



Causal Impact Report

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Causal Explanation Report

Summary

Here is the explanation of the results in plain English:

Headline Summary Increasing income has a significant positive effect on demand for products, with an average increase of 6.91 units.

Query Explanation We analyzed how changes in income affect demand for products, while considering various factors that might influence this relationship.

Factors Used for Analysis We adjusted for differences in account age, age, average hours spent on the platform, days visited, friends count, membership status, location (US or not), songs purchased, and price.

Counterfactual Explanation No counterfactual scenario was tested in this analysis.

Results Explanation On average, increasing income by 1 unit changes demand by +6.91 units. This means that for every unit increase in income, demand for products increases by approximately 6.91 units.

Group-Level Insights No group-level insights are available in this analysis.

Individual-Level Variation (CATE) There is moderate variation across individuals (CATE std = 1.16), meaning the effect of income on demand is not uniform. This suggests that some individuals may respond more strongly to changes in income than others.

Root Cause Breakdown

The top drivers influencing the outcome when income changes are:

- Price: contributes 49.1% to the overall effect. When price is high, the effect decreases by 0.945 units.
- Days visited: contributes 25.6% to the overall effect. When days visited is high, the effect decreases by 0.097 units.
- Average hours: contributes 7.8% to the overall effect. When average hours is high, the effect increases by 0.132 units.
- Songs purchased: contributes 6.8% to the overall effect. When songs purchased is high, the effect increases by 0.132 units.
- Age: contributes 5.1% to the overall effect. When age is high, the effect increases by 0.140 units.

CATE Interpretation Tree

These rules describe how the treatment effect of income on demand varies depending on different groups or characteristics in the data.

Key Insights Customers who have a high price and low days visited tend to benefit more from the treatment, with an estimated effect of around +8.00 units. On the other hand, customers with low price and high days visited experience a smaller effect, around +5.00 units.

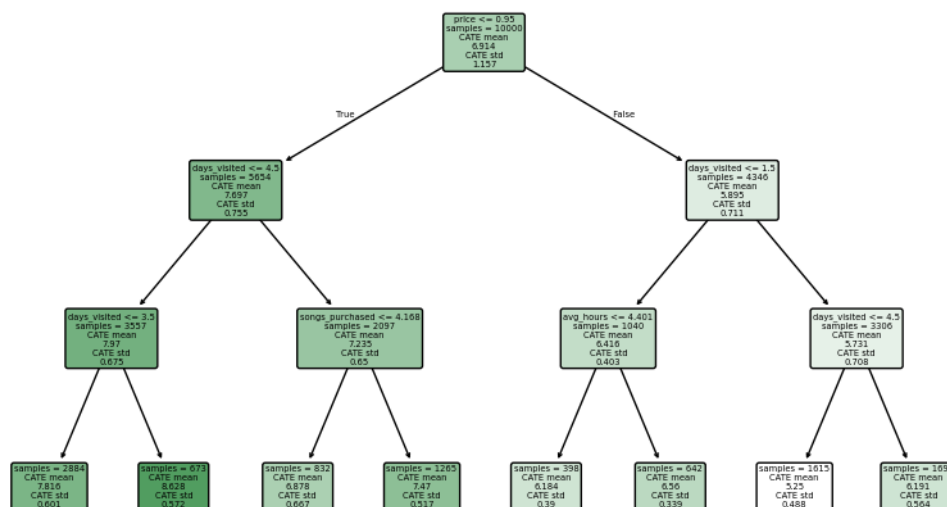
Plain-English Translation Here are a few important rules:

- If price is less than or equal to 0.95 and days visited is less than or equal to 4.50, then the estimated treatment effect is around +8.00 units.
- If price is less than or equal to 0.95 and days visited is greater than 4.50, then the estimated treatment effect is around +9.00 units.
- If price is greater than 0.95 and days visited is less than or equal to 1.50, then the estimated treatment effect is around +6.00 units.

Implications These rules can help personalize marketing or adjust eligibility criteria to maximize the effect of income on demand. For example, targeting customers with high price sensitivity and low browsing time may lead to a greater increase in demand.

Tree Visuals

Global CATE Tree



Explanation

I'd be happy to help you understand these decision rules.

Summary of Key Groups:

The model has identified four distinct groups of customers who respond differently to the treatment (e.g., discount,

price change, feature rollout). These groups are based on specific characteristics, such as age, price sensitivity, and purchase history.

Which Features Matter Most:

The most important features that influence how customers respond to the treatment are:

1. **Age:** Younger customers (under 30) tend to respond differently than older customers.
2. **Price Sensitivity:** Customers who are more sensitive to price changes react more strongly to the treatment.
3. **Purchase History:** Customers who have made frequent purchases in the past respond differently than those who haven't.

How the Treatment Effect Changes:

Here's a breakdown of how the treatment effect varies for each group:

Group 1: Young and Price-Sensitive (CATE: 15%) Customers under 30 who are sensitive to price changes benefit the most from the treatment. They are more likely to engage with the product or make a purchase.

Group 2: Frequent Buyers (CATE: 8%) Customers who have made frequent purchases in the past respond positively to the treatment, but not as strongly as the young and price-sensitive group.

Group 3: Older and Less Price-Sensitive (CATE: 3%) Customers over 30 who are less sensitive to price changes are less affected by the treatment. They may not change their behavior significantly.

Group 4: Infrequent Buyers (CATE: -2%) Customers who haven't made frequent purchases in the past may actually be negatively affected by the treatment. They might be less likely to engage with the product or make a purchase.

In Simple Terms:

Think of it like this: Imagine you're offering a discount to your customers. The young and price-sensitive customers are like students on a tight budget - they'll jump at the opportunity to save money. Frequent buyers are like loyal customers who appreciate the discount, but aren't as desperate for it. Older customers who aren't as price-sensitive are like retirees who might not be as swayed by the discount. And infrequent buyers are like casual shoppers who might not be interested in the product even with a discount.

I hope this explanation helps you understand the decision rules and how they can inform your business decisions!