



# instacart [Instacart Grocery Ba

Project Name: Instacart Grocery Basket Analysis

Date: 4/20/24

Analyst Name: Nancy Kolaski

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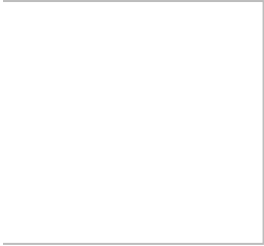
Column derivations

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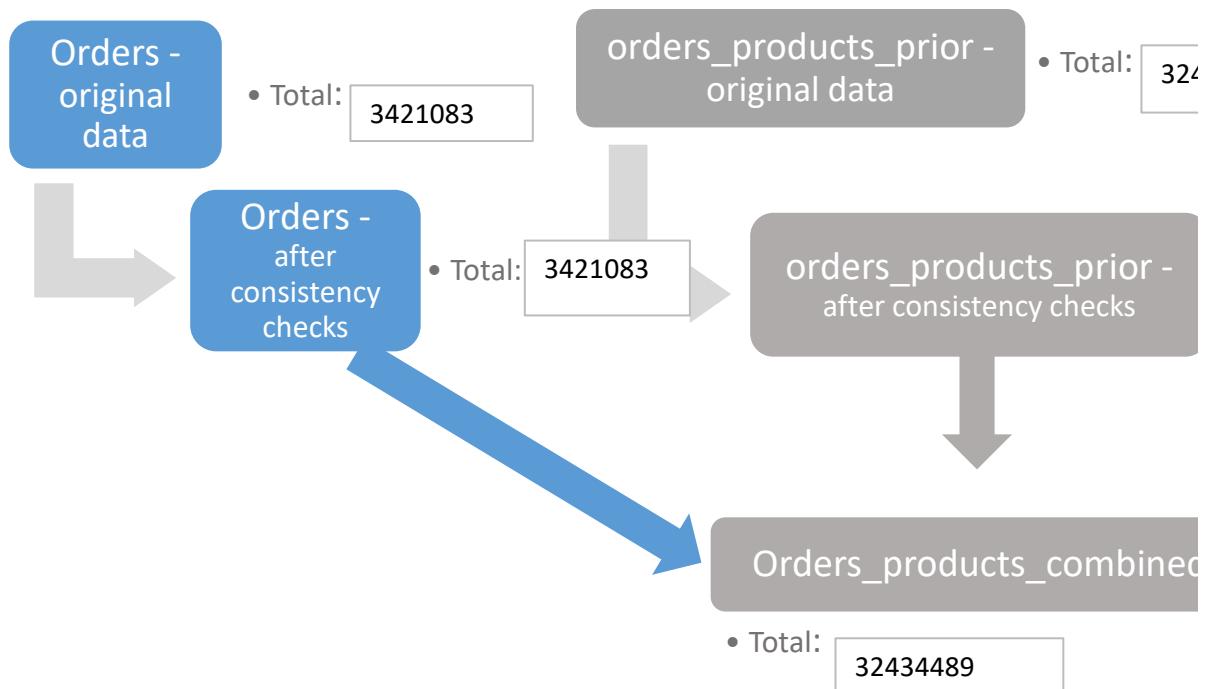
“The Instacart Online Grocery Shopping Dataset 2017”, Accessed from [www.instacart.com/datasets/grocery-shopping-2017](https://www.instacart.com/datasets/grocery-shopping-2017) via [Kaggle](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/instacart/instacart-grocery-shopping) on [4/20/24].

# sket Analysis]





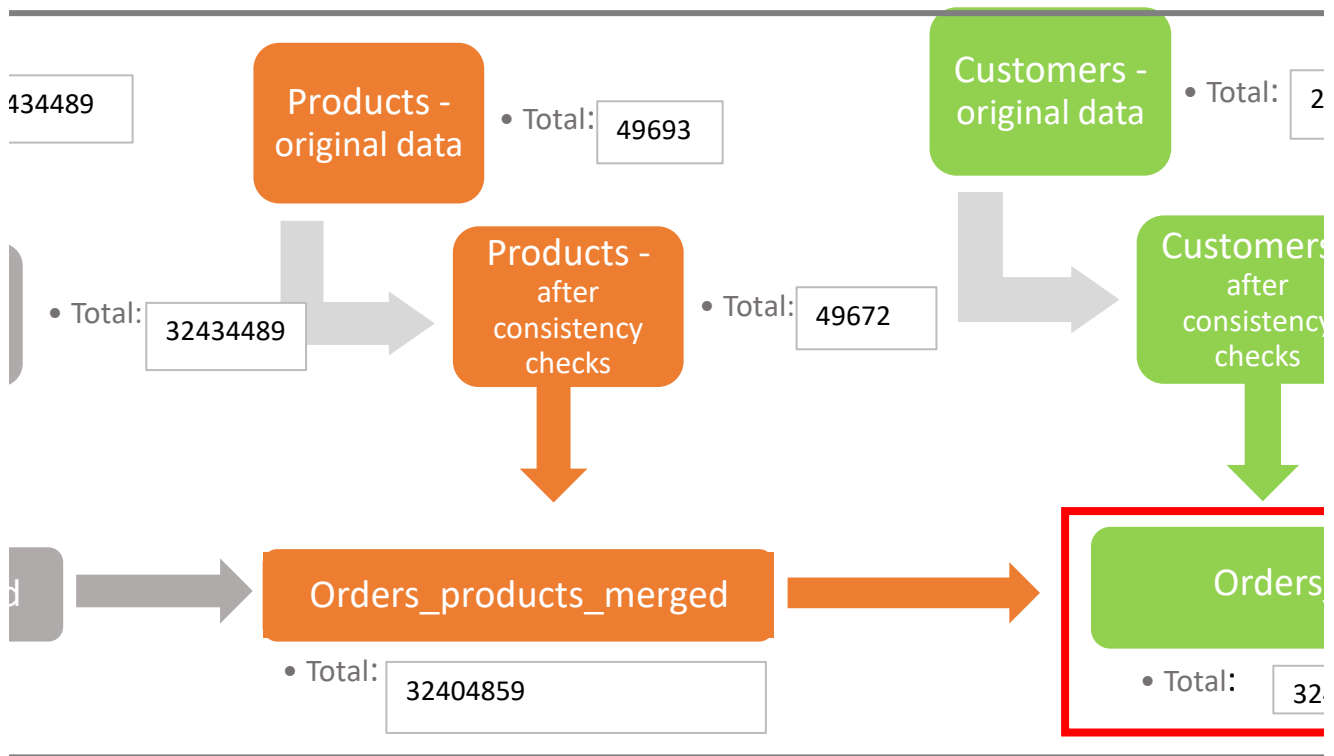
## Population flow



1.) The grey boxes in the first row of the population flow represent the original imported data set into Jupyter.

2.) The second row of boxes (coloured) represents the data sets **after** you made conducting these operations. This offers a visual overview of how the data *flow*

3.) The third row, where also the arrows are coloured, represents the merge that you end up with the final dataset (in the red box). Keep in mind the final



original data sets as they were when you downloaded them. In the Total fields you need to add the count of records that were excluded during the data consistency checks.

If you have manipulated the data, e.g., removed missing values and duplicates. In the Total fields you need to add the count of records that were excluded during the data consistency checks.

If you have performed any other operations between the datasets. In the Total fields you need to add the count of records that were excluded during the data consistency checks. The total of each dataset should be without exclusions (based on the exclusion flag).

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206209

S -  
y

• Total: 206209

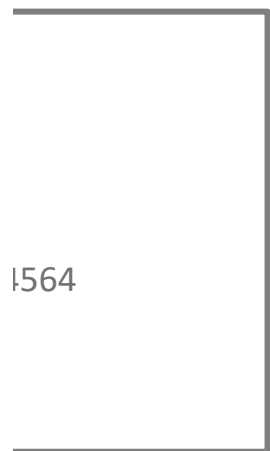
Exclusion flag

Condition: max\_order < 5  
Observations to be removed: 1440295  
Final total count of order\_products\_all: 30964

\_products\_all

404859

add the count of the rows when you  
need to add the count of the rows after  
of the rows in the merged datasets, so



1564

## Consistency checks

---

Dataset	Missing values	Missing values treatment
orders.csv	206209 missing entries for 'days_since_prior_order'	created a flag because this is too large to discount
products.csv	16 missing entries for 'product_name' (49677)	
orders_products_merge	turn outliers (all values over 100 dollars in the price column) into NaNs as this cleans data # and we want it saved in this export (not just in the visualizations folder)	
customers		

---

Duplicates
dropped 5 duplicates (49672)



## Wrangling steps

Columns dropped	Columns renamed
eval_set from orders.csv	'order_dow' renamed to 'orders_days_of_week' 'order_hour_of_day' to 'order_time'
'Unnamed: 0.1', 'Unnamed: 0'	
	'Surnam' to 'surname', 'Gender' to 'gender', 'STATE' to 'state', 'Age' to 'age', 'fam_status' to 'marital_status', 'n_dependants' to 'dependants'
	instacart_mege_2.p

---

Columns' type changed

orders.csv

---

.....  
!  
.....

df\_prods (Script 4

---

customers.csv (Script

---

.....  
first\_name'

ords\_prods (Lesson 4

---

user\_id'

.....

cust\_ords\_prods (Leso

---

order\_id', 'product\_id',  
'department\_id' to string

---

okl (Lesson 4.10, merged dep

---

department\_id" as string

---

---

Comment/Reason
'eval_set' was dropped as it is irrelevant to current data. It represents prior Instacart data only
column nams changed for clarity
.6)
Columns were dropped as they did not contain valuable information
4.9.1)
changed to lower case for consistency of use during wrangling process, adjusted spelling errors, and changed names to make more sense for my own clarity when looking at the data
changed 'first_name' to string because it contained mixed data types.
4.9.1)
'user_id' colum is typed as object/string in 'customers', but as int64 in 'ords_prods'. I will change the 'user_id column in 'ords_prods' to match that type as it makes more sense and we want to combine datasets
n 4.9.1)
changed to string as that makes more sense as these are identifying numbers, not to be calculated
partments into cust_ords_prods))
for consistencyof dataytpe, same as above (as departmnt_id' from departments dataset showed up as object

Title page



## Column derivations and aggregations

---

Dataset	New column
orders_products_merge	price_label:(turned into price_range_loc)
	busiest_day
	busiest_days
	busiest_period_of_day
	loyalty_flag
	frequency_flag
instacart	region
instacart_highspender_dep_merge	age_flag
	living_flag
	shop_time
	mean_orders
	dep_popularity
instacart_merged_flagged	spending-flag

Column/s it was derived from	Conditions
price_range	High range product > 15 Mid range product: > 5 & <= 15 Low range product (10126321): <= 5
orders_day_of_the_week	Busiest day is 0 Least busy is 4 Regularly busy : All other values
orders_day_of_the_week	Busiest days: isin([0,1]) Regularly busy (12916111): isin([2,5,6]) Slowest days (7624336): isin([3,4])
order_hour_of_the_day	Fewest orders : isin([23, 6, 0, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3]) Average orders : isin([17, 8, 18, 19, 20, 7, 21, 22]) Most orders : isin([10, 11, 14, 15, 13, 12, 16, 9])
max_order(user_id & user_order_number)	Loyal customer : max_order > 40 Regular customer : max_order <= 40 & > 10 New customer : max_order <=10
days_since_prior_order (median)	Non-frequent customer : order_frequency > 20 Regular customer : order_frequency <= 20 & > 10 Frequent customer : order_frquency <=10
state	'state' within 'region' defined by United
age	Young Adult : >=18 & <=29 Adult : >=30 & <=44 Middle-Age Adult : >=45 & <= 59 Senior (10574504): >= 60
dependants	Alone:['dependants'] == 0, 'living_flag']= 'Alone' With Family (['dependants'] > 0, 'living_flag'] 'Alone'
order_time	Early Bird shops between 5-8am Night Owl shops between 8pm-5am Regular is the default for the other times
order_number (mean)	the mean of each order_number
mean_orders	Not Popular if mean_orders are <=18 Regularly popular if mean_orders <=21 Most Popular if mean_orders >=21.1
average prices	Low spender: average_price < 10 High Spender: average_price >=10

## Flags/label Frequencies

Variables.	count
<b>price_range_loc</b> -----	
---	
Mid_range product.	20891771
Low-range product	9674840
High-range product	397953
<b>busiest_day</b> -----	
---	
Regularly busy	21430960
Busiest day	5906610
Least busy	3624994
<b>busiest_days</b> -----	
---	
Regularly busy	12349739
Busiest days	11320296
Least busy days	7294529
<b>busiest_period_of_the_day</b> -----	
---	
Most ordesr	20180856
Average orders	9550810
Fewest orders	1232898
<b>loyalty_flag</b> -----	
---	
Regular Customer	15876776
Loyal Customer	

## Flags/label Frequencies

Variables.	count
<b>region</b> -----	
-	
South	10311139
West	7927227
Midwest	7261413
Northeast	5464685
<b>age_flag</b> -----	
---	
30s & 40s	9730686
Older Adult	8195544
Middle Age	7220731
Below_30	5817603
<b>living_flag</b> -----	
---	
With Family	23224883
Alone	7739681
<b>shop_time_flag</b> -----	
----	
Reular	24908263
Night Owl	3168547
Early Bird	2887754
<b>dep_popularity</b> -----	
----	
Not popular	16165087
Regularly bought	14700298

## Visualizations

NOTE: All of the relevant visualizations are included in the next tab. The chart below did not show any insights, and were therefore left out of the 'Recommended' section.

The sales team wants to know what the busiest days of the week and hours of the day are in order to schedule more ads for those times.

The chart below shows that Saturday(0) and Sunday(1) are the busiest days of the week, and that Tuesday(2) and Wednesday(3) are the least busy.

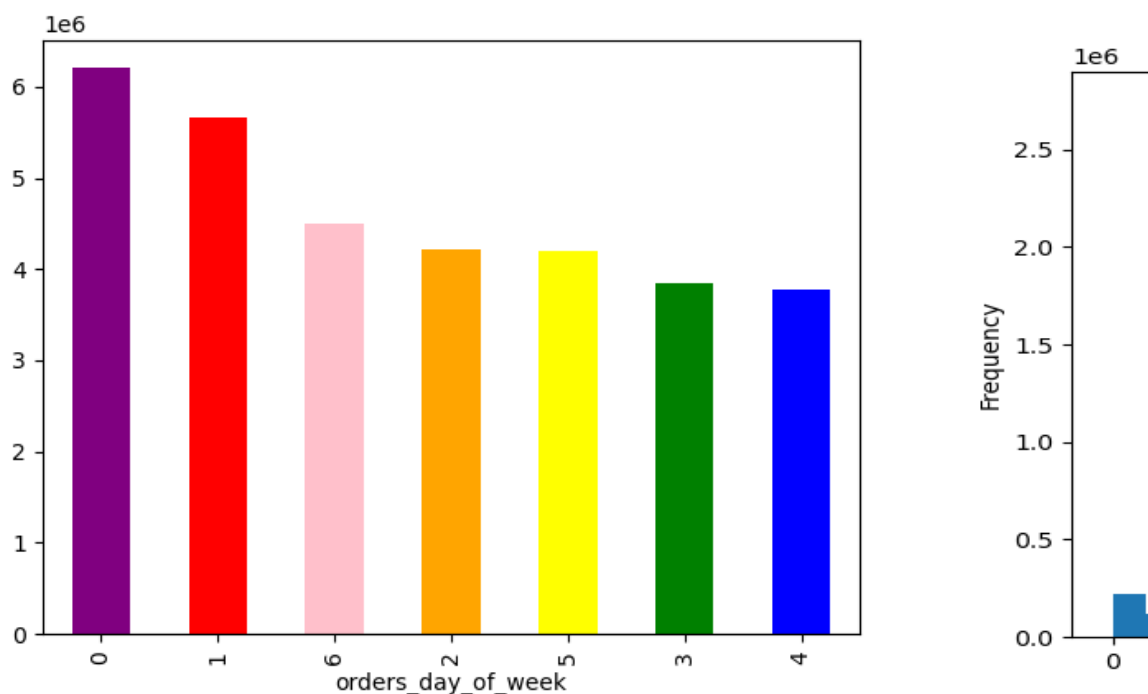
They also want to know whether there are particular times of day when people spend the most money on Instacart orders.

To it's right, the histogram shows the busiest hours of the day for Instacart sales is mid-day at 12-3pm, it is beneficial to advertise during those times.

### INSIGHT:

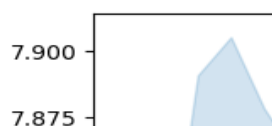
Schedule more Ads for mid-week (Tuesdays & Wednesdays) since these are the least busy days of the week.

Seeing as busiest times for Instacart orders are occurring mid-day at 12-3pm, it is beneficial to advertise during those times.

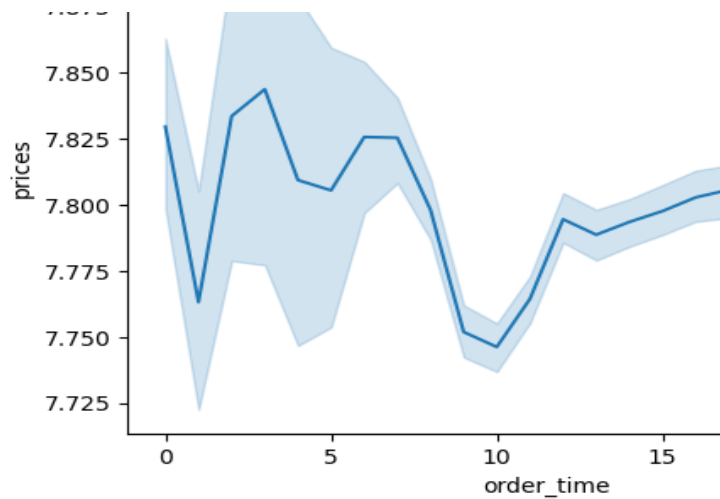


### INSIGHT:

This line chart below shows that most higher priced items are ordered in the early morning hours (around 2-3am). Could be due to people shift stocking up before they go home, or those who are deciding to prepare for the day. In either case, it is interesting to see that higher priced items are ordered in the early morning hours.



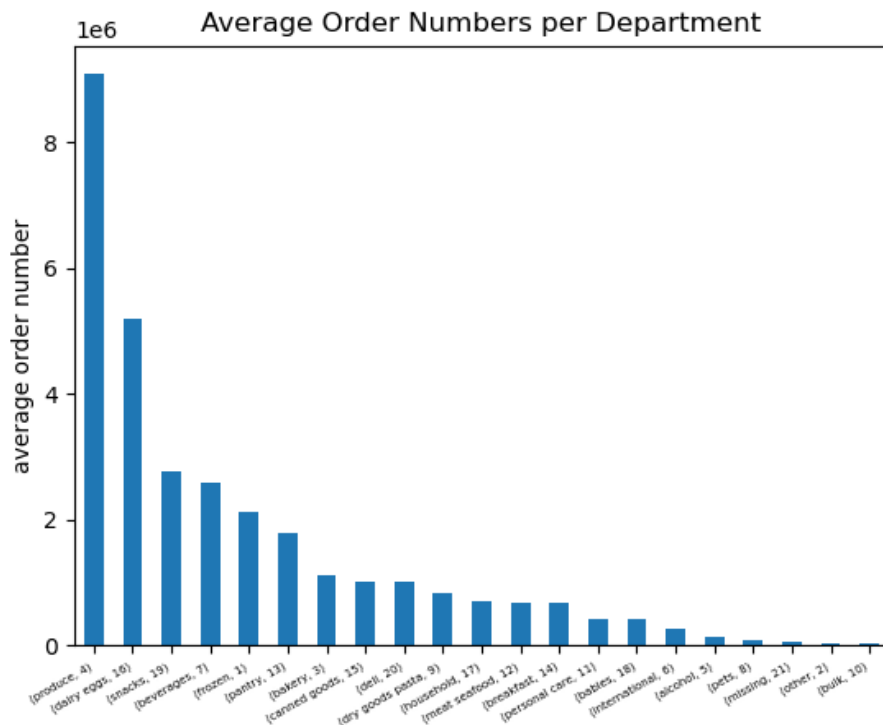




Instacart has a lot of products with different price tags. Marketing and sales want to use simpler prices. Are there certain types of products that are more popular than others? The marketing and sales team

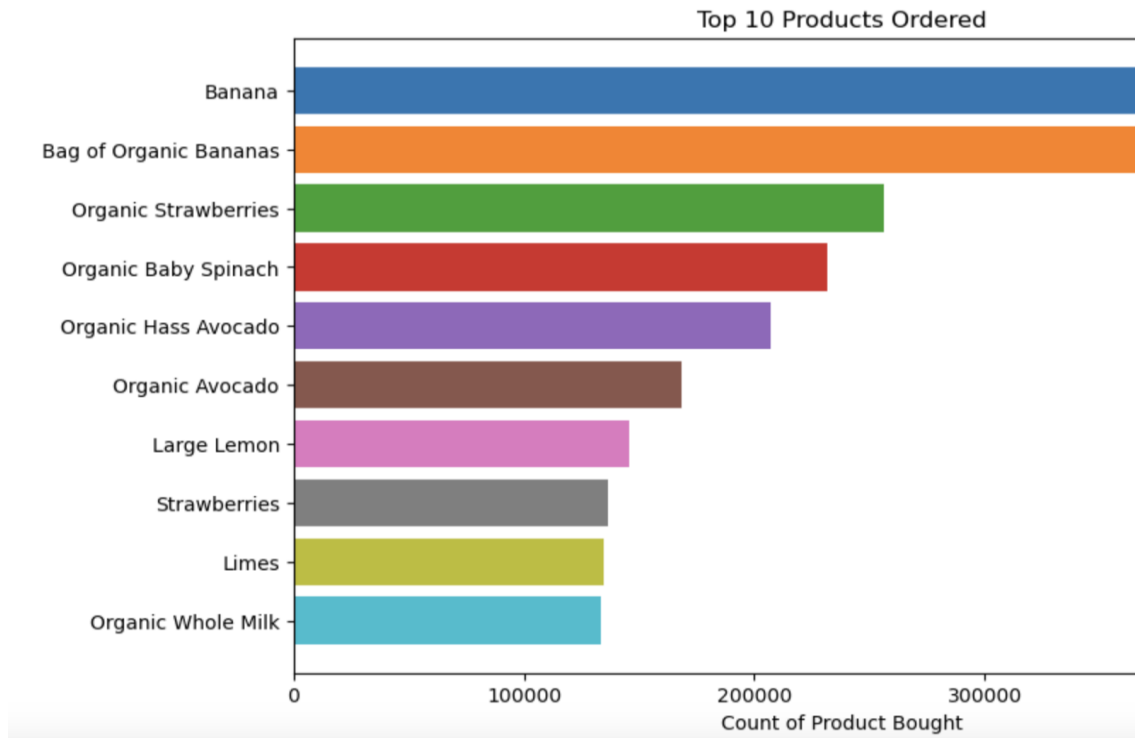
#### INSIGHT:

This bar chart below shows the information I want in a clear format, demonstrating the average order number for each department! **Produce** is the most popular by far with a mean of 9,079,273 average order numbers followed by 5,177,182 orders for **dairy/eggs**. **Snacks, beverages, frozen**, and **pantry** are following those top contenders as most popular departments. The least popular departments are international, alcohol, and pets.



### INSIGHT:

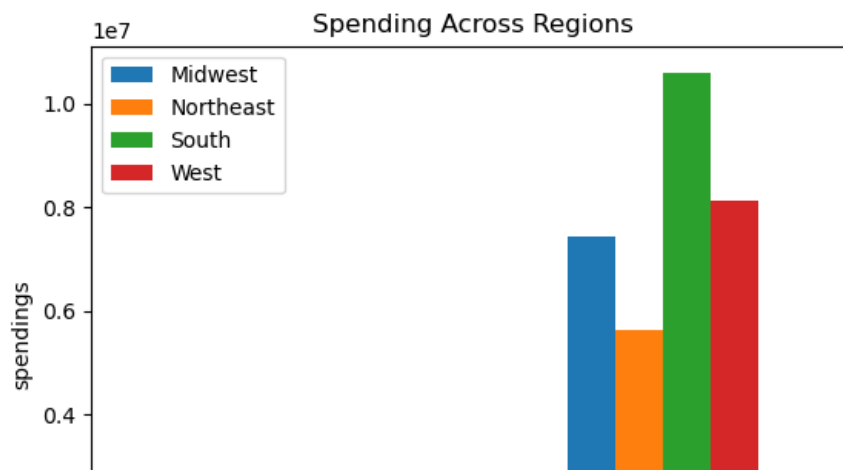
This bar chart below shows the top 10 products ordered: ranked with regular bananas as bananas, organic strawberries, organic baby spinach, organic Avocados, lemon, regular organic whole milk. Interesting to note the popularity of organic products. Implication w

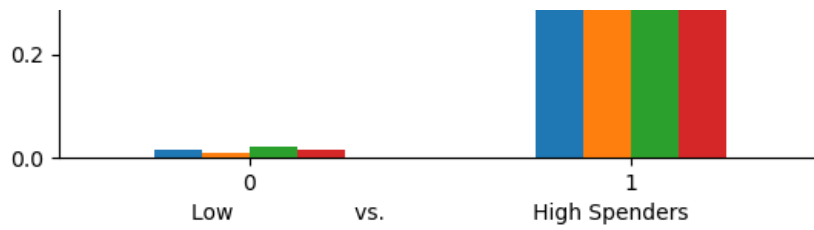


The marketing and sales teams are particularly interested in the different types of customers in th

### INSIGHT:

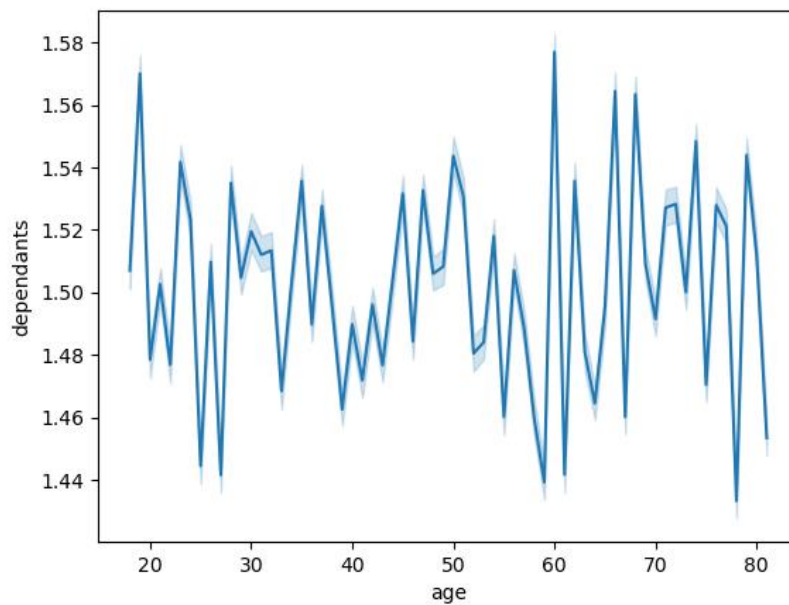
The chart below shows that **Southern Regions** generate the most of Instacart's spendings. This is followed by Western Regions, then Midwest Regions, with Northeast spending the least. This pattern is the same for both groups of people



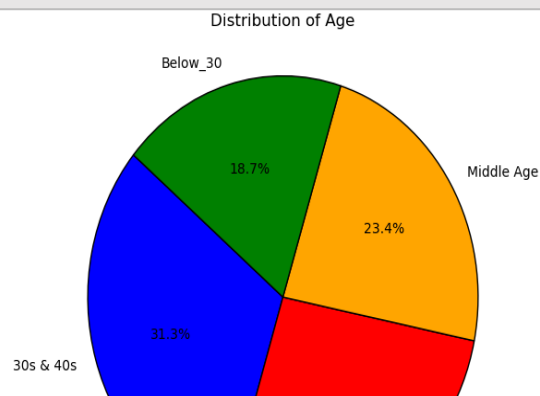


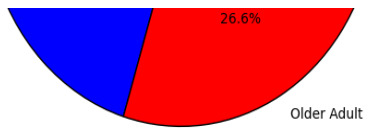
The line chart below shows that there is no definitive pattern here to suggest that there is any correlation between age and family situation (or number of dependants).

This scatterplot shows that there is no correlation between income and family situation (or number of dependants).



Majority of customers are in their 30s and 40s (shown by the blue), however the percentage gap is not a huge difference between other ages.

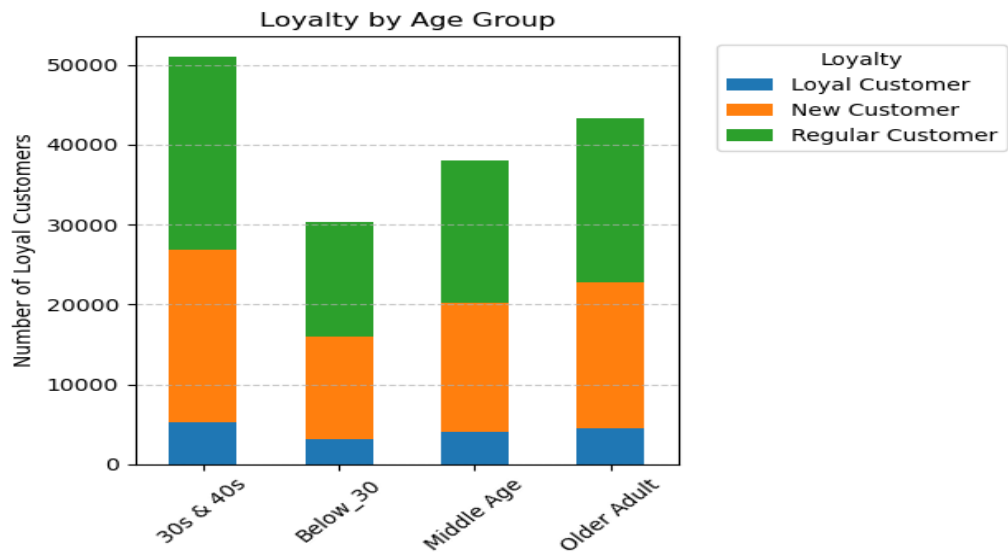




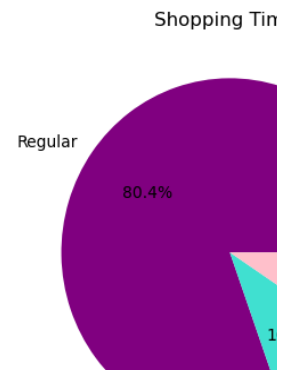
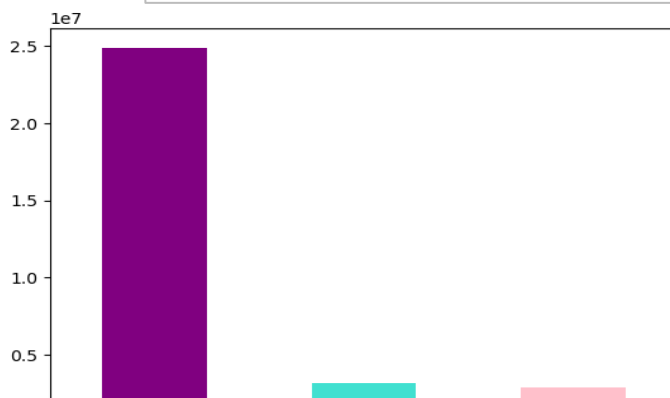
#### INSIGHT:

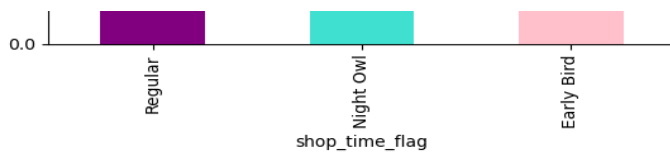
The **30s/40s** age group tends to rank the highest in all aspects of customers according to this bar chart: They make up 1) the most loyal group to Instacart, 2) the most regular customers, and 3) they make up the majority of new customer.

Recommend targeting this group in advertisements.

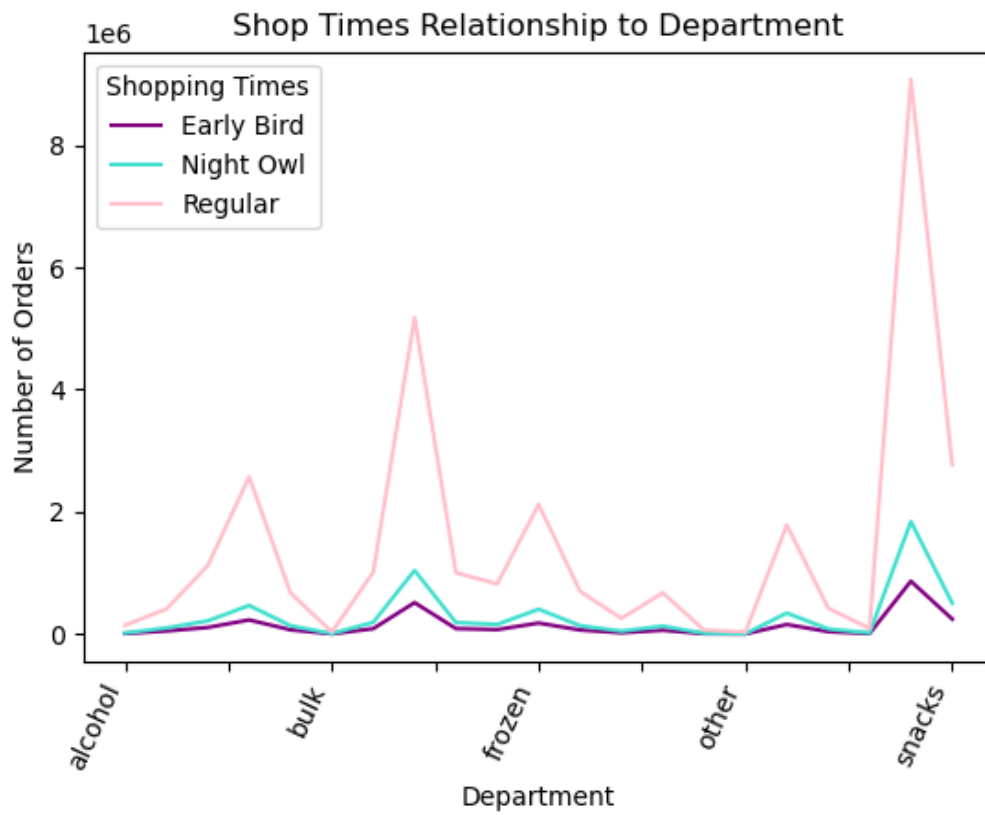


Majority of shopping hours are occurring during regular daytime hours (80.4% demonstrates chart)





This line chart below shows all shoppers show the same preference patterns as they all buy more no matter what time of day the order is placed



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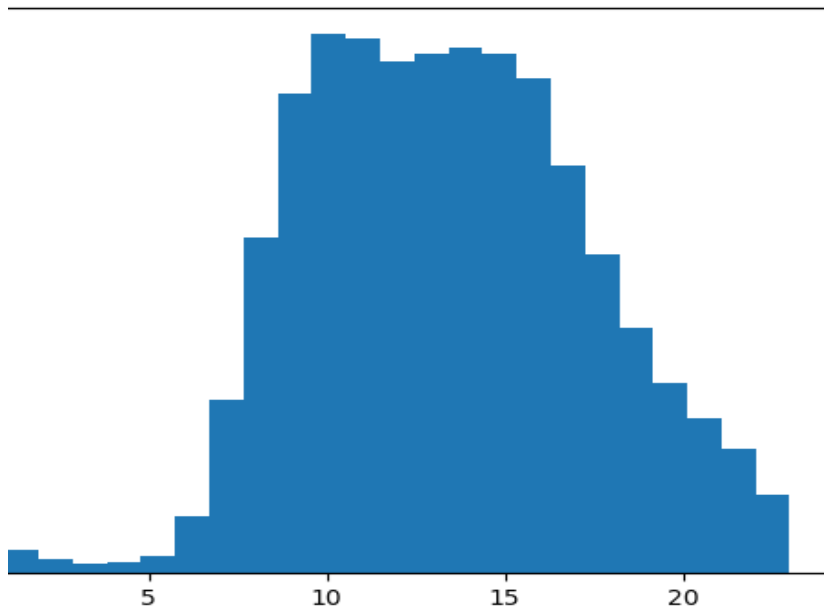
with an organized presentation. A few of these visualizations  
'recommendations' tab. This page can be referred to for those if

oney, as this might inform the type of products they advertise at these times.

**INSIGHTS:**

the slower times for Instacart. Busiest days are weekends between 12pm-3pm.

advertise convenient snacks and/or lunch foods as people are most likely busy looking for food 'on the



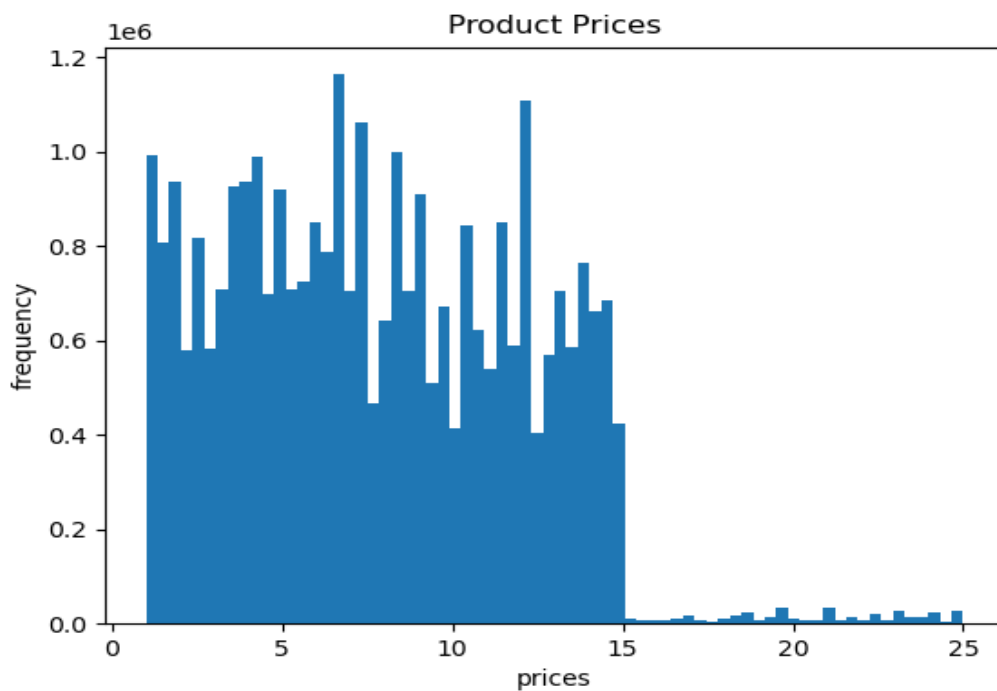
ems are ordered in the very  
o people working overnight  
o are struggling to sleep  
teresting to note they have



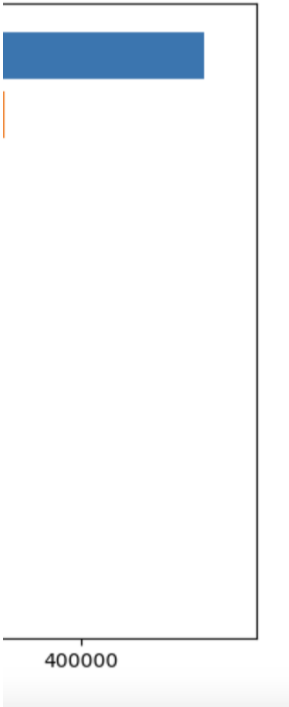
mean\_order  
verage order  
departments  
rtments are

**INSIGHT:**

Most products are between **\$1-\$15**, while a few are priced higher in \$15-\$25 range. This information will help to figure out appropriate and simpler price range groupings.

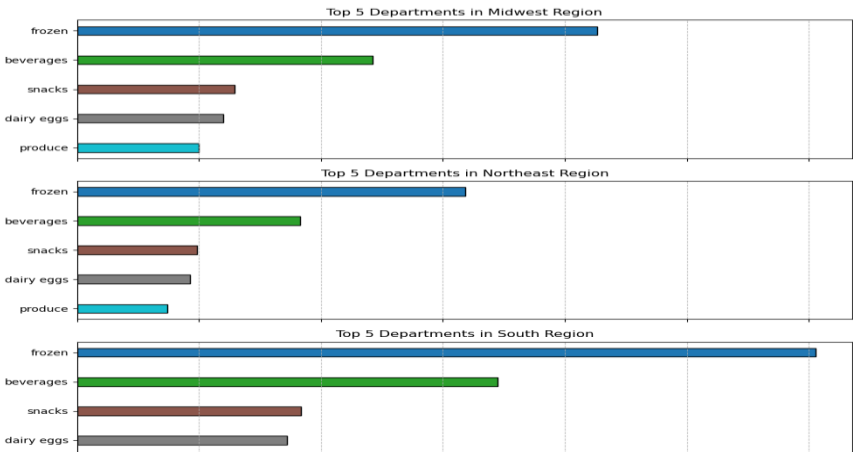


s the top, followed by organic  
ar strawberries, limes, and  
would be to continue to keep

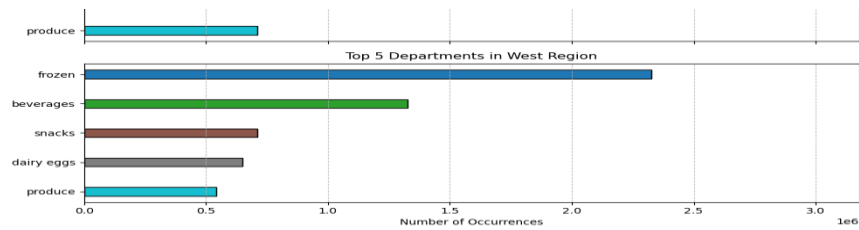


**INSIGHT:**

These bar charts are broken up by regions, showing the top 5 departments for that region. All of them show a similar distribution of preference in the following order:  
**1)Frozen, 2) Beverages, 3)Snacks, 4) Dairy Eggs, 5) Produce**

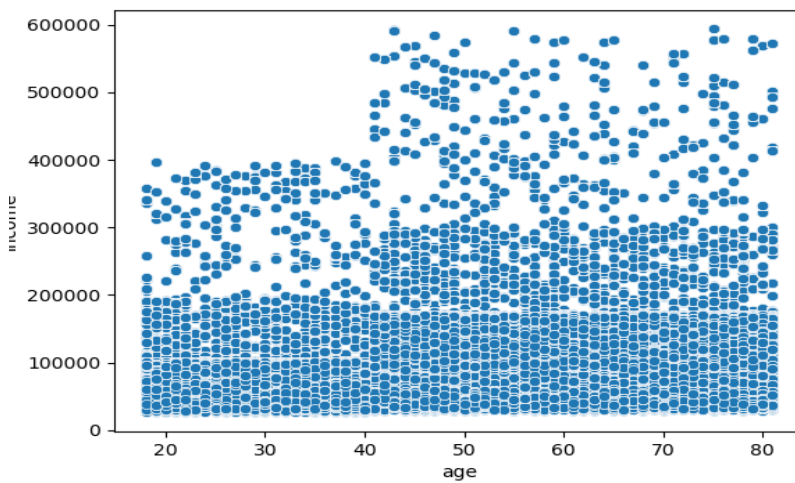






### INSIGHT:

lot shows that there is a correlation here between age and spending power represented in plot as there is a **definitive jump in income at age 40**, there is a huge jump from a max of o \$600,000. This jump is also represented in what appears to be the average from about 300,000 dollars at age 40 (this information judged by looking at the high density of dots on the scatterplot

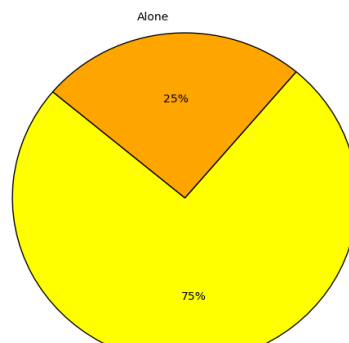


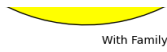
ver

### INSIGHT:

Majority of Instacart families have families

Distribution of Living Situation

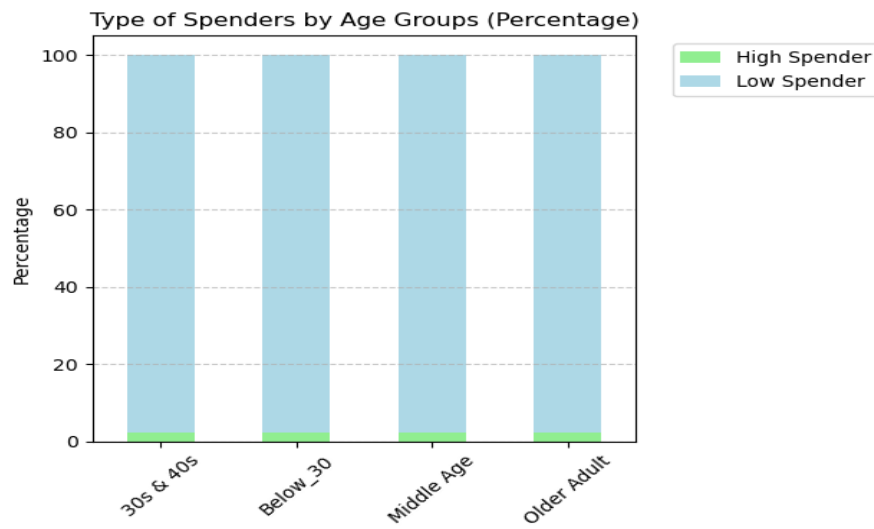




With Family

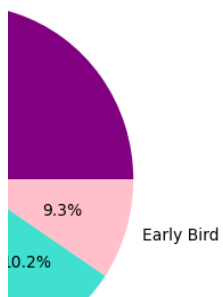
!)  
s.

-there is no trend for age in amount spent. According to bar chart below, all age groups seem to be the same 'type' of spender across all age groups (small portion of high spenders and majority of low)



strated in the pie

nes





e snacks,

## Recommendations

**Answer:**

The sales team wants to know what the busiest days of the week and h

**DAYS:**

-Schedule some Ads for slower times during mid-week (Tuesdays & Wedensdays) to promote busine  
(since busiest days are on the weekends Saturday (0) and Sunday (1). Test Ads during these slower t  
with emphasis on discount items or bundle packages to see if business increases during these times  
-Continue Ads during busier weekend times since there is already heavier traffic on the website and  
less popular items during these times.

**HOURS:**

Schedule Ads for mid\_day 12pm-3pm, during the busiest hours for Instacart, with emphasis on com  
lunch food. People are most likely busy on their lunch breaks and looking for food to suit their 'on tl  
promtote bundle packages of items that are becoming stale in inventory in order to get rid of these  
-Increase prices slightly (by about 50 cents) durin these busier times as people are motivated to mak  
mind these small increases.

They also want to know whether there are particular times of the day when people

**Answer:**

The line graph shows that early morning hours are when higher priced items are purchased, around

Recommend advertising higher priced items during these hours. Focus on lifestyle or luxury/comfo  
be more receptive to ideal living options like backyard BBQ items, candles, kitchen utensils/portable  
etc.

Instacart has a lot of products with different price tags. Marketing and sales want to use simpler pri  
have the highest

**Answer:**

PRODUCTS: \_\_\_\_\_

**Produce, dairy/eggs. Snacks, beverages, frozen, and pantry** departments are the most popular departments. The least popular departments are international, alcohol, and pets.

PRICE RANGE: \_\_\_\_\_

Most products are between **\$1-\$15**, while a few are priced higher in **\$15-\$25** range. This information is useful to develop appropriate and simpler price range groupings, as majority of items are lower priced. This makes

Recommend placing Ads for coupons on certain items within the popular departments since majority frequent these areas:

-ie) keeping in mind departments listed above, advertise 3 pack for \$10 (discounted from \$15) for three veggie packs, packs of sodas, yogurts, squeeze apple sauces, and chips.

Also, recommend placing eye-catching, poster Advertisements strategically in these departments as

Are there certain types of

**Answer:**

The top 10 products ordered: ranked with regular bananas as the top, followed by organic bananas, spinach, organic Avocados, lemon, regular strawberries, limes, and organic whole milk.

It is interesting to note the popularity of organic products.

Recommend keeping organic produce well stocked and in good condition to maintain these numbers along with regular promotions of these products. Strategic placement of promotional Ads in banana products such as organic whole milk, limes, or strawberries

The marketing and sales teams are particularly interested in the

What is the distribution among users in regard to

Are there differences

Is there a connection between

**Answer:**

The **30s/40s** age group tends to rank the highest in all aspects of customers according to this bar

They make up 1) the most regular customers

2) they make up the majority of new customers

3) they make up most of the loyal customers

The pie chart shows a general visual of 30s/40s rank as top customers, compared to other age groups, noting that there is not a big variation in the other age groups in relation to each other.

Majority of Instacart Customers have families.

Recommend targeting these 30s-40s aged, young family groups in advertisements: using young families appealing to frozen pre-made meals, quick snacks, easy and quick dinner ideas, breakfast on the go. They are likely to be drawn to food that fits into their busy lifestyles.

Are there differences in

**Answer:**

The chart shows that **Southern Regions** generate the most of Instacart's spendings. This is followed by the Midwest Regions, with Northeast spending the least. This pattern is the same for both groups (spenders).

These bar charts are broken up by regions, showing the top 5 departments for that region. All regions show a similar distribution of department preference in the following order:

1)**Frozen**, 2) Beverages, 3)Snacks, 4) Dairy Eggs, 5) Produce

Recommend increasing advertisements in southern regions to continue these higher sales, as well as in the north.

What different classifications can you find in the data?

**Answer:**

There is a correlation here between age and spending power represented in this scatterplot. **in income at age 40**, there is a huge jump from a max of \$400,000 to \$600,000.

This jump in spending power correlates nicely to our representation above showing that 30% of customers are in this age group.

What different classifications can you find in the data?

What differences can you find in ordering habits of different customer profiles? Consider the time of day, the type of food, and the quantity of orders.

**Answer:**

Most orders are placed during regular daytime hours (between 8am and 8pm). Make sure advertisements are made during these hours. Ads can be cycled throughout the course of the day. For instance, ads for breakfast during morning hours, lunch foods/snacks during mid-day hours, and quick dinner options in the evening.

Try advertising more meal planning options for those in the evenings who prepare for the next day's orders are made.

**Early Bird shops between 5-8am**  
**Night Owl shops between 8pm-5am**  
**Regular is the default for the other times**

The line chart shows that snack items are the most frequently purchased for all shoppers, n snack options to always be included in advertisements at all hours of the day.

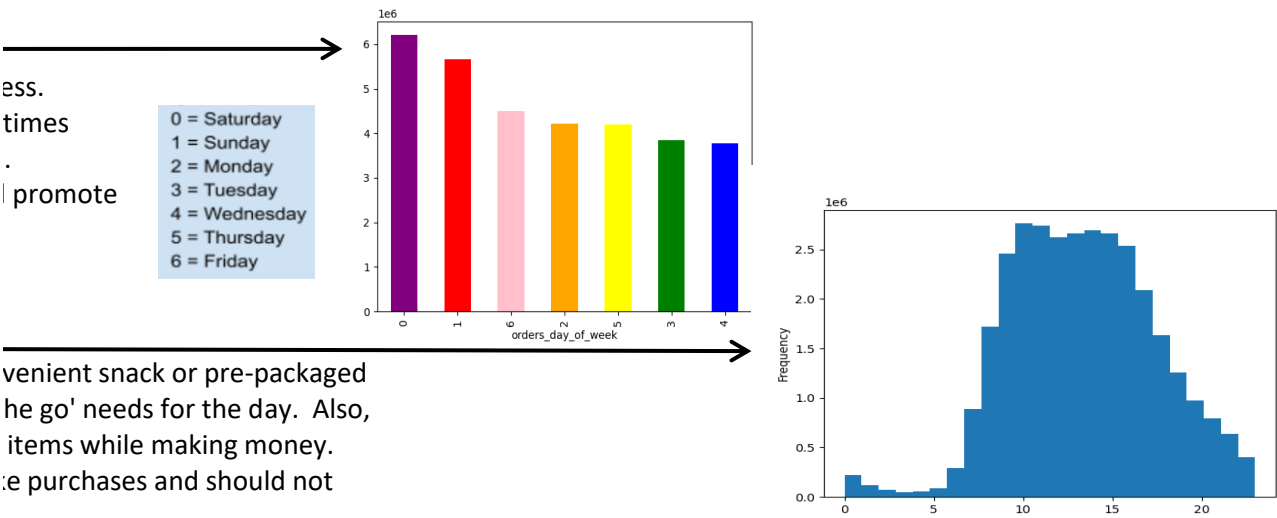
### **Recommendations Review:**

- Increase Ads during mid week (Tuesdays & Wednesdays)
- Schedule Ads between 12pm and 3pm, the busiest hours for p
- Schedule Ads for higher priced items in the early morning hours
- Advertise snacks all hours
- place eye-catching poster Ads within the popular departments
  - promotional Ads for popular items to increase amo
- Keep \$5 price range groupings as majority of products are betw
- Promotional Ads for organic items (placed in highly populated
- Keep organic foods well stocked and in good shape to maintain
- Recommend targeting 30s-40s, young family groups in adverti
- Recommend increasing advertisements in southern regions to gain more customers (keeping in mind these variables and targ



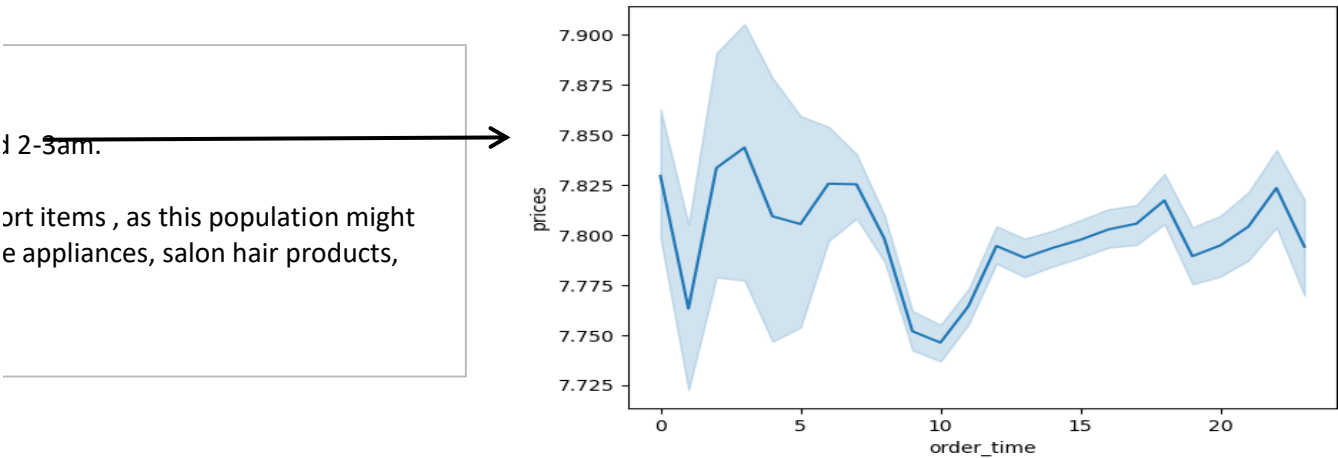
Key Question 1:

hours of the day are in order to schedule ads at times when there are fewer orders.



Key Question 2:

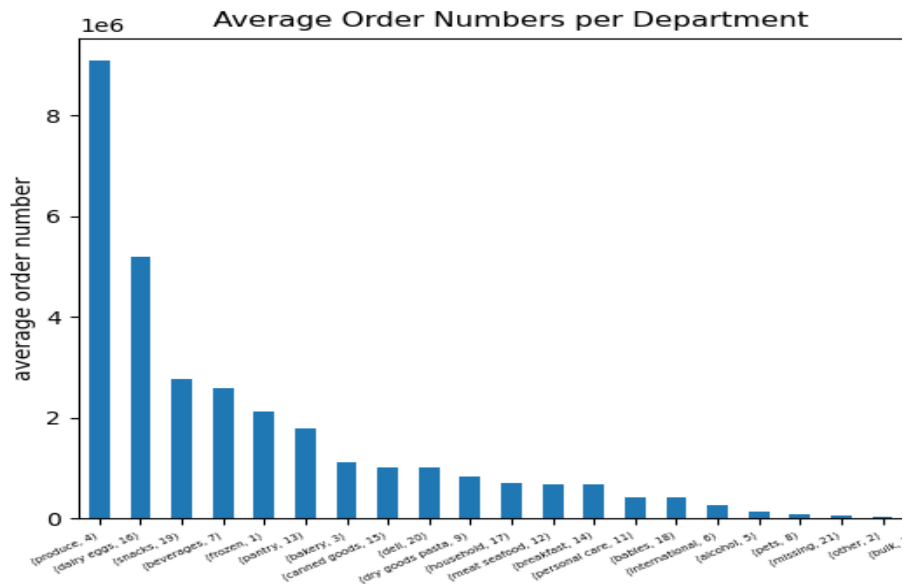
spend the most money, as this might inform the type of products they advertise at these times.



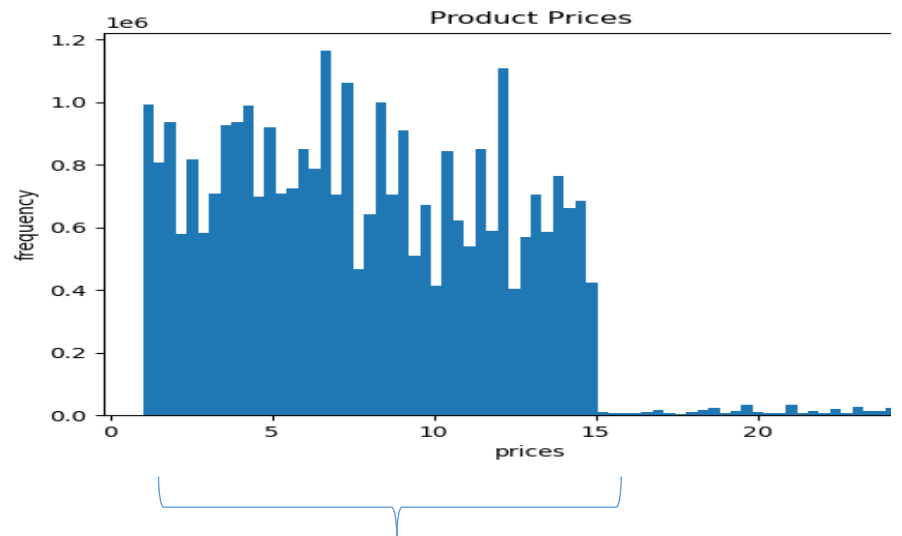
Key Question 3:

price range groupings to help direct their efforts. The marketing and sales teams want to know which department frequency of product orders.

Departments.



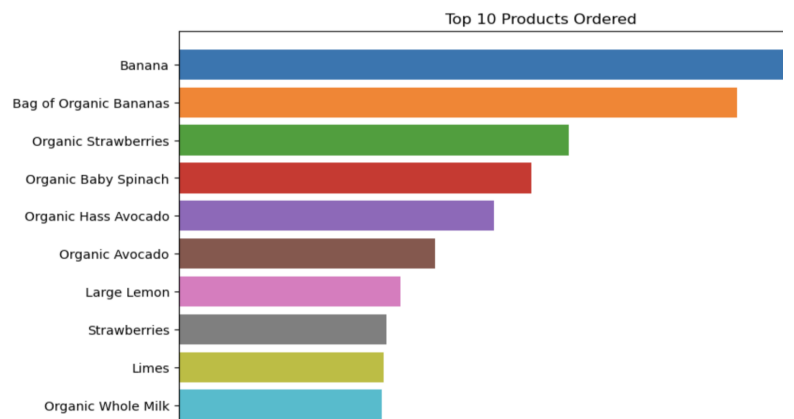
on will help to figure  
s sense for a grocery

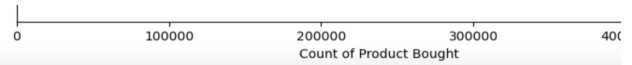


ity of shoppers  
nings like frozen  
s well for the lesser

**Key Question 4:**  
of products that are more popular than others?

s, organic strawberries, organic baby  
  
bers as well advertising organic products,  
ana section for other less bought





### Key Question 5:

he different types of customers in their system and how their ordering behaviors differ.

ards to their brand loyalty (ie: how often do they return to Instacart?)

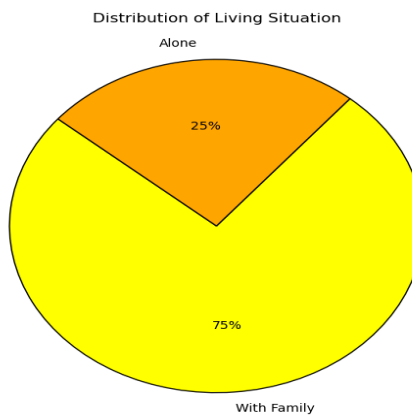
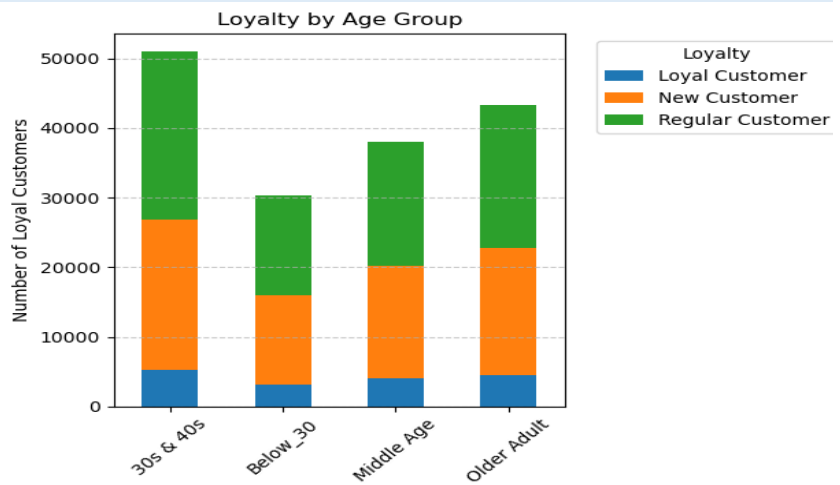
es in ordering habits based on loyalty status?

een age and family status in terms of ordering habits?

chart:

roups,

families or working adults for the ads,  
go, etc. This population would most

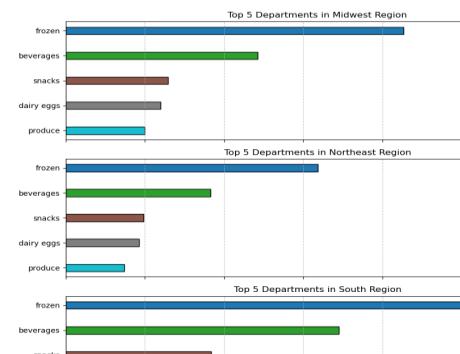
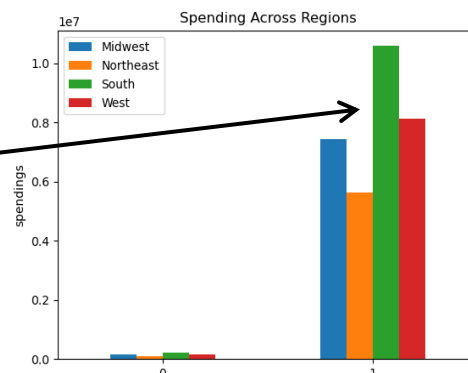


30s & 40s

### Key Question 5:

ordering habits based on a customer's region?

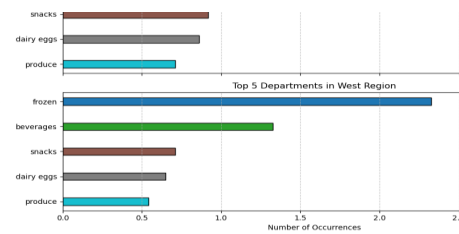
owned by Western Regions,  
ups of people (high and low



l of them show a similar

ll as promotion of Instacart

Low vs. High Spenders

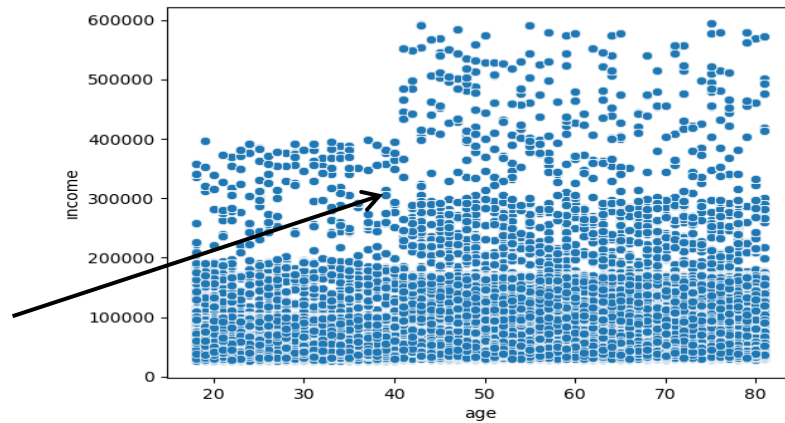


### Key Question 6:

tions does the demographic information suggest? Spending power?

t as there is a **definitive jump**

'sand 40s make up majority of



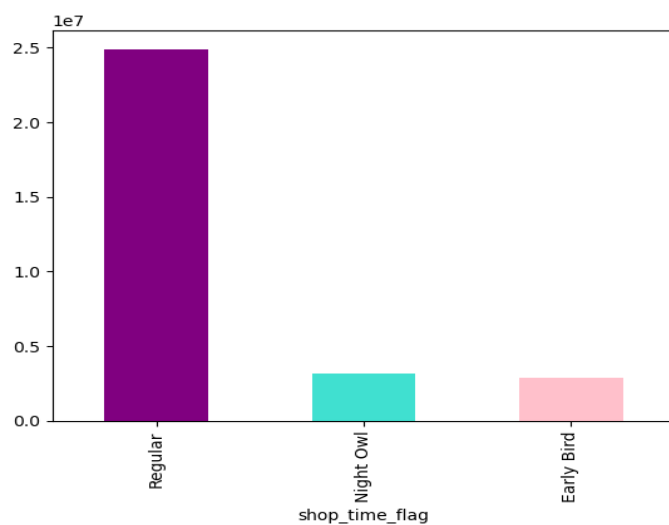
### Key Question 7:

tions does the demographic information suggest?

he price of orders, the frequency of orders, the products customers are ordering, and anything else you can think of

ertisements are predominantly  
dvertise quick breakfast items  
e evening hours during early

days, prior to 8pm when less



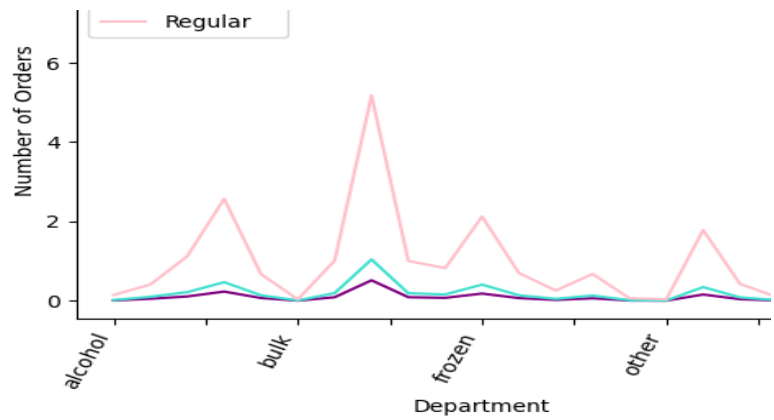
Sh

Regular

80.4%



no matter the time. Recommend



placing orders.

rs between 2-3am.

s (Produce, dairy/eggs. Snacks, beverages, frozen, and pantry )

unt purchased, as well as Ads for lesser populated areas (international, pet, & between \$5-\$15.

banana section)

n the integrity of these sales.

isements - busy lifestyles (prepared food, quick snacks, food on-the-go)

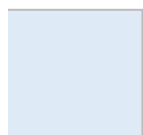
maintain integrity of their higher sales, as well as promotion of Instacart to tl  
et populations in the types of Ads used.

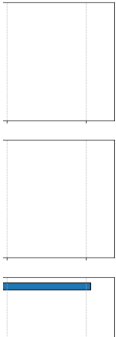
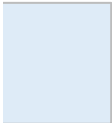
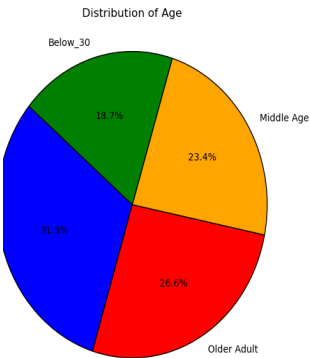
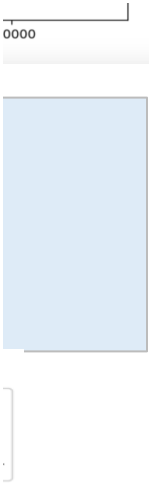
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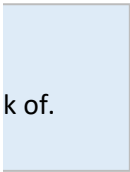
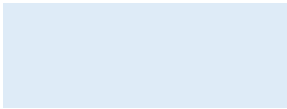
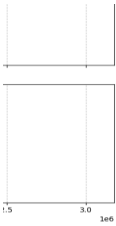
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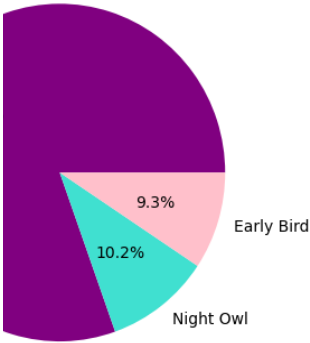








opping Times





& alcohol)

he other regions to