

# How food delivery time affect your willingness to place an order?

Yulong Gong, Tzuhua Huang, Chenzhi Pan, Muyan Xie, Yichi Zhang, Yangyang Zhou

## Our Researchers



**Yulong Gong** 



**Tzuhua Huang** 



**Chenzhi Pan** 



**Muyan Xie** 



**Yichi Zhang** 



**Yangyang Zhou** 

# Agenda



### Introduction



## **Experiment Design**



## **Analysis**

- Balance check
- ATE & CATE & Heterogeneity
- Cuisine Analysis



#### **Conclusion**

- limitation
- Future research
- Bibliography

## Introduction





#### **Research Question**

When everything holds constant, how will the food delivery time interval affect a consumer's willingness to place an order?

- According to Resendes (2020), 33% of customers are willing to pay more in exchange for faster delivery speed.
- From Feb.2020 to Apr.2020, the restaurants who actively use online ordering increase 169% and weekly sales increase 840%.



#### **Hypothesis**

Under the same ordering time condition, the shorter the delivery time period is, the more willingly the consumer is to place the order.



#### **Implications**

- Have a better understanding of the influence of wait time on consumers' willingness to place an order.
- Help to develop an win-win environment for consumers and businesses entities.

## **Experiment Design**



6 Treatment Randomization

Used built-in randomizer to assign participants to either interface.



Ended up collecting 90 valid responses from 91 participants.



#### **Questionnaire Design**

Built our questionnaire and simulated two interfaces based on our experiment.





#### **Conducted Experiment**

Posted the questionnaire on social media and sent it to friends.









Ran regressions for balance check and data analysis

## Questionnaire Design

**Step 1: Collect users' general information.** 



What is your age?
What is your gender?
Are you a student?
Do you currently work/study from home?

Step 2: Understand users' experience of using food delivery service app.



How often do you order takeout/delivery?

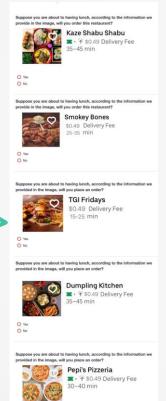
What's your favorite cuisine when you order takeout/delivery?

Do you currently have an account on the following platforms?

Are you a prime member of these platforms?

## Questionnaire Design

Step 3: Simulate two interfaces and randomly assign one of them to the participants.

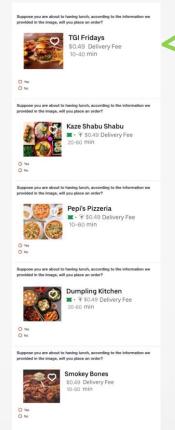


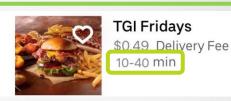
**Treatment** 

TGI Fridays

15-25 min

\$0.49 Delivery Fee





**Control** 

## Analysis:Balance Check

	Dependent variable:				
	wfh (1)	student (2)	member (3)	frequency (4)	chinese (5)
any_treatment				0.111 (0.101)	
Constant				0.600*** (0.071)	
Observations R2 Adjusted R2 Residual Std. Error (df = 88) F Statistic (df = 1; 88)	-0.006		0.017	90 0.014 0.002 0.477 1.220	
Note:			*p<0.1;	**p<0.05;	***p<0.01



Are you a student?



Do you currently work/study from home?



Are you a member of any food delivery platforms?



How often do you order delivery?



What's your favorite cuisine?



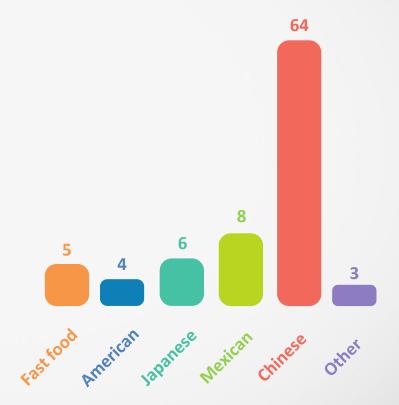
When you order takeout/delivery?

## Analysis:EDA

#### **Order Frequency Distribution**



#### **Food Preference Distribution**



# Analysis: ATE & Heterogeneity

#### ATE

- Probability of ordering ~ any\_treatment
  - Treatment group is 13 % more likely to order
  - Significant at 95% level

#### ○ probability

**Favor Cuisine** 

- probability of ordering ~ any\_treatment \* favor cuisine (Chinese / non-Chinese)
  - CATE for Chinese: 13.2%
  - CATE for non-Chinese: 11.2%

#### Heterogeneity

- Order Frequency
  - probability of ordering ~ any\_treatment \* order frequency (> 2 times a week/ otherwise)
    - CATE for High-frequency user:16.4%
    - CATE for Low-frequency user: 4%

## Analysis: Cuisine



## restaurants ~ any\_treatment

- Fast Food and Italian Food: the difference between treatment group and control group is statistically significant at 90% confidence level.
- The result might implies that people who order from a fast food restaurant or a pizzeria are more time sensitive. They want their delivery time range as short as possible.

Dependent Var.:	American	Japanese	Italian
(Intercept)	0.5556*** (0.0749)	0.6889*** (0.0698)	0.3778*** (0.0731)
any_treatment	-0.0222 (0.1062)	0.1333 (0.0905)	0.2000. (0.1043)
S.E. type	Heteroskedasrob.	Heteroskedasrob.	Heteroskedasrob.
S.E. type Observations	Heteroskedasrob. 90	Heteroskedasrob. 90	Heteroskedasrob. 90

Dependent Var.:	Chinese	Fast
(Intercept)	0.7111*** (0.0683)	0.5333*** (0.0752)
any_treatment	0.1556. (0.0854)	0.2000* (0.1005)
S.E. type	Heteroskedasrob.	Heteroskedasrob.
S.E. type Observations	Heteroskedasrob. 90	Heteroskedasrob. 90

## Conclusion

#### **Conclusion:**



ATE: 13%, Significant at 95% level



CATE: Chinese(13.2), Non-Chinese(11.2%);

High-

#### frequency(16.4%),



Low-frequency(4%).

Cuisines: Fast and Italian (90%



#### **Limitation:**

#### Questionnaire design:



Incomprehensive food type



Wording issue



Picture choosing



Distribution

#### **Future research:**



Distributed in a large scale, to find out block-wise characteristics.



Add a question about the price to test the relationship between waiting time and spending price.

# Bibliography

- Foreit, K. G., & Foreit, J. R. (2004). Willingness to pay surveys for setting prices for reproductive health products and services a user's manual.
- Parry, T. (2016, Sept 13). Delivery time influences 87% of online shoppers' purchase decisions, Multichannel Merchant, retrieved from https://multichannelmerchant.com/must-reads/delivery-time-influences-87-online-shoppers-purchase-decisions/
- Lock, S. (2020). Food delivery services: market share U.S. 2018-2022. Statista. Retrieved from <a href="https://www.statista.com/statistics/1080860/market-share-us-food-delivery-companies/">https://www.statista.com/statistics/1080860/market-share-us-food-delivery-companies/</a>
- Resendes,.S (2020). 26 Online ordering statistics every restaurateur should know in 2020. Upserve. Retrieved from https://upserve.com/restaurant-insider/online-ordering-statistics/



