

## **OUR METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH**

#### **IDENTIFICATION**

## **Descriptive analysis**

- Sales
- Stores
- Products
- Customers

# EXPLORATION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### **Practical recommendations**

- Operation optimization
- Top stores best practices
- Cross-selling
- New loyalty program

#### **IMPLICATION**

#### **Implications**

- Economic potential
- Advantages and challenges
- Rollout and next steps





## **ASSESS SUNDAY OPENINGS AND DISTRIBUTE FLOWS**

#### **ANALYSIS**

 Significantly lower total sales and number of transactions on Sundays for the period of analysis

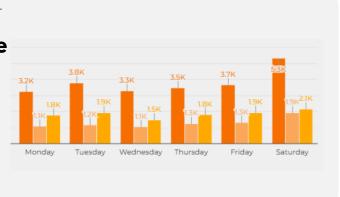


#### **RECOMMENDATION**

 Closing on Sundays, otherwise the optimal working hours are from 9:00 to 12:00.

#### **ANALYSIS**

- High flow in the morning and in the evening
- Saturday as the day with the highest flow



#### **RECOMMENDATION**

- The employees effort should be managed according to the peaks.
- Incentivizing customers to come during the day's lowest peaks to redistribute workload and achieve higher efficiency.



## LEARN FROM THE BEST STORES PRACTICES

Store 624 (400 m<sup>2</sup>) Store 519 (600 m<sup>2</sup>)

#### **Superior performances**

regarding the total sales and average ticket

#### **Location-related factors:**

- the store neighbourhood characteristics,
- the proximity to public transport or main streets of the city.

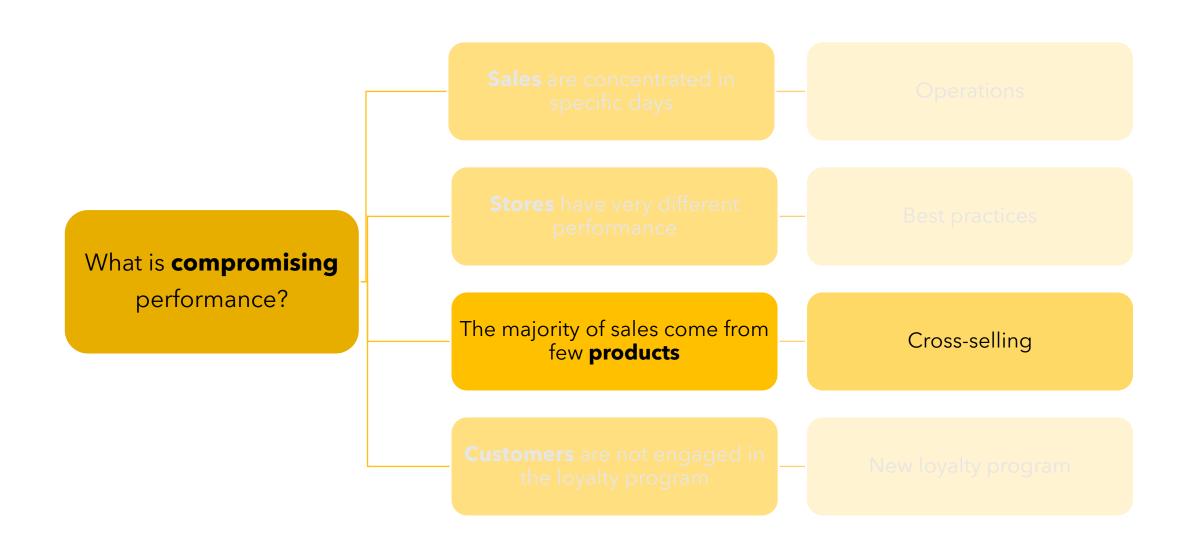
#### **Different retail practices:**

- store layout,
- product distribution
- product positioning and availability on the shelves,
- **customer service** and attendance.

#### **BEST PRACTICE STANDARD**

to be applied and followed in other stores of the similar size or location.





## MBA INSIGHTS ARE LIMITED TO SPECIFIC TARGETS

#### THE POWER OF THE RULES

Left-hand side => Right-hand side	Support	Confidence	Lift
{House cleaning => {Laundry soap}	0,0051	0,47	4,1
${UHT cream} => {Ravioli/dumplings } $ (fresh)}	0,0068	0,20	3,8

- Rules will be triggered by specific customer segment.
- Based on confidence and lift, **there is evidence** that these rules are not random.

#### **POSSIBLE MARKETING STRATEGIES**



**Reallocating products** in-store



Using **visual merchandise** next to the products to trigger the rule



Leveraging on the loyalty
program to recommend products
based on purchase history



## **CURRENT LOYALTY PROGRAM IS NOT EFFECTIVE**

# **Cashier**

#### **35 customer IDs** identified as cashiers

- Average 14x/day and maximum 42x/day
- Threshold defined at 2x/day

#### This happens for **three reasons**:

- **Rewards** are not attractive
- **Discount** are the main benefit
- Cashiers win rewards without purchasing

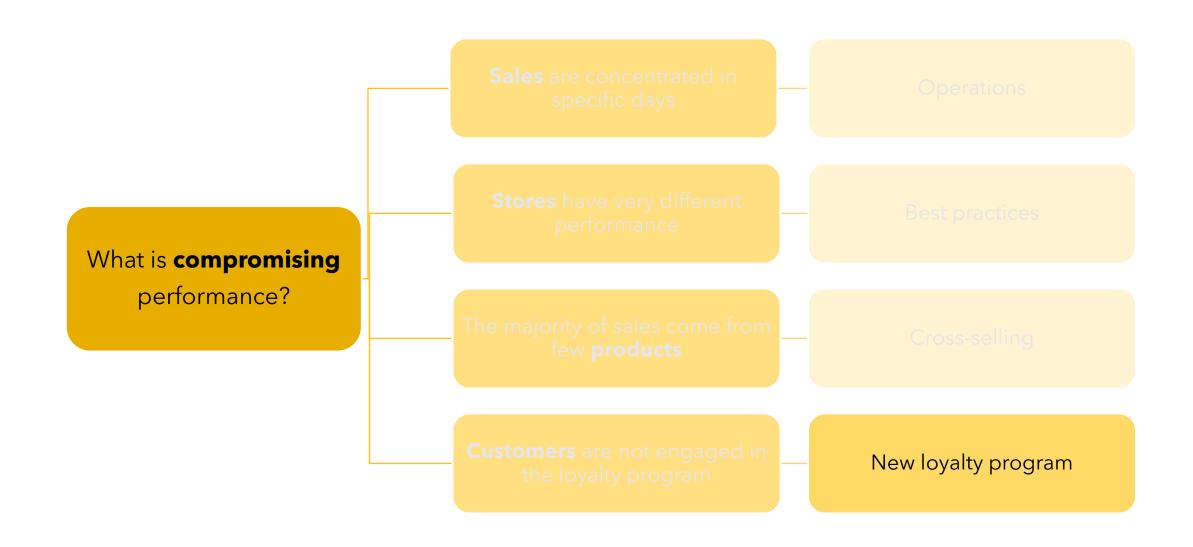
## Customer



The loyalty program does **not** make the customers more profitable

No significant difference between registered and non-registered customer's transactions:

- Basket size
- Average ticket
- Unit price



## LAYERED, GAME-LIKE, DATA-DRIVEN LOYALTY PROGRAM

#### New program's layers

Customers are split into **four levels** based on loyalty

- Defined by characteristics that emerge from data
- Higher level → better advantages and benefits.



#### Allow exploitation of customer base potential

- Design personalized actions towards consumers to increase their loyalty
- 2) Discover, understand, and **fulfil your** needs and deficiencies and achieve its **goals**
- 3) Monitor and **influence** the evolution of **consumer patterns**
- Increase customer base by encouraging recurring customers to register and use to the program

## **GAMIFICATION INCREASES CUSTOMER ENGAGEMENT**

Gamification is a **renowned powerful** approach<sup>1</sup>

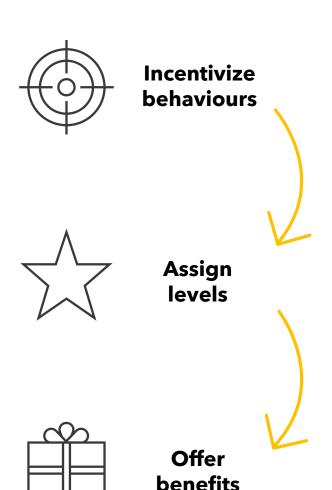
 Incentivize certain behaviors by designing game-like actions

Experience is **more engaging** for customers

Customers take actions to achieve their missions

Positive **economic impact** for you

"Moving the levers"



Completed: **3/4**Buy 3 packages of **Cookies** to unlock the next level!



New benefit unlocked!

Access to our special recipes newsletter!

## LAYERS OF THE LOYALTY PROGRAM

Idea: Dissimilar customers should be engaged differently

Capture the customer habits, their **SHOPPING BEHAVIOR**.

**Other dimensions** besides the overall expenditure: 

✓ Frequency of purchase

- Average ticket
- Monthly expenditure

**4 LAYERS:** 

COAL

**BRONZE** 

**SILVER** 

**GOLD** 

**GOLD** 

**SILVER** 

**BRONZE** 

#### % Revenues

- **8** customers

LAYERS OF THE LOYALTY PROGRAM

- ✓ High frequency
- ✓ High avg. ticket
- ✓ High monthly expenditure

**GOLD** 

**SILVER** 

**BRONZE** 

- **30** customers

- ✓ High frequency
- Medium avg. ticket
- ✓ High monthly expenditure

SILVER

GOLD

**BRONZE** 

% Revenues

**GOLD** 

**SILVER** 

**BRONZE** 

- √ 40 customers
- Low frequency
- ✓ Medium avg. ticket
- Low monthly expenditure

#### % Revenues

- ✓ 112 customers
- Very low frequency
- Medium avg. ticket
- Very low monthly expenditure

**GOLD** 

**SILVER** 

**BRONZE** 

## LOOKING JUST AT THE BEHAVIOR IS NOT ENOUGH

Idea: Dissimilar customers

should be engaged differently

Enrichen the understanding on the customers' shopping habits, by analyzing **WHAT** they buy

Capture their **SHOPPING CHARACTERISTICS** 

4 GROUPS:

## **Food Stockers**

- Packed long-lasting food
- Average for other families



## **Lazy Cooks**

- Fridge Food
- Average for the other families



## **Ordinaries**

• Balanced purchases for the most relevant categories



## **Opportunists**

- High personal care
- High home care

**Keeping track of everything** 

**NEW ANALYTICAL TOOL FOR THE LOYALTY PROGRAM** 

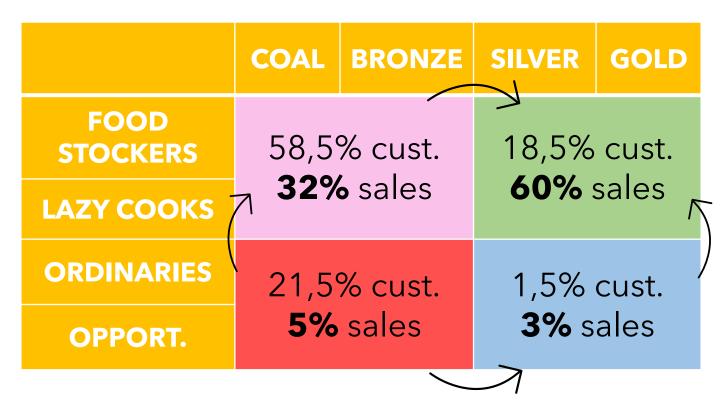
## COMBINE CLUSTERS TO DESIGN TARGETED STRATEGIES

## **Behavior Clustering**

(by total ticket, average ticket, purchase frequency)

# **Characteristics Clustering**

(% product family purchased)



## A TOOL TO MAKE BETTER DECISIONS

Marketing **Expediture** 







This tool allows to make segmented analysis, as for example:

- Evolution of strategic KPIs over time
- Assessment of KPIs for deeper investigations

Costs of **Promotions** 

Δ Revenues per customer



# **Economical & Operational Implications**

## LOYALTY PROGRAM CAN BOOST REVENUE SIGNIFICANTLY

#### **Estimated Revenue from the Loyalty program**

- 1065 transactions for the registered customers → 5,6 transactions / customers
- From 42,429 transactions → 7,386 nonregistered
- 30 % enter the loyalty program → 2216 new customers
- 20% conversion rate from marketing initiatives

Transition	Monthly Revenue Generated
Red → Blue	<b>Revenue</b> = + 305% Absolute terms = 4.707,23 €
Red → Pink	<b>Revenue</b> = + 47% Absolute terms = 716,57 €
Pink → Green	<b>Revenue</b> = + 338% Absolute terms = 20.767,69 €
Blue → Green	<b>Revenue</b> = + 58% Absolute terms = 254,09 €

## MAIN STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF THE PROGRAM

#### **STRENGTHS**

- Gamification is a way of using data that might appeal to the customer of the future, i.e., Gen Z and Millennials
- A wider and more loyal customer base can be achieved
- The system is customizable
- A data driven, more personalized loyalty program

#### **WEAKNESSES**

- Communication can be challenging
- Frequent policies update is required
- It is not clear how to encourage each customer to move from one level to another one
- More data is needed

## **NEXT STEPS**

## "Tried-and-true" roll-out strategy

The method has worked very well when deploying new loyalty programs<sup>1</sup>



## **Gaining share from existing customers**

- ↑ Recency
- ↑ Frequency
- ↑ Average ticket



#### Market further out

Gaining new customers and gaining share from competitors

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> «Retail Analytics: The Secret Weapon», Emmet Cox (2012), Wiley

