

Predicting LTV and Repeat Customers for Shopify Stores with Unsupervised Machine Learning

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Outline:

- Introduction
- Data Exploration
- Data Wrangling
- Exploratory Data Analysis
- Modelling
- Business Recommendations



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Introduction

- E-commerce is **\$4.89 trillion** industry.
- Shopify a leading platform with **1.7 million** active stores.
- Project aims to get most of data Shopify provides.
- Supervised Machine Learning models (ML) to predict:
 - *Post-First Week Customer Spending (Regression)*
 - *Repeat Orders Past The First Week (Classification)*

Data Exploration and Wrangling

Data Exploration

- Shopify Order Exports standardized; each row represents item sold with **73** columns.

- **Feature Columns:**

- *Name*

- *Email*

- *Paid at*

- *Subtotal*

- *Line-Item Name*

- *Line-Item Quality*

	Name	Email	Financial Status	Paid at	Fulfillment Status	Fulfilled at	Accepts Marketing	Currency	Subtotal	Shipping	Taxes	Total	Discount Code	Discount Amount
0	#29489	Anonymous4245	paid	11/11/2021 16:53	unfulfilled	NaN	no	USD	142.0	0.00	11.72	153.72	NaN	0.0
1	#29489	Anonymous4245	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	#29489	Anonymous4245	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	#29488	Anonymous9987	paid	11/11/2021 10:09	unfulfilled	NaN	no	USD	40.0	5.36	2.90	48.26	NaN	0.0
4	#29487	Anonymous9675	paid	11/10/2021 14:54	fulfilled	11/11/2021 10:56	no	USD	94.0	5.06	0.00	99.06	NaN	0.0

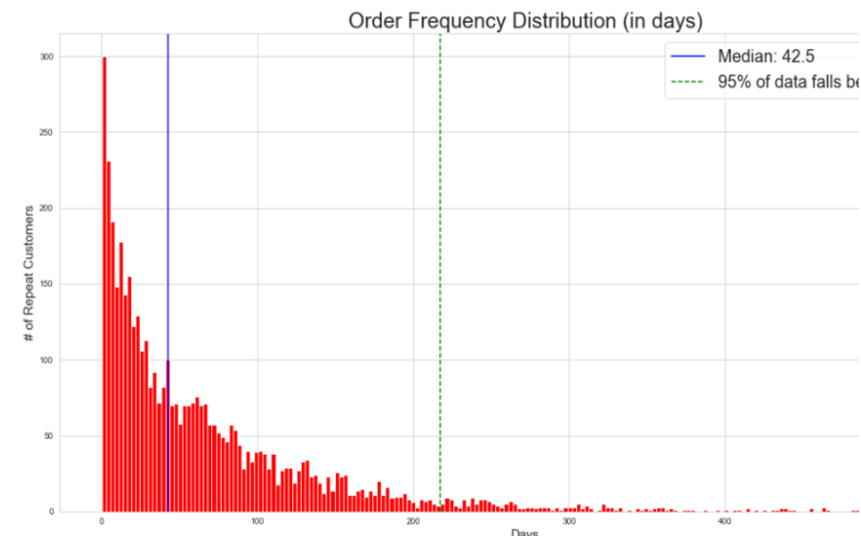


Data Exploration (2)

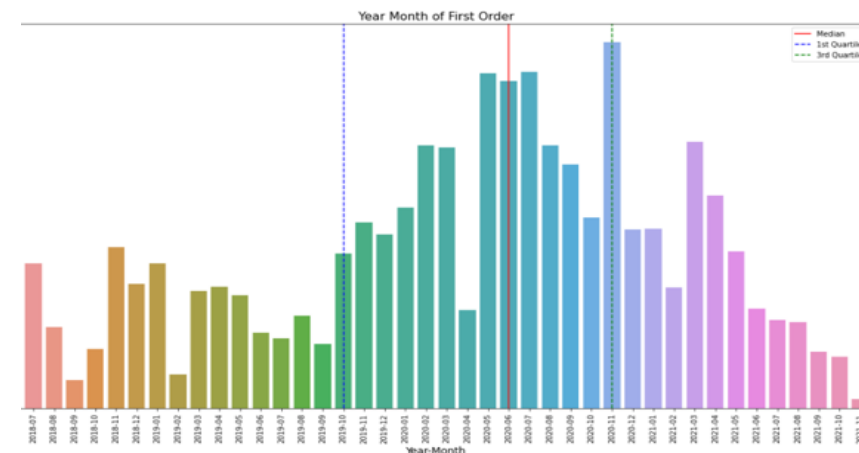
- Dataset from a Women's Sports Fitness Apparel Store.
- Generated **\$1.8 million** in YTD revenue since June 2018.
- Contains **50,418** items purchased since inception.
- **16,180** unique customers ; 28% are repeat
- **25,188** unique orders; 53% made by repeat customers.
- **560** unique item skus.

Data Exploration Summary:

- Median Order frequency is **43** days.
- Unlikely to make an order after **218** days.
- **75%** first prior to 2020-11, final data ends in 2021-11.
- 1-year LTV Threshold.
 - Lose only ~ **25%** of our data



Distribution of First Orders by month since June 2018 .



Data Wrangling

- **Objective:** Predict Behavior for 358 days following the week of their first order.

- Reshape the DataFrame by customer:

- *First Order Date*

- *Most Recent Order Date*

- *LTV start*

- *LTV end*

CustomerID	pfw_spent	fw_nb_orders	fw_nb_items	fw_total_spent	fw_used_coupon	first_order_month	fw_purchased_accessory	first_item_size
Anonymous13455	1257.80	1	1	50.0	0	6	0	M
Anonymous2142	436.15	1	1	48.0	0	5	0	L
Anonymous4843	1052.75	2	2	96.0	0	10	0	S
Anonymous11225	728.10	1	1	16.0	0	1	1	No size
Anonymous540	1114.75	1	1	50.0	0	1	0	XS

Data Wrangling: Variables to test with *pfw_spend*

fw_nb_orders

fw_nb_items

fw_total_spent

fw_used_coupon

fw_purchased_accessory

location

in_wealthiest zip code

first_item_size

accepts_marketing

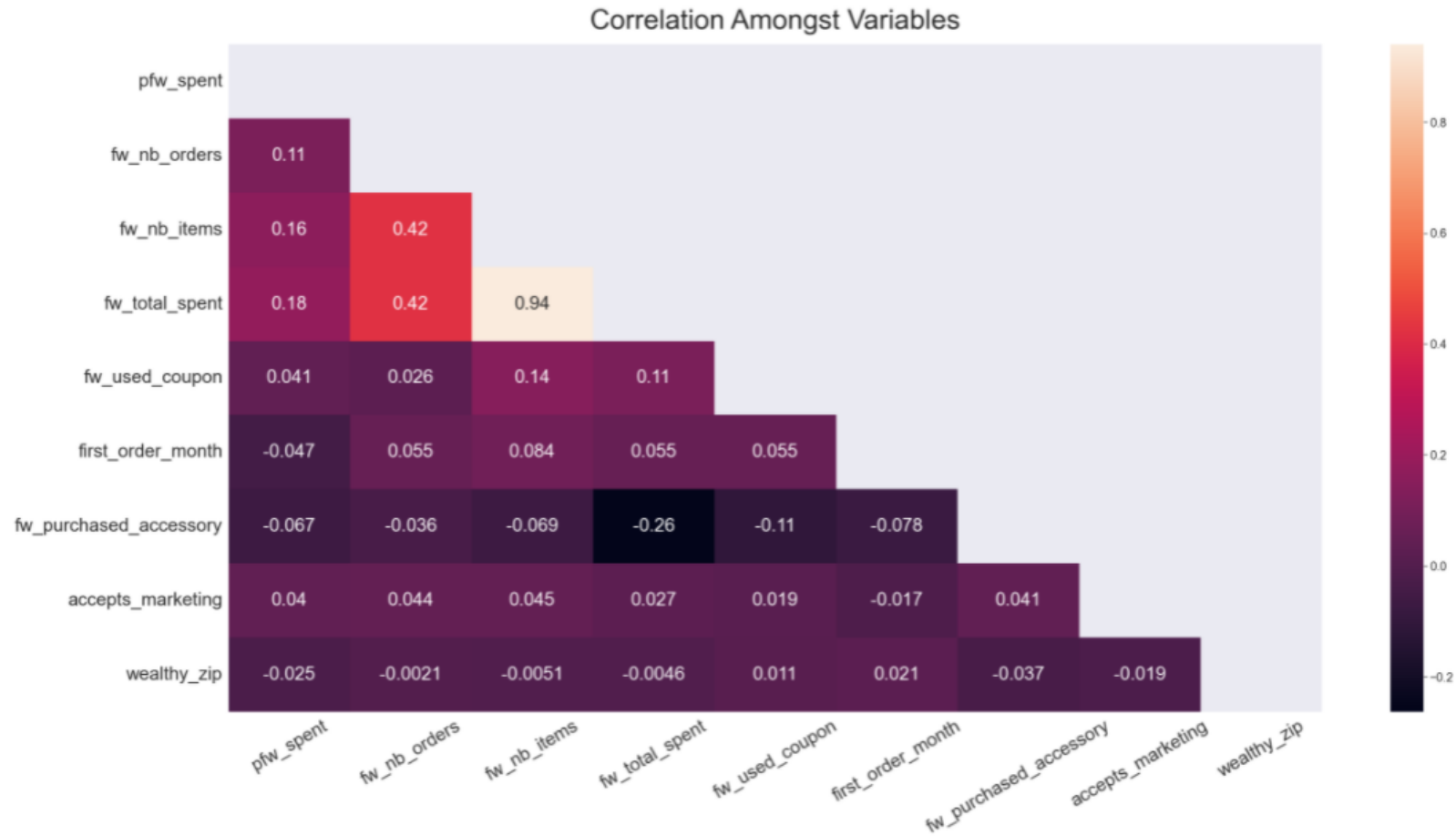
first_order_month

first_purchase_price

The background image is a blurred photograph of a DNA gel electrophoresis experiment. A glass pipette tip is visible in the upper right, having just deposited a drop of liquid into one of the wells of a gel. The gel itself is filled with various colored bands (red, blue, yellow, green) representing different DNA fragments. The entire image has a dark, semi-transparent overlay.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Correlation Amongst Variables



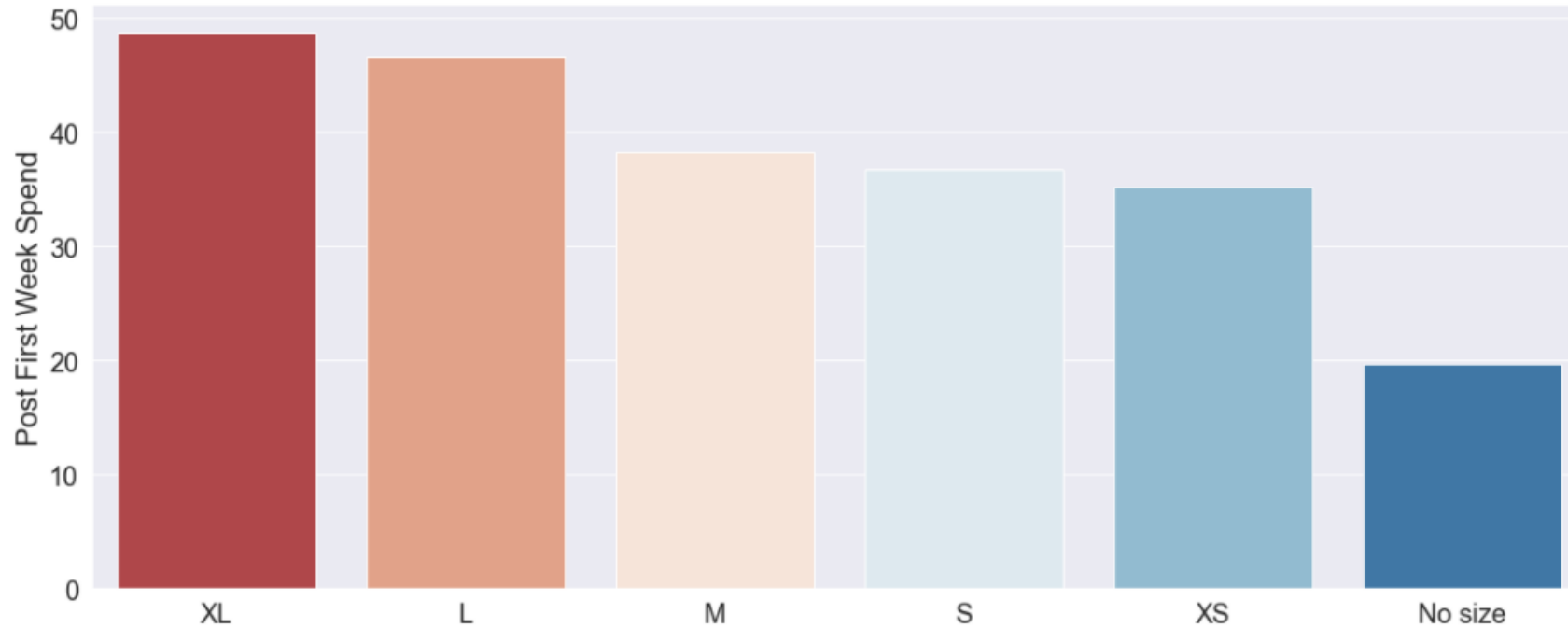
FWS Plays a Small Role in Increasing PFWS



Post First Week Spend vs.
First Week Spend

A CUSTOMER SPENDING
MORE IN THEIR FIRST
WEEK TENDS TO SPEND
MORE 358 DAYS LATER.

People who fit larger sizes tend to have higher PFWS



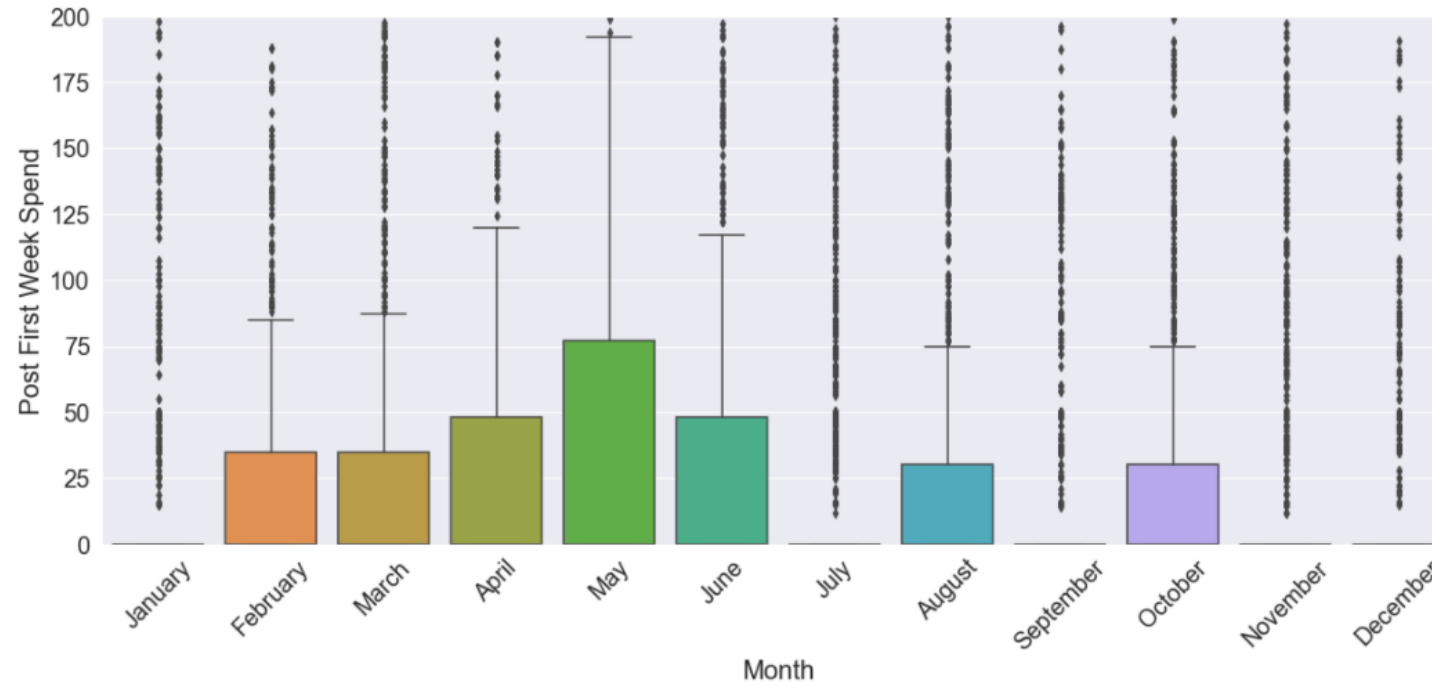
XL Mean:
\$48

XS Mean:
\$38

Post First Week Spend vs. First Item Size

PFWS IS LOWER FOR
CUSTOMERS WHO
ORDER SMALLER SIZES.

First Orders made between Feb-June have higher PFWS than the rest of the year

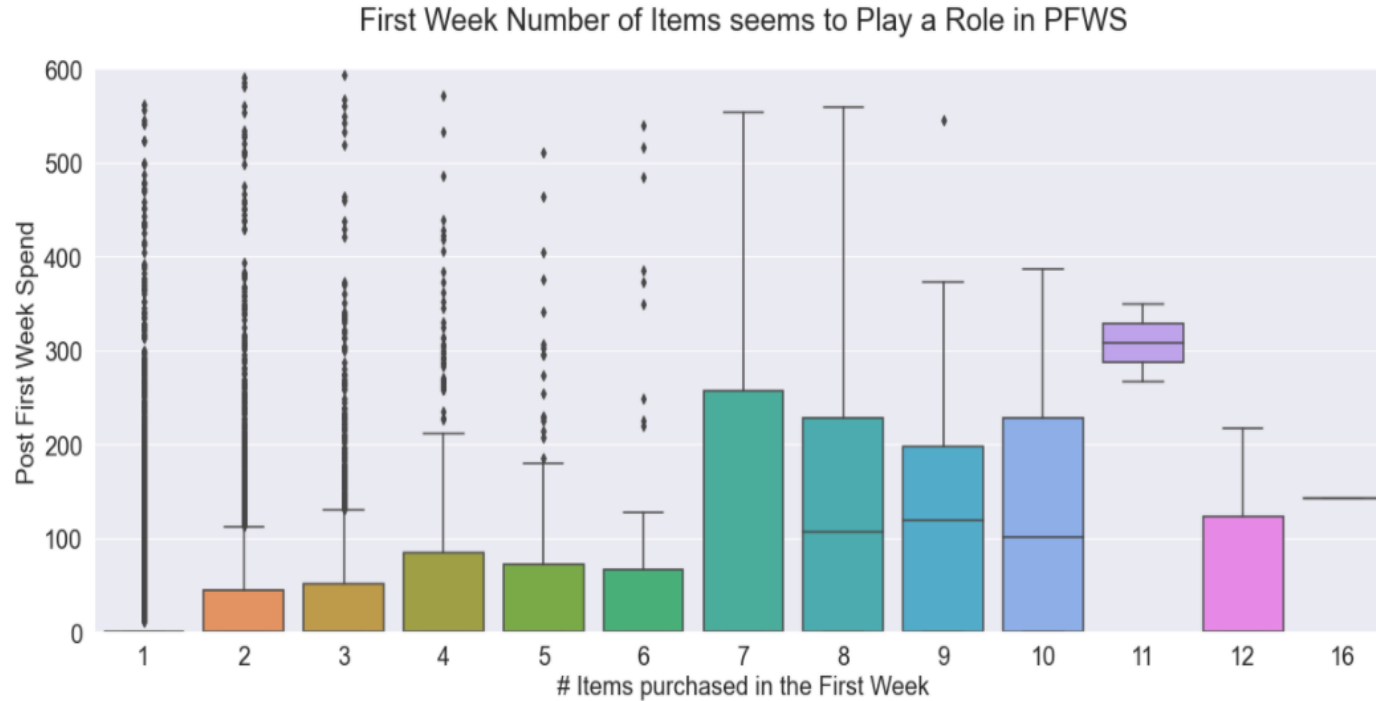


Highest Month:
Mean (May):
\$59

Lowest Month
Mean (Nov):
\$24

Post First Week Spend vs. Month First Order

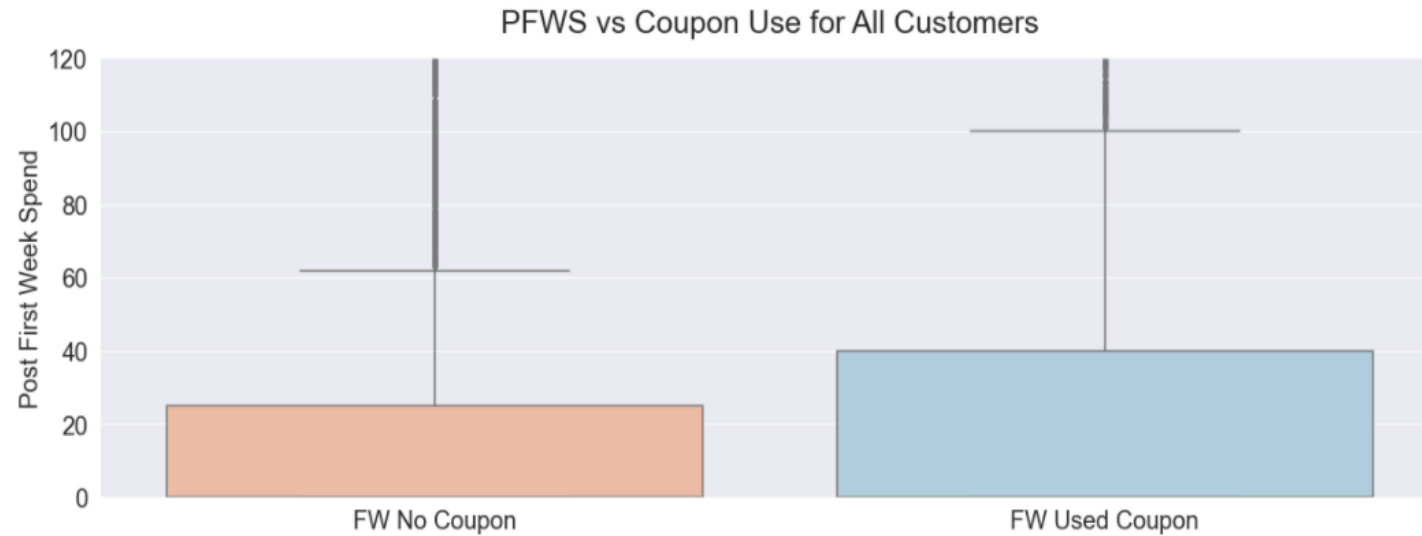
CUSTOMERS MAKING
THEIR FIRST PURCHASE
THROUGH FEB-JUNE
TEND TO SPEND MORE
358 DAYS LATER



Post First Week Spend vs. First Week Items Purchased

CUSTOMERS WHO
PURCHASE MORE ITEMS
PURCHASED MORE IN
THE PRECEDING 358
DAYS.

No Coupon
Mean:
\$33

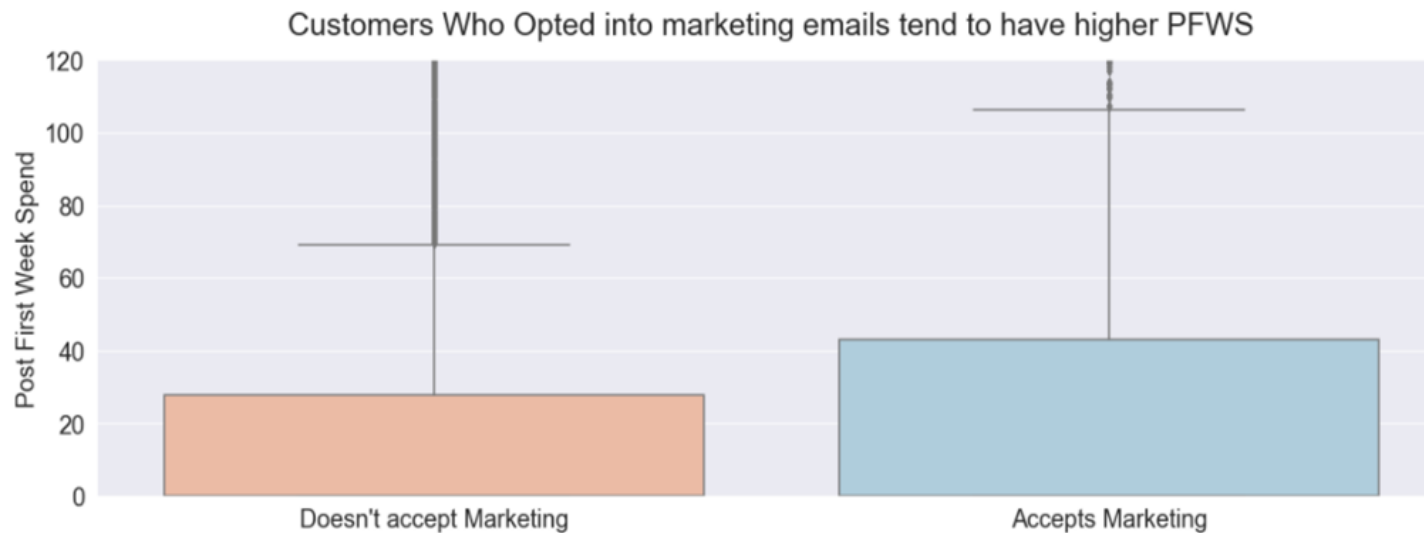


Used Coupon
Mean:
\$42

Post First Week Spend vs. Coupon Use in First Week

CUSTOMERS WHO USE
COUPONS HAVE HIGHER
PFWS

Opted Out
Mean:
\$35



Opted In
Mean:
\$45

Post First Week Spend vs. Opting in Marketing Emails

CUSTOMERS WHO OPT
INTO MARKETING
EMAILS HAVE HIGHER
PFWS.



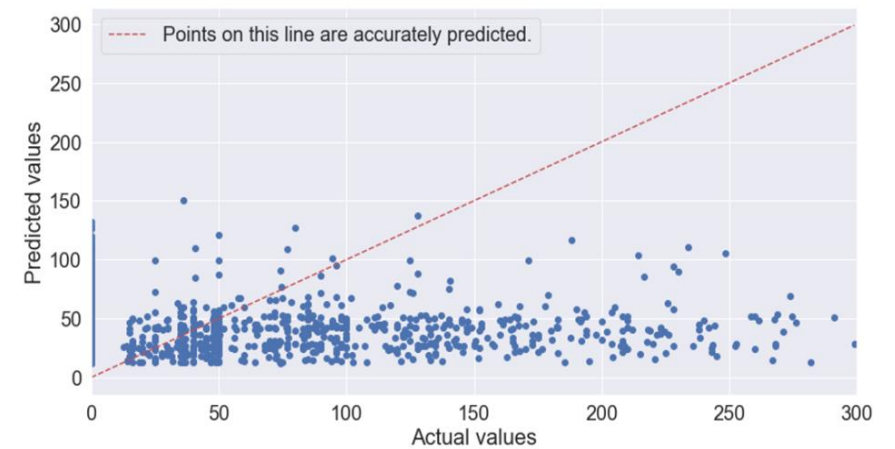
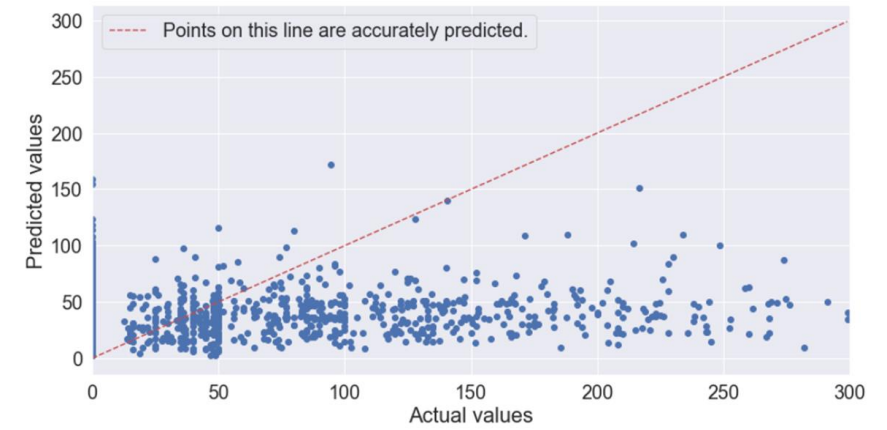
Preprocessing and Modelling

Pre-Processing

- **Regression Models used:** *Linear Regression* and *Random Forest Regressor*
- **Drop columns** in EDA deemed not relevant and those that are redundant.
- **Label Encoding:** Changed *Month of First Order*.
- **One-Hot Encoding** on Categorical Variables
- **Scale** Data for *First Week Spend Data*.
- **Train Test Split** at 0.75 /0.25 ; training data has 7942 , testing has 2648
- **Grid Search CV** to perform hyperparameter tuning with 5-fold cross validation.

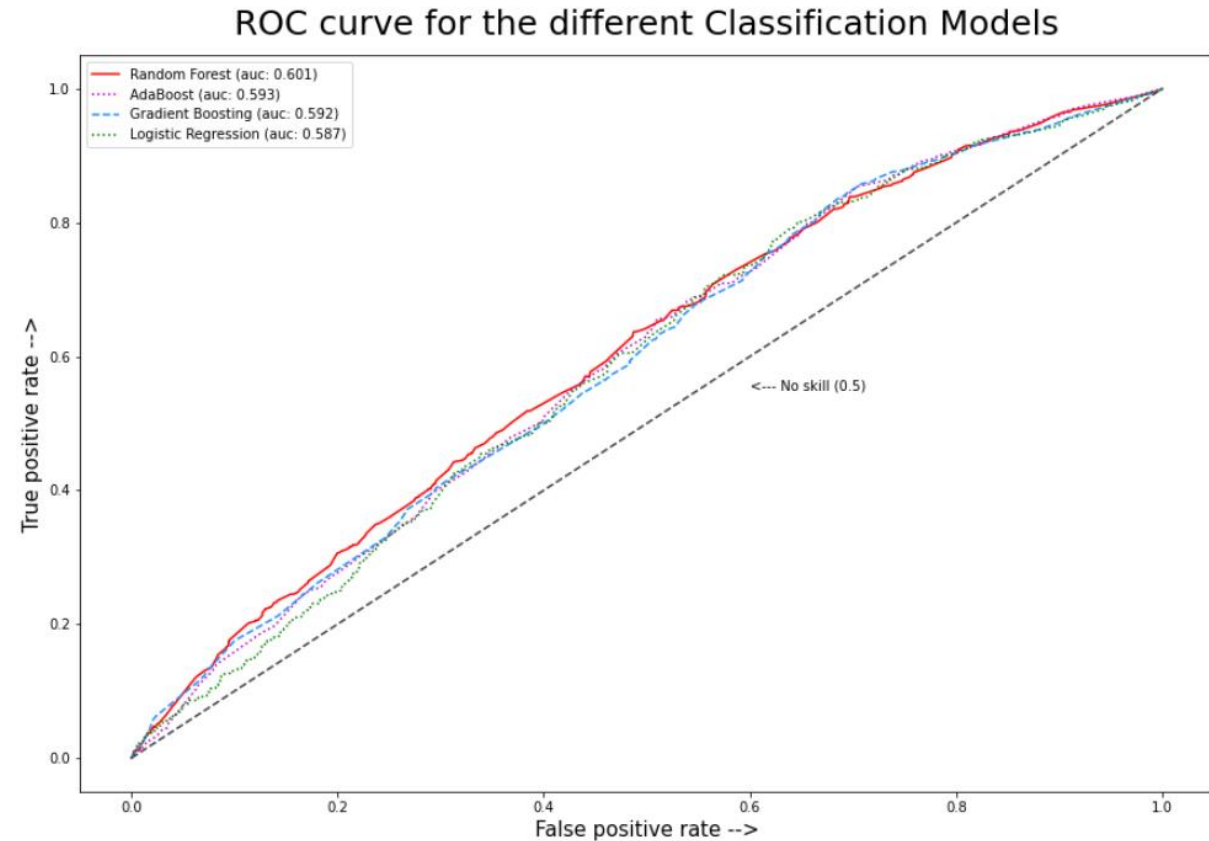
Regression Model Results

- *Multiple Linear Regression Results:*
 - **R squared** of ~ 0.04 on testing data.
 - Only 4% of the variance can be explained
 - Linear Model not best at explaining the relationship.
- *Random Forest Regressor:*
 - **R squared** of 0.036 on testing data.



Switch to Classification

- Reformulate our initial question “Can we predict the post first week spend?” to “Can we predict if a customer will purchase again after the first week?”
- New target column ***repeat***
- Drop ***post_first_week_spend***
- Address Class imbalance with resampling of training data 50/50.



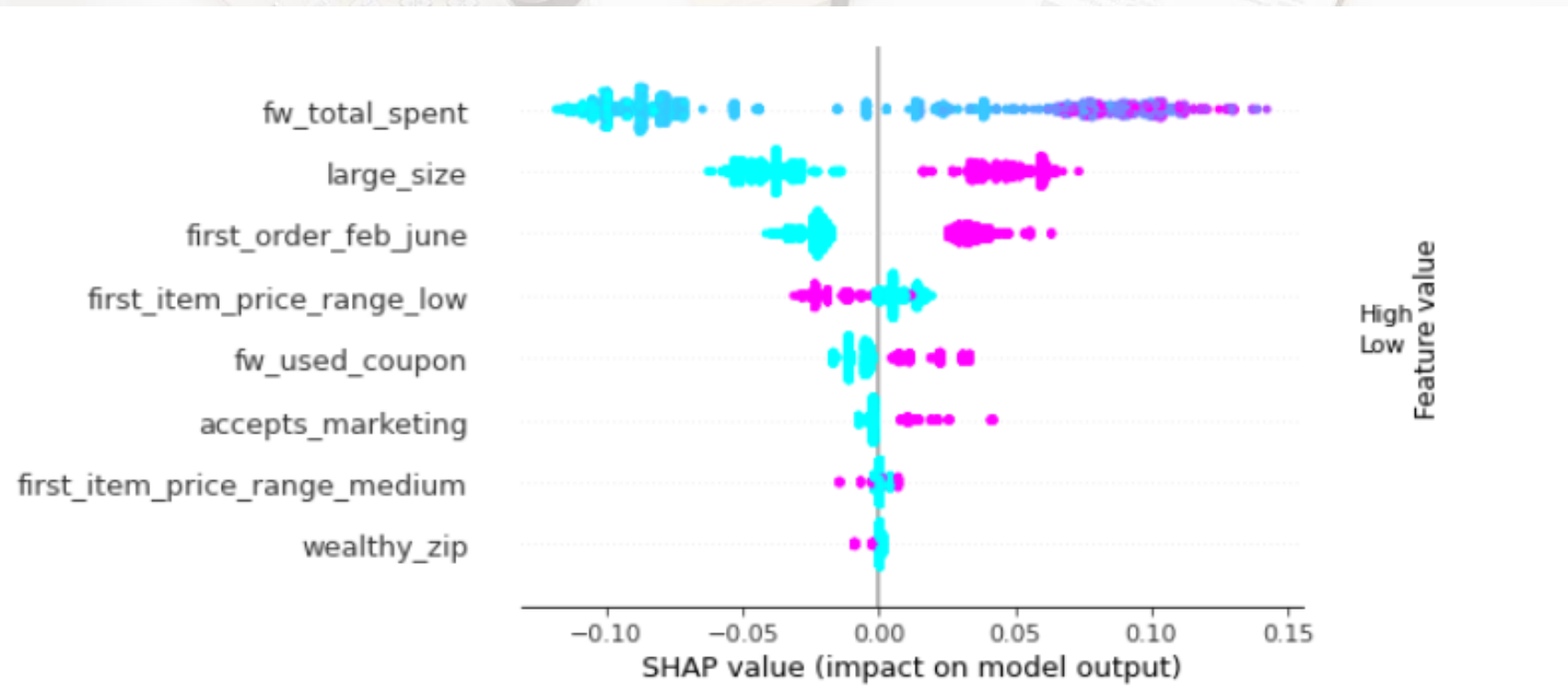
Classification Results

- Use the **Adaboost** model to get the best *precision* (+20%) and good *recall* (+31%) to predict repeat customers.
- Use **Logistic Regression** model to predict non-repeat customers.

Model	Best Hyperparameters	ROC_AUC	F1_Score (weighted)	Precision	Recall	Accuracy
Logistic Regression	{'C': 0.001, 'l1_ratio': 0, 'penalty': 'l2'}	0.587	0.384	0.319	0.484	0.579
Random Forest Classifier	{'n_estimators': 10, 'max_features': 'sqrt', 'max_depth': 4, 'criterion': 'gini', 'bootstrap': 'False'}	0.601	0.437	0.318	0.697	0.512
AdaBoost Classifier	{'n_estimators': 250, 'learning_rate': 0.01, 'min_samples_leaf': 10, 'max_depth': 2}	0.593	0.433	0.323	0.656	0.534
Gradient Boosting Classifier	{'n_estimators': 5, 'max_depth': 3, 'loss': 'deviance', 'criterion': 'mae'}	0.592	0.419	0.315	0.624	0.530
No Skill Classifier	NA	0.5	0.35	0.27	0.5	0.5

Business Cases

Feature Importance in the Model



Business Findings and Model Usage

- 1) **Revisit Product Sizing**
- 2) **Use thresholding with Adaboost for promotions**
- 3) **Increase First Week Spending**
- 4) **Incentivize Opting into Marketing Emails**
- 5) **Spend more on Ads around Mother's day**

Future Work

- Repeating the Project integrating **more data** (Surveys, Google Analytics, etc...)
- Determining **optimal promotions** to give.
- Diving into **Product Analytics** and explore results at the product level.
- Using unsupervised learning techniques to **cluster our customers**.
- Trying to **Identify Resellers** in our dataset.
- Use this study as a way to track effects of Influencer Marketing.

any questions?

