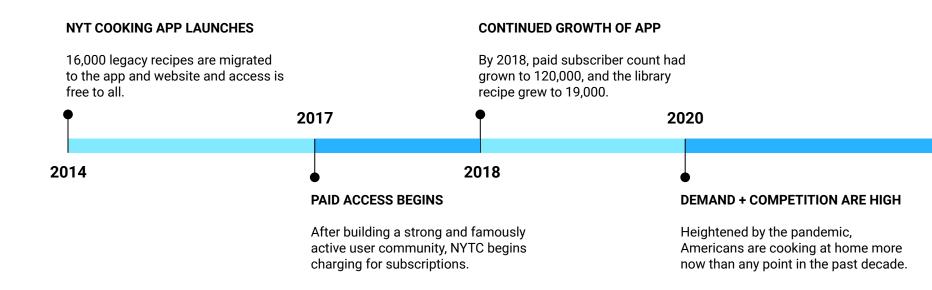
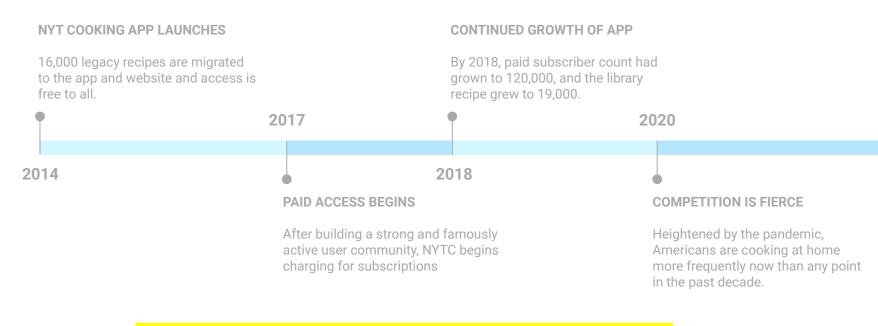


## PROJECT CONTEXT



Sources: How NYT Cooking amassed 120,000 subscriptions in a year and a half; Survey: Cooking more at home could become the new normal post-pandemic

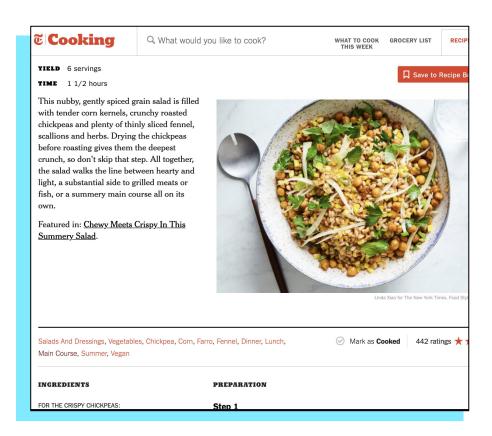
# PROJECT CONTEXT



Understanding user preferences is key to success in an increasingly competitive food media landscape.

## DATA COLLECTION

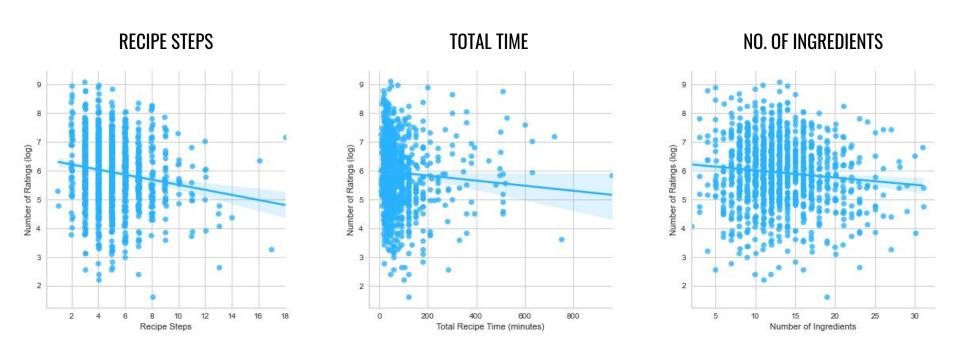
- Scraped recipe data for 1,920 dinner recipes from NYTCooking.com in late September 2020
- Target variable:
  - Ratings Count, or the number of users who have reported marking as recipe as "cooked"
- Features include:
  - Ingredients (and count)
  - Recipe steps (and count)
  - Total time to cook
  - Author
  - Recipe tags
  - Date published (or re-released)



WHICH
FEATURES ARE
ASSOCIATED
WITH TOTAL
RATINGS?



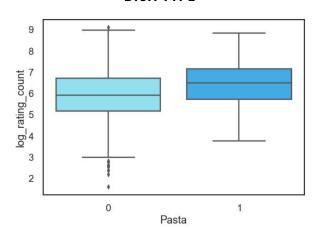
## **EFFORT VS POPULARITY: MILD NEGATIVE CORRELATION**

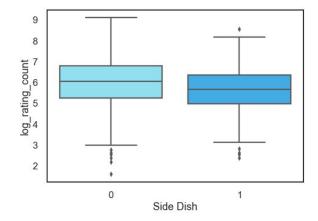


All measures of recipe effort have a small negative correlation with the number of ratings.

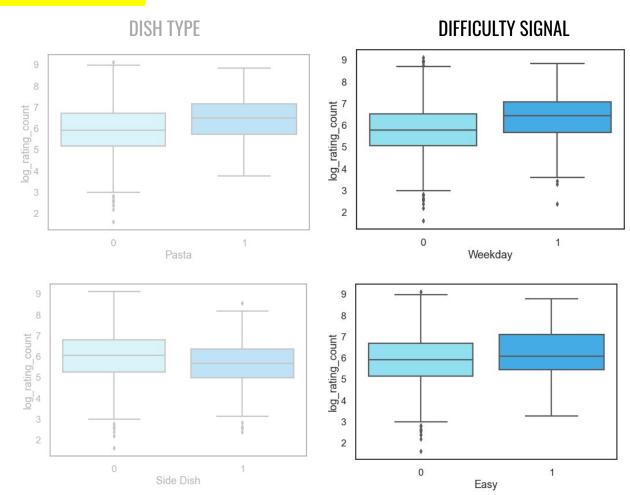
## TRENDS ACROSS TAG CATEGORIES

## DISH TYPE

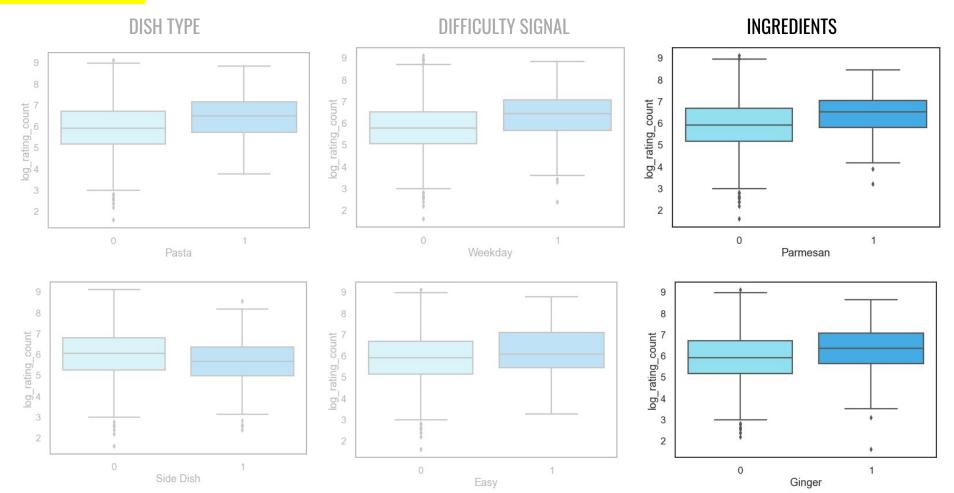




## TRENDS ACROSS TAG CATEGORIES



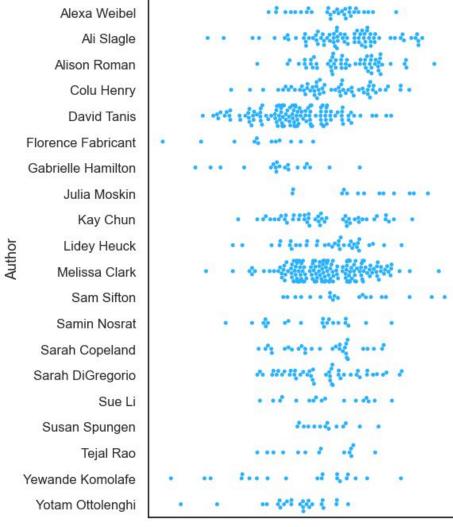
# TRENDS ACROSS TAG CATEGORIES



## **AUTHOR IMPACT**

This chart shows the rating count distribution (log transformed) for the top 20 highest-volume authors.

There are clear differences in both volume and popularity across authors.



2 4 6
Rating Count (log scale)

8

## **DIFFERENCES ACROSS PUBLICATION TIMING**

### **RELEASE MONTH**

|       | Total   | Median Rating |
|-------|---------|---------------|
| Month | Recipes | Count         |
| Jan   | 128     | 528           |
| Jun   | 80      | 474           |
| Dec   | 59      | 465           |
| Jul   | 82      | 435           |
| Feb   | 94      | 427           |
| Oct   | 102     | 380           |
| Aug   | 118     | 370           |
| Mar   | 95      | 364           |
| May   | 96      | 343           |
| Sep   | 122     | 341           |
| Apr   | 105     | 331           |
| Nov   | 110     | 301           |
|       |         |               |

## **RELEASE DAY OF WEEK**

| Weekday | Total<br>Recipes | Median Rating<br>Count |
|---------|------------------|------------------------|
| Sat     | 12               | 1082                   |
| Sun     | 130              | 629                    |
| Thu     | 109              | 564                    |
| Tue     | 125              | 557                    |
| Mon     | 92               | 553                    |
| Fri     | 99               | 363                    |
| Wed     | 624              | 299                    |



MODEL
RESULTS AND
INTERPRETATION

# FEATURES INCLUDED

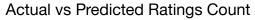
After using LASSO regularization to narrow down the feature set and further iteration, the final model selected was a simple Linear Regression with the following features:

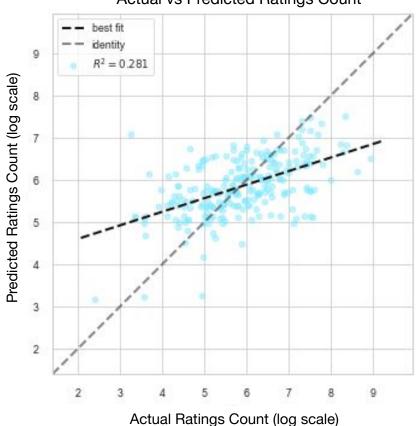
# NINE AUTHORS • (+) Alison Roman, Melissa Clark, Julia Moskin, Ali Slagle • (-) David Tanis, Sean Sherman, Gabrielle Hamilton, Florence Fabricant, "Other" SEVEN TAGS • (+) Chicken (aggregated), Easy (aggregated), Meatless (aggregated), Salmon, Italian (aggregated) • (-) Spring, Bacon THREE PUBLICATION TIMING FEATURES • (+) Sunday release • (-) Wednesday release, November release • (-) Wednesday release (squared)

# **RESULTS**









<sup>\*</sup>Represents error in actual number of ratings, not the log-transformed target.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Invest in author acquisition and promotion: they can be a key driver of readership
- Monitor tag popularity and consider creating more content in popular areas, especially if existing content count is low
- 3. Consider A/B testing recipe release timing to better understand the weekday release results seen here

## **NEXT STEPS**

## Augment the existing analysis:

- Dig into highest residuals and consider redefining outliers to improve model performance
- Implement time series sampling into this modeling, to better control for changes in readership and app UI that occurred over the data collection period
- Add additional data to the existing analysis, such as author social media following, and the cost or rarity of ingredients

## **NEXT STEPS**

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## Implement new methodologies:

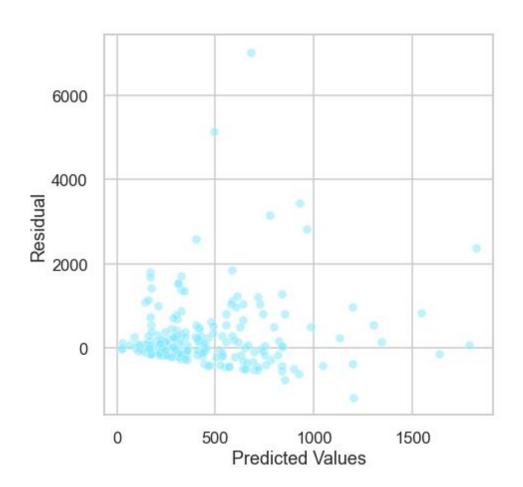
- Classification modeling may be more appropriate than linear regression, and allow for a richer understanding of different recipe profiles
- Consider natural language processing to better take advantage of the text in the recipe topnote and steps, and identify other trends

# APPENDIX

## RESIDUALS PLOT

Unfortunately model does not meet the assumption of homoscedasticity.

Further iteration is recommended. Additional outlier removal could help with this.



# MODEL COEFFICIENTS

Note: coefficient values are scaled and correspond to log-transformed target variable, so further processing would be needed to apply directly to making predictions.

| Feature                 | Coefficient |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Chicken                 | 0.25        |
| Weekday                 | 0.18        |
| auth_Alison Roman       | 0.17        |
| auth_Melissa Clark      | 0.13        |
| auth_Julia Moskin       | 0.13        |
| weekday_Sun             | 0.11        |
| Vegan                   | 0.11        |
| auth_Ali Slagle         | 0.10        |
| Salmon                  | 0.08        |
| Italian                 | 0.08        |
| Bacon                   | -0.06       |
| Spring                  | -0.08       |
| sqrd_num_steps          | -0.08       |
| month_Nov               | -0.08       |
| auth_David Tanis        | -0.08       |
| auth_Other              | -0.10       |
| auth_Sean Sherman       | -0.12       |
| auth_Gabrielle Hamilton | -0.12       |
| auth_Florence Fabricant | -0.13       |
| weekday_Wed             | -0.16       |

## RATING COUNT BY PUBLICATION DATE

There doesn't seem to be a strong trend in popularity over time, so it felt reasonable (thought not ideal) to treat all time periods equally. Further time series analysis is recommended.

