## Introduction

**Doug Gray** 



# Methodologies

- Four pillars
- Five stages
- DELTTA
- FACE

# DataScience@SMU

# Introduction to Target Case Study

**Doug Gray** 



# Target Stores: The Case of the Pregnant Teenager

- http://www.forbes.com/sites/kashmirhill/20
   12/02/16/how-target-figured-out-a-teen-girl-was-pregnant-before-her-father-did/
- https://www.nytimes.com/2012/02/19/mag azine/shoppinghabits.html?pagewanted=1& r=1&hp

# DataScience@SMU

# Discussion of Target Case Study | DELTTAA

**Doug Gray** 



#### **DELTTAA D**ata

#### Data:

 Guest ID: credit card bucket of history of what they have bought at Target

The desire to collect information on customers is not new for target or any other large retailer, of course. For decades, Target has collected vast amounts of data on every person who regularly walks into one of its stores. Whenever possible, Target assigns each shopper a unique code—known internally as the Guest ID number—that keeps tabs on everything they buy. "If you use a credit card or a coupon, or fill out a survey, or mail in a refund, or call the customer help line, or open an e-mail we've sent you or visit our Web site, we'll record it and link it to your Guest ID," Pole said. "We want to know everything we can."

### **DELTTAA Data**

#### Data:

 Buying purchasing and demographic information from other sources

Also linked to your Guest ID is demographic information like your age, whether you are married and have kids, which part of town you live in, how long it takes you to drive to the store, your estimated salary, whether you've moved recently, what credit cards you carry in your wallet and what Web sites you visit. Target can buy data about your ethnicity, job history, the magazines you read, if you've ever declared bankruptcy or got divorced, the year you bought (or lost) your house, where you went to college, what kinds of topics you talk about online, whether you prefer certain brands of coffee, paper towels, cereal, or applesauce, your political leanings, reading habits, charitable giving, and the number of cars you own. (In a statement, Target declined to identify what demographic information it collects or purchases.)

### **DELTTAA D**ata

#### Data:

Baby registry data

The only problem is that identifying pregnant customers is harder than it sounds. **Target has a baby-shower registry, and Pole started there**, observing how shopping habits changed as a woman approached her due date, which women on the registry had willingly disclosed. He ran test after test, analysing the data, and before long some useful patterns emerged.

# **DELTTAA Enterprise**

Almost every major retailer, from grocery chains to investment banks to the U.S. Postal Service, has a "predictive analytics" department devoted to understanding not just consumers' shopping habits but also their personal habits, so as to more efficiently market to them. "But Target has always been one of the smartest at this," says Eric Siegel, a consultant and the chairman of a conference called Predictive Analytics World. "We're living through a golden age of behavioral research. It's amazing how much we can figure out about how people think now."

# DELTTAA Leadership

Soon after the new ad campaign began, Target's Mom and Baby sales exploded. The company doesn't break out figures for specific divisions, but between 2002—when Pole was hired—and 2010, Target's revenues grew from \$44 billion to \$67 billion. In 2005, the company's president, Gregg Steinhafel, boasted to a room of investors about the company's "heightened focus on items and categories that appeal to specific guest segments such as mom and baby."

# **DELTTAA Leadership**

Pole applied his program to every regular female shopper in Target's national database and soon had a list of tens of thousands of women who were most likely pregnant. If they could entice those women or their husbands to visit Target and buy baby-related products, the company's cue-routinereward calculators could kick in and start pushing them to buy groceries, bathing suits, toys and clothing, as well. When Pole shared his list with the marketers, he said, they were ecstatic. Soon, Pole was getting invited to meetings above his paygrade. Eventually his paygrade went up.

Eventually, he became more of the leadership!

# DELTTAA Targets

There are, however, some brief periods in a person's life when old routines fall apart and buying habits are suddenly in flux. One of those moments—the moment, really—is right around the birth of a child, when parents are exhausted and overwhelmed and their shopping patterns and brand loyalties are up for grabs. But as Target's marketers explained to Pole, timing is everything. Because birth records are usually public, the moment a couple have a new baby, they are almost instantaneously barraged with offers and incentives and advertisements from all sorts of companies. Which means that the key is to reach them earlier, before any other retailers know a baby is on the way. **Specifically, the marketers** said they wanted to send specially designed ads to women in their second trimester, which is when most expectant mothers begin buying all sorts of new things, like prenatal vitamins and maternity clothing. "Can you give us a list?" the marketers asked.

#### In other words:

- 1. Can you identify women that are pregnant before they deliver?
- 2. Can you identify women in the second trimester?

# DELTTAA Technologies



#### Lead Data Scientist - Marketing/Ad Tech

3.4 ★ Target – Sunnyvale, CA

glassdoor

Proficiency in data analytics languages such as SQL, R, Python.

Card scanning infrastructure for "Guest ID" tracking.

Proficiency in big data technologies such as Hadoop, Hive, Spark

# DELTTAA Analytical Techniques



#### Lead Data Scientist - Marketing/Ad Tech



3.4 ★ Target – Sunnyvale, CA

glassdoor

3+ years of experience in large scale A/B and multivariate testing, or other relevant work in design of experiments.

Conceivable techniques: Clustering for customer segmentation

Expertise in either statistical modeling or machine learning (deep learning).

Andrew Pole had just started working as a statistician for Target in 2002, when two colleagues from the marketing department stopped by his desk to ask an odd question: "If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn't want us to know, can you do that?"

Pole has a master's degree in statistics and another in economics, and has been obsessed with the intersection of data and human behaviour most of his life. His parents were teachers in North Dakota, and while other kids were going to 4-H, Pole was doing algebra and writing computer programs. "The stereotype of a math nerd is true," he told me when I spoke with him last year. "I kind of like going out and evangelizing analytics."



Andrew Pole • 3rd

Vice President - Workforce, Multicultural, and Personalization Analytics at U.S. Bank

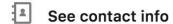
Greater Minneapolis-St. Paul Area

**Connect** 















Andrew Pole • 3rd Vice President - Workforce, Multicultural, and Personalization Analytics at U.S. Bank

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Connect

...











#### Experience



#### Vice President - Workforce, Multicultural, and Personalization Analytics

U.S. Bank

Jun 2018 – Present · 8 mos Minneapolis, MN

Lead workforce, multicultural, and personalization analytics at US Bank



#### **Target**

17 yrs

Sr. Group Manager - Marketing Bl

Nov 2011 – Present · 7 yrs 3 mos Minneapolis, MN

Manage a team of approximately 30 analysts in the US and 30 analysts in India in support of direct and online marketing analytics including campaign design and execution, guest segmentation, predictive modeling, ad hoc analysis, campaign reporting, and data governance

Director, Guest Data Management

Nov 2002 - Present · 16 yrs 3 mos

Manage and improve foundational guest (customer) data for the Target enterprise

Senior Manager, Guest Analytics

2002 – Nov 2011 · 9 yrs

Managed a team of approximately 30 analysts in the US and 30 analysts in India in support of direct and online marketing analytics including campaign design and execution, guest segmentation, predictive modeling, ad hoc analysis, and campaign reporting Led direct and online analytical teams responsible for marketing programs that gen... See more

Show fewer roles ^

# DataScience@SMU

# Discussion of Target Case Study | FACE

**Doug Gray** 



- Framing the problem
  - Problem recognition
  - Review of previous findings
  - Modeling approach
- Solving the problem
  - Data collection
  - Modeling
  - Data analysis
- Communicating and acting on results
  - Results presentation and action, i.e., "telling a story"
  - Creating impactful visualization
- Embedding final models and methods in enterprise business processes and systems

#### Framing the problem

Problem recognition

Andrew Pole had just started working as a statistician for Target in 2002, when two colleagues from the marketing department stopped by his desk to ask an odd question: "If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn't want us to know, can you do that?"

#### Framing the problem

#### Problem recognition:

Andrew Pole was hired by Target to use the same kinds of insights into consumers' habits to expand Target's sales. His assignment was to analyse all the cue-routine-reward loops among shoppers and help the company figure out how to exploit them. Much of his department's work was straightforward: find the customers who have children and send them catalogs that feature toys before Christmas. Look for shoppers who habitually purchase swimsuits in April and send them coupons for sunscreen in July and diet books in December. But Pole's most important assignment was to identify those unique moments in consumers' lives when their shopping habits become particularly flexible and the right advertisement or coupon would cause them to begin spending in new ways. And among life events, none are more important than the arrival of a baby. At that moment, new parents' habits are more flexible than at almost any other time in their adult lives. If companies can identify pregnant shoppers, they can earn millions.

#### Framing the problem

- Problem recognition:
- Review of previous findings

The reason Target can snoop on our shopping habits is that, over the past two decades, the science of habit formation has become a major field of research in neurology and psychology departments at hundreds of major medical centers and universities, as well as inside extremely well financed corporate labs. "It's like an arms race to hire statisticians nowadays," said Andreas Weigend, the former chief scientist at <a href="majorate">Amazon.com</a>.

. . .

exist. One study from Duke University estimated that habits, rather than conscious decision-making, shape 45 percent of the choices we make every day, and recent discoveries have begun to change everything from the way we think about dieting to how doctors conceive treatments for anxiety, depression, and addictions.

#### Framing the problem

- Problem recognition:
- Review of previous findings
- Modeling approach

#### Solving the problem

#### Data collection

The only problem is that identifying pregnant customers is harder than it sounds. Target has a baby-shower registry, and Pole started there, observing how shopping habits changed as a woman approached her due date, which women on the registry had willingly disclosed. He ran test after test, analysing the data, and before long some useful patterns emerged.

#### Solving the problem

#### Data collection

The desire to collect information on customers is not new for Target or any other large retailer, of course. For decades, Target has collected vast amounts of data on every person who regularly walks into one of its stores. Whenever possible, Target assigns each shopper a unique code—known internally as the Guest ID number—that keeps tabs on everything they buy. "If you use a credit card or a coupon, or fill out a survey, or mail in a refund, or call the customer help line, or open an e-mail we've sent you or visit our Web site, we'll record it and link it to your Guest ID," Pole said. "We want to know everything we can."

#### Solving the problem

#### Data collection

Also linked to your Guest ID is demographic information like your age, whether you are married and have kids, which part of town you live in, how long it takes you to drive to the store, your estimated salary, whether you've moved recently, what credit cards you carry in your wallet and what web sites you visit. Target can buy data about your ethnicity, job history, the magazines you read, if you've ever declared bankruptcy or got divorced, the year you bought (or lost) your house, where you went to college, what kinds of topics you talk about online, whether you prefer certain brands of coffee, paper towels, cereal or applesauce, your political leanings, reading habits, charitable giving and the number of cars you own. (In a statement, Target declined to identify what demographic information it collects or purchases.)

#### Solving the problem

- Data collection
- Modeling

Andrew Pole had just started working as a statistician for Target in 2002, when two colleagues from the marketing department stopped by his desk to ask an odd question: "If we wanted to figure out if a customer is pregnant, even if she didn't want us to know, can you do that?"

#### Solving the problem

- Data collection
- Modeling

As Pole's computers crawled through the data, he was able to identify about 25 products that, when analysed together, allowed him to assign each shopper a "pregnancy prediction" score. More important, he could also estimate her due date to within a small window, so Target could send coupons timed to very specific stages of her pregnancy.

#### Solving the problem

- Data collection
- Modeling
- Data analysis

date, which women on the registry had willingly disclosed. He ran test after test, analysing the data, and before long some useful patterns emerged. Lotions, for example. Lots of people buy lotion, but one of Pole's colleagues noticed that women on the baby registry were buying larger quantities of unscented lotion around the beginning of their second trimester. Another analyst noted that sometime in the first 20 weeks, pregnant women loaded up on supplements like calcium, magnesium and zinc. Many shoppers purchase soap and cotton balls, but when someone suddenly starts buying lots of scent-free soap and extra-big bags of cotton balls, in addition to hand sanitizers and washcloths, it signals they could be getting close to their delivery date.

#### Communicating and acting on results

- Results presentation and action, i.e., "telling a story"
- Creating impactful visualization
- Strong communication skills to influence cross functional teams.



#### Lead Data Scientist - Marketing/Ad Tech

3.4 ★ Target - Sunnyvale, CA

Job

#### Requirements:

- Masters or PhD in statistics. applied mathematics, computer science, econometrics or an equivalent domain.
- 3+ years of experience in large scale A/B and multivariate testing, or other relevant work in design of experiments.
- Expertise in either statistical modeling or machine learning (deep learning).
- Proficiency in data analytics languages such as SQL, R, Python.
- Proficiency in big data technologies such as Hadoop, Hive, Spark.
- Strong communication skills to influence cross functional teams.

# Embedding final models and methods in enterprise business processes and systems

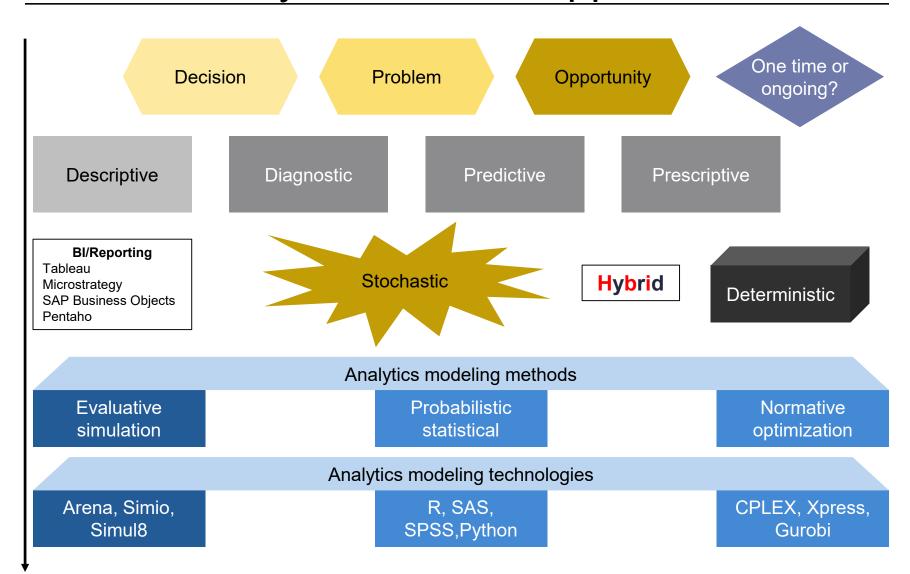
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## FACE: The Pachinko Machine!



# Frame and Solve: Analytics Solution Approach



# Frame and Solve: Analytics Solution Approach

Decision

Whom should we market to? Who is likely pregnant?

One time or ongoing?

Predictive

Who do we predict is pregnant?

Prescriptive

Who do we prescribe marketing to send coupon too? (And what type of coupons?)



At the end of the day we are forecasting/predicting who is pregnant.

Probabilistic statistical

Clustering, logistic regression, LDA, RF are all possible stochastic/statistical models to employ to estimate the probability of being pregnant.

R, SAS, SPSS,Python Clustering, logistic regression, LDA, RF are all possible stochastic/statistical models to employ to estimate the probability of being pregnant.

# Introduction to Additional Case Studies

**Doug Gray** 



#### **Additional Case Studies**

**Doug Gray** 



### Uber / Lyft / Didi Chuxing

#### How do they know what to charge?

- https://www.fastcompany.com/company/uber
- https://www.investopedia.com/articles/personalfinance/111015/story-uber.asp
- https://www.forbes.com/sites/bizcarson/2018/09/19/whereuber-is-winning-the-world-and-where-it-haslost/#62e92f0b4d6e
- https://www.forbes.com/sites/jinshanhong/2017/08/03/howchinas-ride-hailing-king-didi-is-taking-over-the-world-beforeuber-can/#2eab47cd3fd8
- https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/11/26/ai-inchina-how-uber-rival-didi-chuxing-uses-machine-learning-torevolutionize-transportation/#3b7a64326732

#### Walmart

- Home of the 13 petabyte data warehouse
- Descriptive analytics on steroids

#### **UPS ORION**

- Road integrated optimization and navigation
- 120 deliveries per day each by 55,000 drivers
- 120 uniquely different routes to deliver them

https://www.ups.com/us/en/services/knowledge-center/article.page?name=orion-the-algorithm-proving-that-left-isn-t-right&kid=aa3710c2

https://www.pressroom.ups.com/pressroom/ContentDetailsViewer.page?ConceptType=Factsheets&id=1426321616277-282

#### **Netflix**

How many copies of *Top Gun* to buy and where to store them?

http://www.cnet.com/news/netflix-awards-1-million-for-outdoing-cinematch/

# Introduction to Amazon Case Study

**Doug Gray** 



#### **Amazon**

How did they know you like *Tom Clancy* novels, and how do they get them to you?

http://www.wired.com/2015/10/get-used-to-amazon-being-a-profitable-company/

# Discussion of Amazon Case Study | DELTTAA

**Doug Gray** 



"We never throw any data away, regardless of whether or not we know what we are going to do with it."

— Jeff Bezos

310M+ customers

400M SKUs

Thousands of suppliers

Demand patterns

Shipment times

Storage locations

Supplier data

Shortage costs

Holding costs

"Supply Chain Optimization Technologies (SCOT) is the core of Amazon Retail and has streamlined, automated, and optimized 100% of every aspect of our retail supply chain processes, decision-making enterprise-wide using predictive and prescriptive analytics"

310M+ customers

400M SKUs

Thousands of suppliers

How much to buy?

Shipment times

Storage locations

Where to store it?

"Supply chain optimization technologies (SCOT) is the core of Amazon Retail and has streamlined, automated, and optimized 100% of every aspect of our retail supply chain processes, decision-making enterprise-wide using predictive and prescriptive analytics."



Dr. Gang Yu Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania PhD, Operations Research VP World Wide Supply Chain Operations

"We never throw any data away, regardless of whether or not we know what we are going to do with it."

— Jeff Bezos



Jeff Bezos Princeton University B.S. Electrical Engineering and Computer Science Chairman and CEO

Inventory turns

Lead times

YOY sales growth

Gross margin



**Targets** 

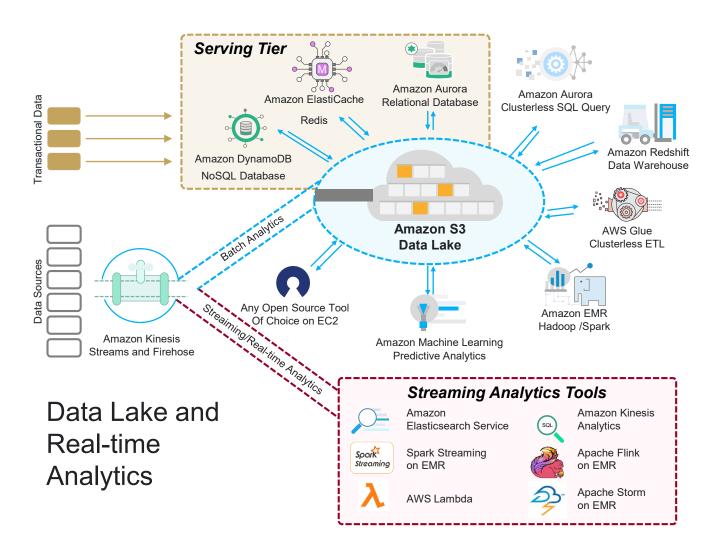
Delivery time performance

Shortage costs

Holding costs

Delivery costs

# Amazon Retail DELT**T**AA (Amazon Web Services AWS)





Predictive Prescriptive Thousands of 400M SKUs 310M+ customers suppliers Shipment times Demand patterns Storage locations Supplier data How much to Shortage costs Holding costs Where to store it? buy?



Dr. Alirezai "Omid" Madadi Clemson University PhD, Industrial Engineering Thesis: Retail Supply Chain Optimization Amazon SCOT Research Scientist II SCOT = 1,200 Omids

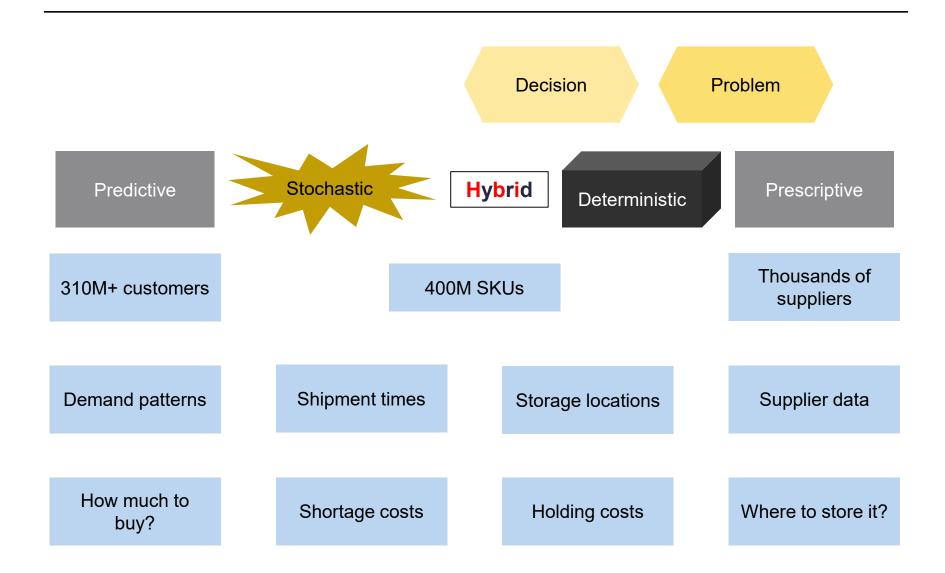


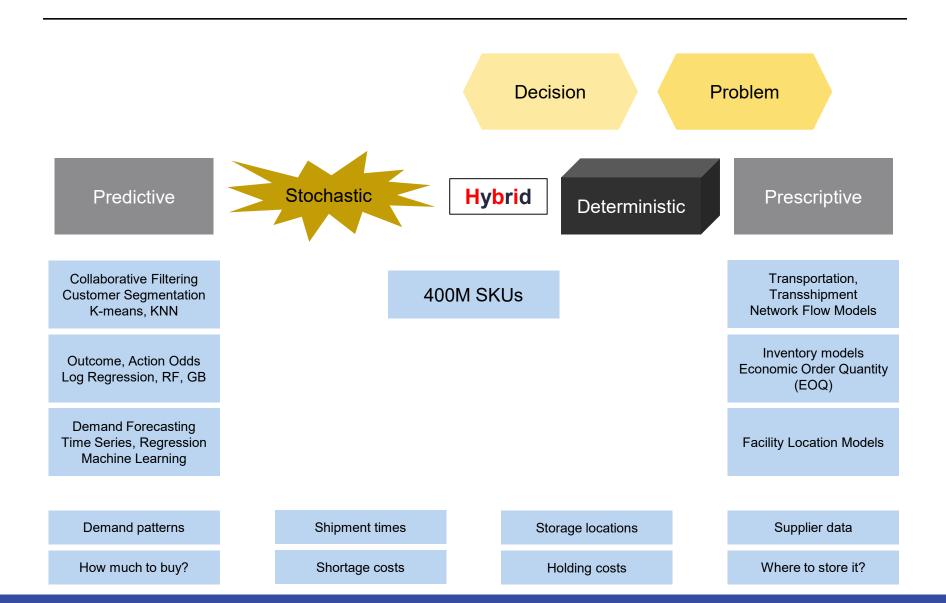


## Discussion of Amazon Case Study | FACE

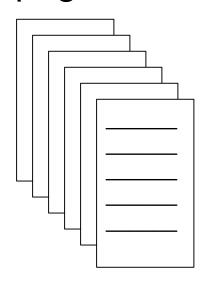
**Doug Gray** 



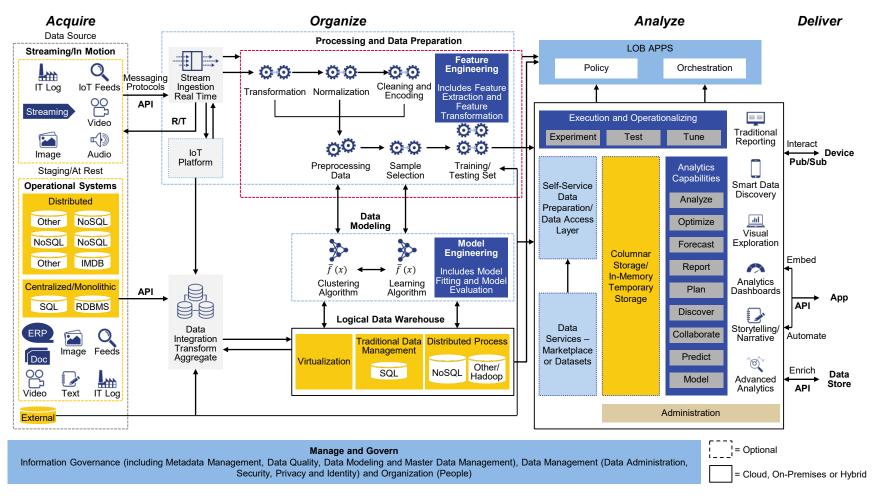




Six-page brief



MS PPT



#### **Analytics project (delivery execution) management**

