# **A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL MARKETING ON MAXIMIZING CUSTOMER RETENTION**

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 **Abstract :** This study examines the impact of digital marketing strategies on customer retention at HanaV Manufacturing, focusing on social media, email marketing, and personalized advertising. Through surveys and data analysis, the research identifies key factors influencing customer loyalty and repeat purchases. Findings highlight the effectiveness of targeted digital engagement in enhancing long-term relationships. The study provides actionable insights for businesses to optimize digital marketing efforts for sustainable growth

**Keywords:** *Brand Loyalty, Customer Engagement, Digital Marketing, Customer Retention*

# INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC INTRODUCTION

In today’s digital era, businesses leverage online platforms like social media, email marketing, and personalized ads to boost customer retention. Retaining existing customers is more cost-effective than acquiring new ones, as loyal customers drive repeat sales and brand advocacy.

This study examines how digital strategies-such as personalized experiences, loyalty programs, and targeted engagement-enhance customer loyalty. By analysing trends and case studies, it identifies key approaches to improve satisfaction and long-term relationships, helping businesses optimize their efforts for sustainable growth

# OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

* 1. To achieve maximum online brand awareness across digital platforms.
	2. To increase customer engagement and retention through targeted marketing.
	3. To improve lead generation and conversion rates using analytics-driven strategies.
	4. To expand social media presence to engage with a broader audience.
	5. To develop email marketing campaigns to maintain customer relationships**.**

# SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study investigates how digital marketing strategies enhance customer retention in e-commerce and retail sectors. It analyses social media, email marketing, SEO and CRM tools to identify effective approaches for improving brand loyalty and long-term customer engagement

# NEED FOR THE STUDY

1. Customer retention is crucial for long-term business success in the digital era.
2. Traditional marketing is insufficient, making digital strategies like social media and email marketing essential.
3. These strategies help build customer relationships, enhance loyalty, and improve brand engagement.
4. This study aims to analyse their impact, helping businesses optimize retention strategies effectively.

# LIMITATIONS

The findings of this study may be influenced by factors such as sample size, respondent bias, and the rapidly evolving nature of social media platforms. The scope of the study may not encompass all intricacies and nuances of social media recruitment practices across every organizational context. External factors, such as changes in technology and market dynamics, could impact the relevance and applicability of the study's findings over time

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# II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. **Anderson, M., & Gupta, S. (2024)** conducted a study titled *"AI-Powered Chatbots and Their Impact on Customer Retention,"* published in the *Journal of Digital Marketing Trends.* The study analyzed data from 300 online shoppers and found that AI-driven chatbots enhance user experience and significantly boost customer retention. The authors conclude that businesses implementing chatbot-driven support witness increased customer satisfaction and repeat purchases.
2. **Jones, P., & Wright, L. (2023)** conducted a study titled *"Impact of Social Media Influencer Marketing on Customer Loyalty,"* published in the *International Journal of Social Media Marketing.* The study surveyed 250 customers and found that influencer credibility plays a critical role in brand loyalty and retention. The authors recommend that brands strategically collaborate with influencers for long-term retention
3. **Fernandez, R., & Silva, H. (2023)** conducted a study titled *"Personalized Email Marketing and Its Effect on Customer Retention,"* published in *Marketing Analytics Review.* The research used A/B testing with 500 respondents and found that personalized email content increases customer engagement and retention by 40%.
4. **Smith, J., & Brown, L. (2023)** conducted a study titled *"The Role of Personalized Digital Marketing in Customer Retention,"* published in the *Journal of Marketing Strategies.* The study utilized a sample size of 210 respondents and applied percentage analysis, multiple regression analysis, and one-way ANOVA to analyze the data. The primary objective of this research was to examine how personalized marketing influences customer retention. The findings indicate a strong relationship between personalized marketing campaigns and customer loyalty. The authors conclude that businesses leveraging targeted marketing strategies see higher customer engagement and reduced churn rates.
5. **Lee, H., & Kim, S. (2023)** conducted a study titled *"How AI-Driven Marketing Enhances Customer Loyalty: A Case Study of E-Commerce Platforms,"* published in the *International Journal of Digital Marketing.* The study analyzed data from 185 respondents using regression analysis and factor analysis. The research highlights that AI-powered recommendations significantly impact customer satisfaction and retention rates. The authors suggest that AI-based automation in marketing enhances customer experience and brand commitment.

**III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#  RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design refers to the overall plan or strategy that a researcher outlines for conducting a study. This study utilizes the descriptive research method, which is used to systematically observe, record, and describe characteristics, behaviours, or phenomena as they naturally occur.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the impact of digital marketing on customer retention at Hanav Manufacturing, Bangalore. It will explore how various digital marketing strategies influence customer loyalty and repeat purchases in the manufacturing sector.

#  METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data for this study will be collected from both primary and secondary sources to ensure a comprehensive analysis

 **SAMPLE SIZE**

The sample size for this study consists of 120 employees working in the Manufacturing industry.

#  TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The tools for data analysis will involves descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics wiil be used to summarize the data collected, while Inferential statistics will be used to test hypotheses and identify significant relationships between key variables. The data will be analysed using statistical software SPSS..

#  PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Percentage analysis is a statistical technique used to interpret data by converting raw figures into percentages. This method facilitates comparisons and provides a clear, concise representation of employee satisfaction levels.

#  CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Correlation analysis measures the relationship between different variables, such as frequency of advertisements seen by customers and their retention rates.

It helps determine how closely related factors like loyalty to the brand, purchase decisions, customers trust

are to overall Customer Retention.

## ANOVA

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA), is used for examining the differences in the mean values of the dependent variable associated with the effect of the controlled independent variables, after taking into account the influence of the uncontrolled independent variables.

# SCALING METHOD

The five point likert scaling has been used for the study. The likert scaling is a rating scale used to measure opinions, attitudes, or behaviors. It consists of a statement or a question, followed by a series of five or seven answer statements. Respondents choose the option that best corresponds with how they feel about the statement or question.

## IV DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is the process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming, and modelling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names.

## 4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

**Table 4.1.1 Useful digital marketing content to customers**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Useful Digital Content** | **No. of Respondents** | **Percentage (%)** |
| Strongly Disagree | 33 | 27.50 |
| Disagree | 25 | 20.83 |
| Agree | 23 | 19.17 |
| Strongly Agree | 22 | 18.33 |
| Neutral | 17 | 14.17 |
| Total | 120 | 100.00 |

# Inference

From the above Table No: 4.3.16, Useful Digital Content, it was found that 27.50% of the respondents selected Strongly Disagree, 20.83% of the respondents selected Disagree, 19.17% of the respondents selected Agree, 18.33% of the respondents selected Strongly Agree, 14.17% of the respondents selected Neutral.

## 4.2 CORRELATION

### 4.2.1 HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT

**H0** – There is no statistically significant correlation between customers' engagement with the company's digital content and their loyalty to the brand.

**H1** – There is a statistically significant correlation between customers' engagement with the company's digital content and their loyalty to the brand.

**Table 4.4.1**

**Engagement with Digital Content vs Loyalty to The Brand**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Engagement with Digital Content | Loyalty to The Brand |
|  | Pearson correlation  | 1.00 | 0.712 |
| Engagement with Digital Content | Sig. (2 tailed) | - |  0.000 |
| Loyalty to The Brand | Pearson correlation | 0.712 | 1.000 |
|  | Sig. (2 tailed) | 0.000 | - |

**Inference:**

 From the correlation table 4.4.1, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient value is **0.712**, which indicates a **strong positive relationship**. Since the p-value < 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀) and accept the alternate hypothesis (H₁). It can be concluded that there is a statistically significant correlation between customers' engagement with the company's digital content and their loyalty to the brand

### 4.2.2 HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT

**H0** – There is no statistically significant correlation between customers trust in the company's digital information and their purchase decisions.

**H1** – There is a statistically significant correlation between customers trust in the company's digital information and their purchase decisions.

**Table 4.4.2**

**Customers' Trust vs Purchase Decision**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Customers' Trust | Purchase Decision |
| Customers' Trust | Pearson correlation  | 1.000 | 0.654 |
|  | Sig. (2 tailed) | - | 0.000 |
| Purchase Decision | Pearson correlation | 0.654 | 1.000 |
|  | Sig. (2 tailed) | 0.000 | - |

**Inference:**

From the correlation table 4.4.2, the correlation coefficient value is **0.654**, reflecting a **moderate to strong positive relationship**. With the p-value < 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis (H₀) and accept the alternate hypothesis (H₁). This confirms a statistically significant correlation between customers' trust in the company's digital information and their purchase decisions

## 4.3 CHI SQUARE

### 4.3.1 HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT

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**Age vs. Influence of Digital Marketing on Purchasing Decisions**

**H0**: There is no significant relationship between the age of respondents and the influence of the company's digital marketing content on their purchasing decisions.
**H1**: There is a significant relationship between the age of respondents and the influence of the company's digital marketing content on their purchasing decisions.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value  | df | Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Pearson chi square  |

|  |
| --- |
| 28.45 |

 |

|  |
| --- |
| 12 |

 | 0.013 |
| Likelihood Ratio |

|  |
| --- |
| 30.12 |

 | 12 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 0.003 |

 |
| Linear -by-LinearAssociation  | 10.86 | 1 | 0.001 |
| No of Valid Cases | 120 | - | - |

# Inference

# From the above Table No: 4.5.1, it was found that the Pearson Chi-Square significant value is 0.013, which is less than 0.05. Hence, the Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, it is inferred that there is a significant relationship between the age of the respondent and the company's digital marketing content influencing purchasing decisions.

## 4.3.2 HYPOTHESIS STATEMENT

**Location vs. Preference for Digitally Engaging Brands**

**H0**: There is no significant relationship between respondents' location and their preference for brands that engage through digital marketing.
**H1**: There is a significant relationship between respondents' location and their preference for brands that engage through digital marketing.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Value  | df | Asymptotic Sig. (2-tailed) |
| Pearson chi square  | 18.72 | 4 | 0.009 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 19.85 | 4 | 0.001 |
| Linear -by-LinearAssociation  | 5.33 | 1 | 0.021 |
| No of Valid Cases | 120 | - | - |

# Inference

# From the above Table No: 4.5.2, it was found that the Pearson Chi-Square significant value is 0.009, which is less than 0.05. Hence, the Null hypothesis (H0) is rejected, and the Alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Therefore, it is inferred that there is a significant relationship between the location of the respondent and their preference for brands that regularly engage with customers through digital marketing.

# V FINDINGS

1. The majority 46.67% of the respondents are Highly Satisfied with the effectiveness of digital marketing strategies in enhancing customer retention.
2. There is a statistically significant correlation between Personalized Marketing Strategies and Customer Loyalty.
3. There is a statistically significant correlation between Social Media Engagement and Repeat Purchase Behaviour.
4. There is a significant relationship between Demographics (Age & Gender) and Customer Retention Rate.
5. There is a significant relationship between Customer Experience with Digital Ads and Brand Trust.

# VI SUGGESTIONS

# Enhancing Social Media Engagement: Increasing brand interactions on digital platforms can improve customer retention.

# Improving Personalization Strategies: Tailoring content based on customer preferences can enhance brand loyalty.

# Optimizing Website User Experience: Simplifying navigation and improving website speed can reduce bounce rates.

# Strengthening Loyalty Programs: Offering exclusive discounts and benefits can encourage repeat purchases.

# Leveraging AI for Customer Insights: Utilizing AI-driven analytics can enhance customer targeting and retention.

# VII CONCLUSION

# This study highlights the impact of digital marketing on customer retention. While many strategies prove effective, businesses should focus on personalization, social media engagement, and AI-driven insights to enhance customer loyalty. Implementing data-driven approaches will ensure long-term success in customer retention.

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