Duolingo Take-home Assignment Chongkyung Kim

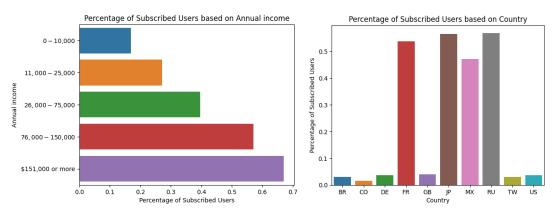
Metrics

I explore user segments/personas and each subgroups's level of engagement based on two metrics:

- 1. Longest streak: longest streak (number of days in a row you have completed a lesson/daily goal) earned by users, as provided by the App Usage dataset.
- 2. Percentage of active days: the actual number of days users were active on the Duolingo platform (provided as 'n_days_on_platform') divided by the number of days past since the users started using Duolingo (calculated based on 'duolingo start date')

These metrics are important since users with a high percentage of active days and long streaks but *without subscription* can be targeted to increase freemium-to-subscription conversion rates. Users with greater propensity to be active will probably take greater advantage of premium features regarding streaks, hearts, and targeted practice.

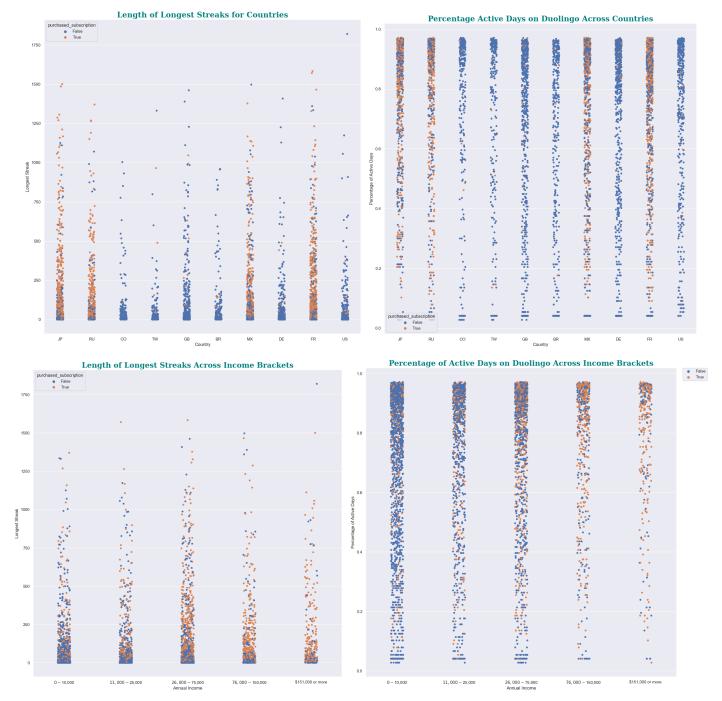
Initial Findings



- 1. ~50% of users in **France, Japan, Mexico, and Russia** are subscribed to Duolingo Plus; other countries, such as **Taiwan, USA, Brazil, Germany, Colombia**, and **Great Britain**, have less than 10% of their users subscribed
- 2. Richer users are much more likely to subscribe to Duolingo Plus.

Proposed Major Personas

- Highly engaged
 - **high annual income and subscribed:** 'Super' fans of Duolingo. This group has the highest mean average of longest streaks AND percentage of active days among income groups.
 - **low annual income, and not subscribed:** those who may find the subscription too expensive and/or the subscription not appealing enough despite high usage rate
 - in FR, JP, MX, RU and subscribed: another group of 'super fans', with many long streaks and high usage rates. Those who find Duolingo useful and deem Duolingo subscription a worthwhile investment.
 - in TW, US, BR, DE, CO, GB and not subscribed: those who find Duolingo fun and/or useful and yet don't find the Plus subscription appealing enough perhaps due to price and/or content
- Moderately engaged
 - **subscribed:** in subgroups where Duolingo is generally popular (high income brackets and Japan, France, Russia, Mexico), we observed subscribed users despite moderate to low engagement
 - **not subscribed:** casual Duolingo users
 - in the lower income brackets: who find Duolingo somewhat useful but not engaged enough
 - **In certain countries:** perhaps due to local competition in respective countries with better prices and content, varying educational settings, cultural and linguistic differences
- Barely Engaged: those who have the app but aren't active, found mostly in low income brackets



Longest streaks and percentage of active days across countries and income brackets (orange denotes a subscribed user; blue a non-subscribed user)

Product Recommendation

- Lower price barrier for existing plans: target highly engaged, non-subscribed, low income groups
 - Discounts for inviting friends, upon email verification when friend makes a new Duolingo account
 - Add more price levels to Duolingo Plus subscription with varying levels of unlocked features
 - Offer yearly price that is cheaper than monthly price, which could also drive long-term commitment
- Localized market research at countries: target countries with highly engaged, non-subscribed users
 - Explore if there are other language-learning apps that users are paying for; compare and compete
 - Not all countries' users will demand the same languages (e.g. American users will generally sign up to learn non-English languages as opposed to those from non-English speaking countries). Inspect popular languages in countries where Plus-conversion rate is low despite high usage rate; improve and expand upon existing lesson plans and perhaps add more language lessons, at a country-level