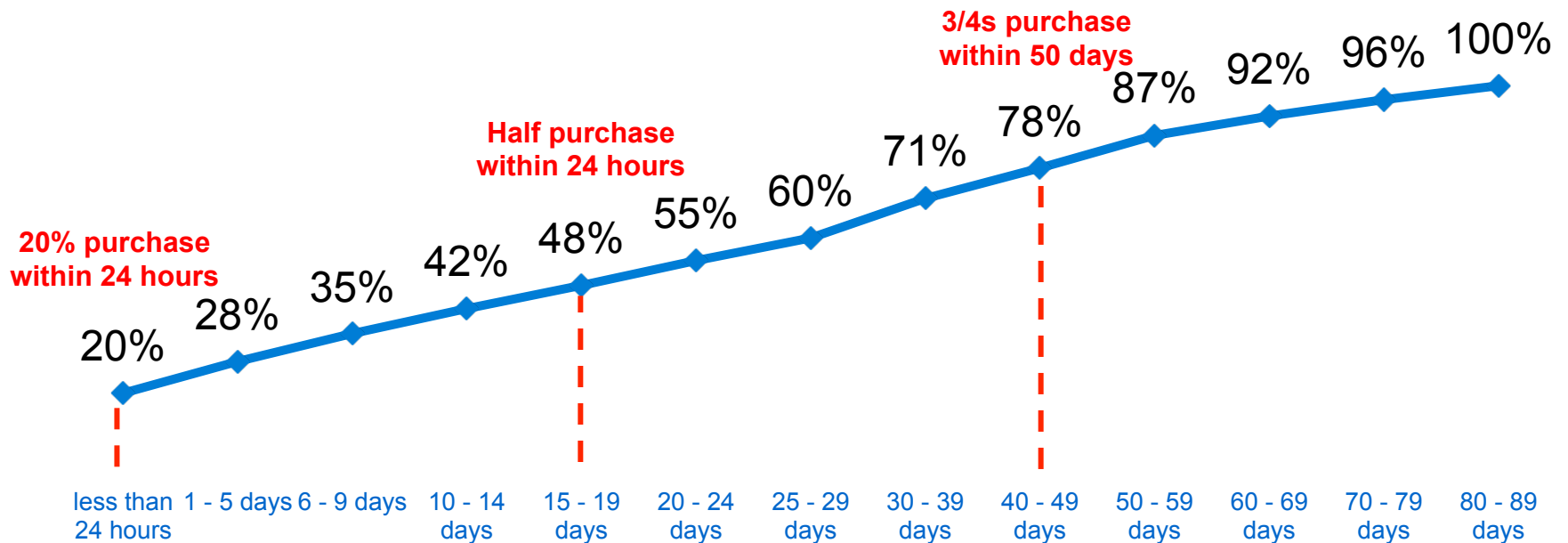
	PURCHASERS	ACTIVITIES UP TO FIRST PURCHASE
Audience size	2.5m	2.5m
Journey Length	65 days	27 days
Sites visited/ person	18.2	10
Sites visits/ person	52.7 times	21.4 times
Web sessions/ person	27.5	11.3
Time spent per person	3hr 21mins	1hr 28mins

SITES VISITED UP TO FIRST PURCHASE



Time lag between first search & purchase

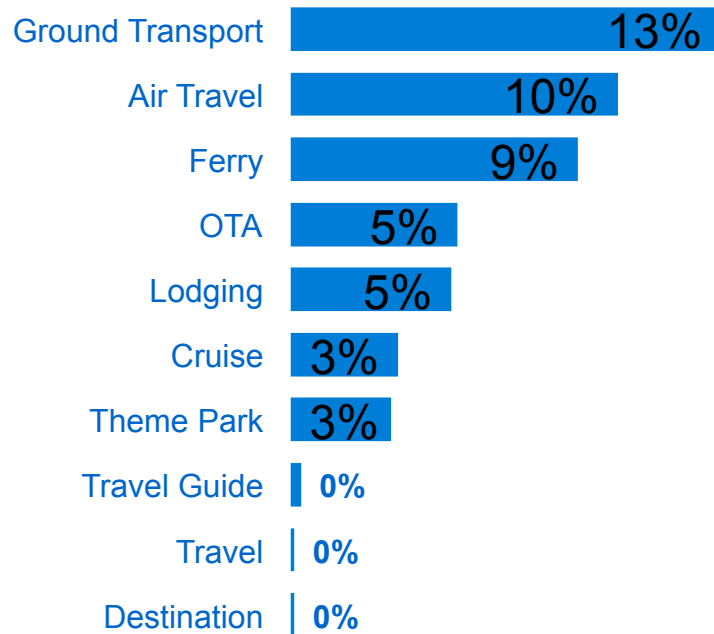
Although 1 in 5 purchases are made within 24 hours of the initial search, the majority have significant lag – travel shoppers will have multiple windows of influence.



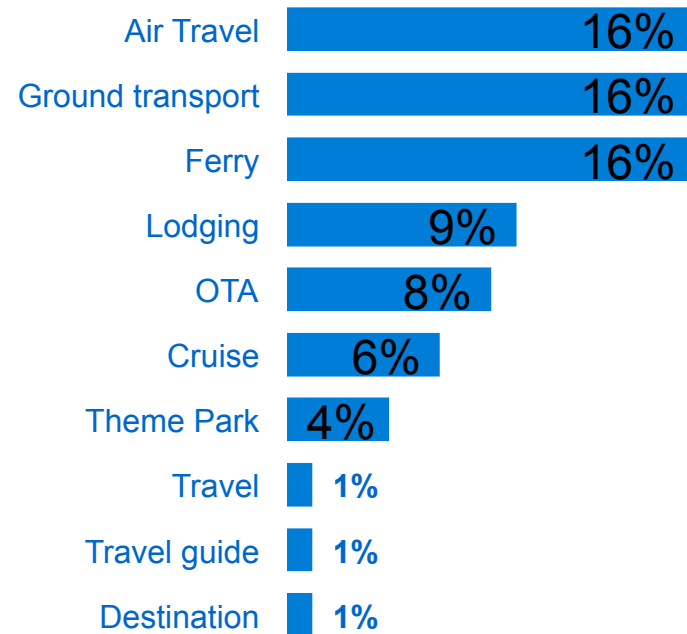
Conversion to actual purchase low

Sites have to work hard to convert visits to sales. Ground transport and air travel enjoy the highest rates, but even these are lower than one in five of shoppers who visit their sites. Note not much loyalty achieved via quotes – only marginal uplift from viewing.

% WHO LOOK FOR PRODUCT ON A SITE WHO GO ON TO PURCHASE FROM SITE



% WHO GET A QUOTE WHO GO ON TO PURCHASE FROM SITE



Purchasers more engaged in journey

Those that made a purchase visited more sites, more times, over more sessions and spent more time within the category. Nearly half made multiple purchases, with low cost airlines and train travel dominating.

	TOTAL AUDIENCE	PURCHASERS
Audience size	16.5m	2.5m
Journey Length	46 days	65 days
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Sites visits/ person	23.6 times	52.7 times
Web sessions/ person	14.1	27.5
Time spent per person	1hr 11mins	3hr 21mins

2.4 PURCHASES MADE ON AVERAGE

42% MADE 2 OR MORE PURCHASERS

LOW COST AIRLINES: 23%

TRAIN: 21%

GROUND TRANSPORT: 14%

OTA: 13%

AIRLINES: 8%

HOTEL AGGREGATOR: 6%

FERRY: 5%

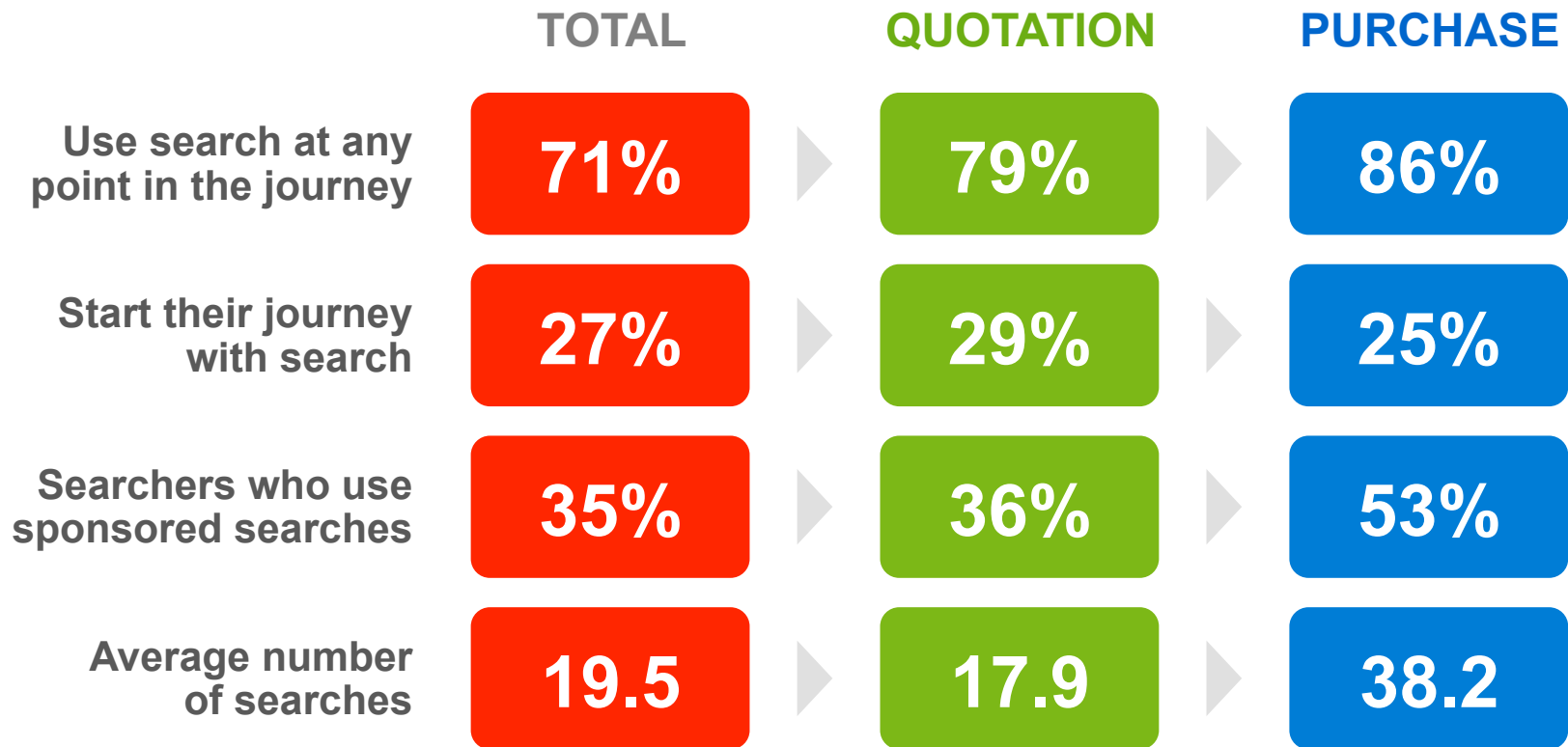
HOTEL: 4%

CAR HIRE: 2%

CRUISE: 1%

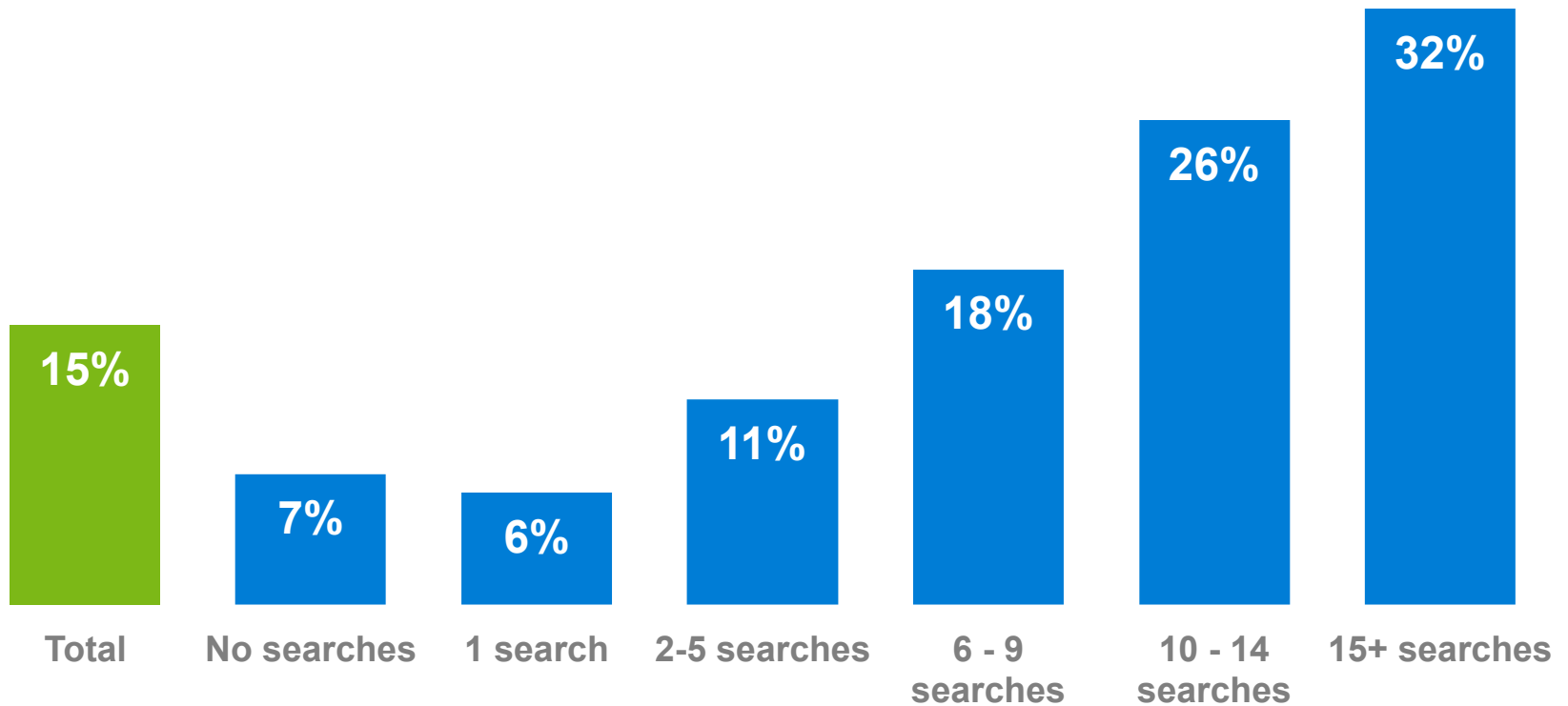
Purchasers more likely to use search

Those that purchase are more likely to use search including sponsored searches, conducting on average 38 searches



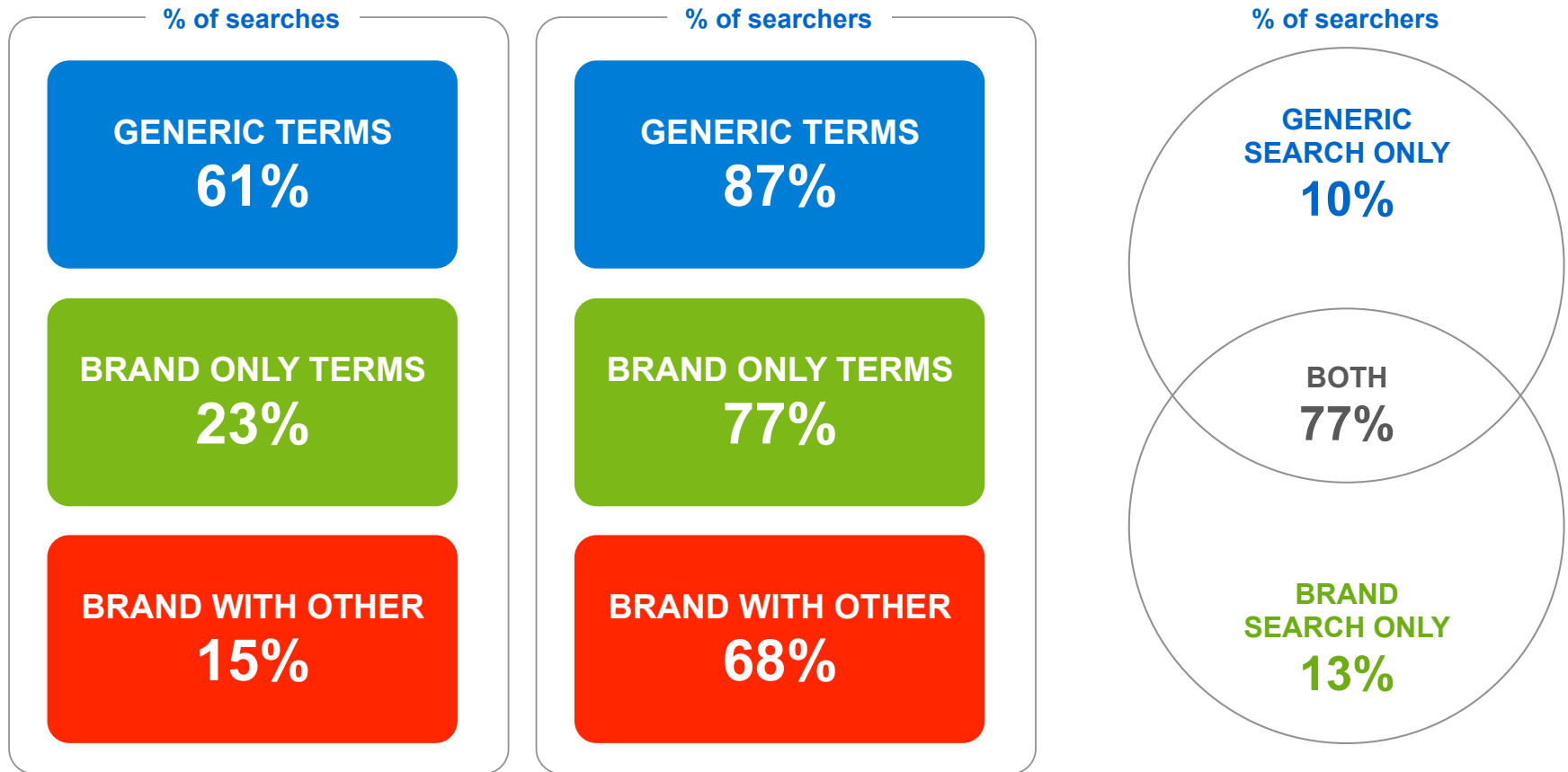
Purchase correlated with no. of searches

Looking at the % who purchased based on the number of searches conducted points to a strong, positive correlation between the two



Generic terms most commonly used

In terms of % of searches, generic terms are more frequently used. However, looking at this in terms of % of searchers unveils considerable overlap / use of both generic and brand terms



Generic searches centred on destination

Brand based searches focused on airlines and brand (with other) searches focused on hotels

GENERIC: 61% OF SEARCHES

Number of searches (m)

Destination only

17.4

Maps

10.2

Other

7.2

Lodging

6.5

Holidays / Tours / Cruises

2.8

BRAND ONLY – 23% OF SEARCHES

Number of searches (m)

Airlines

6.8

Train

2.5

OTA

1.2

Multi-category travel

1.2

Hotel aggregator

1.1

BRAND WITH OTHER – 15% OF SEARCHES

Number of searches (m)

Hotel

5.2

Airlines

1.2

Hotel aggregator

1.0

Train

0.8

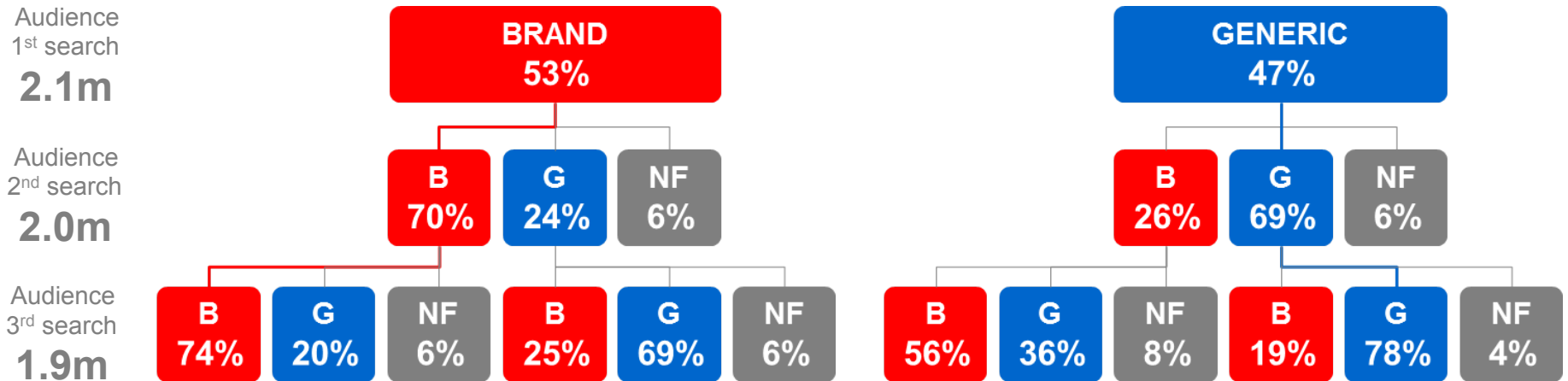
Airports

0.6

Search terms maintained for duration

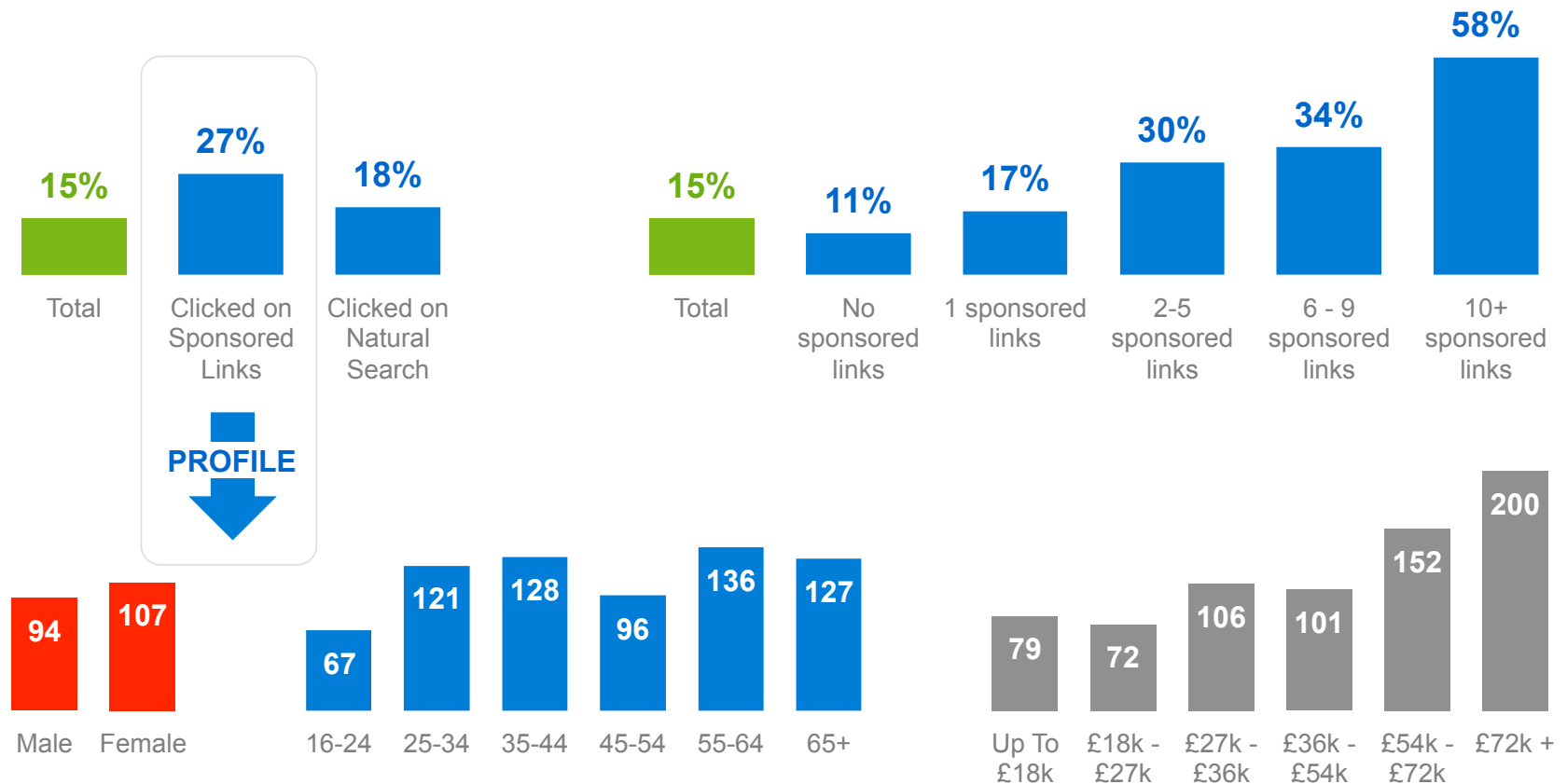
Those that use generic terms in the first search are more likely to continue to. The same is true for those who use branded search terms

B = BRAND
G = GENERIC
N = NO FURTHER SEARCHES



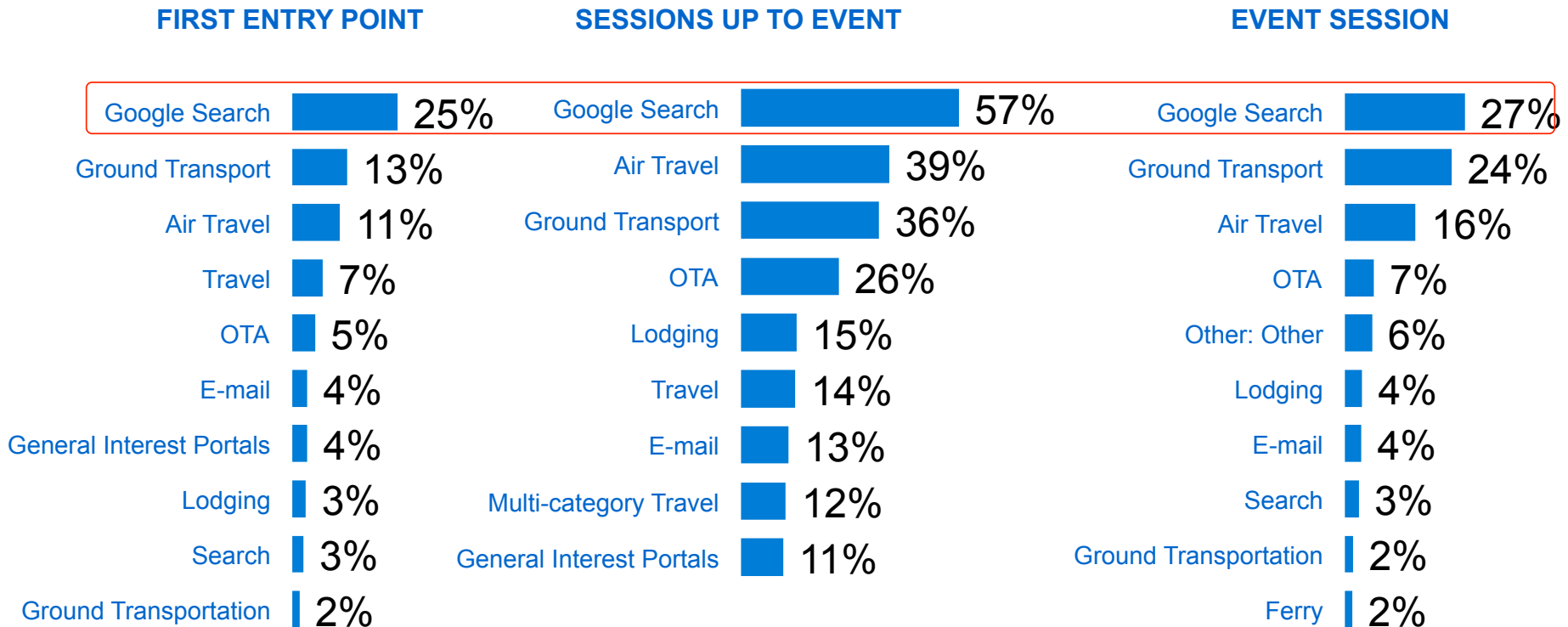
Purchase more likely from sponsored links

People who click on sponsored links are more likely to make a purchase. Again there is a suggestion of a correlation between number of clicks (on sponsored links) and purchase



Google key across purchase journey

For **25%** of purchasers, the first entry point into the Travel Market was via Google Search AND **57%** of purchasers visited Google Search in the period up to purchase AND for **27%** of purchasers, the first page visited in their purchase session was Google Search



Routes to site the same regardless of intent

Regardless of intent, shoppers use virtually identical paths to sites – established patterns of use override need or purpose.

