

Agenda

- Facts about Uber/Uber Eats
- Problem Definition
- Research Goals
- SWOT
- Methodology and Operationalization of Variables

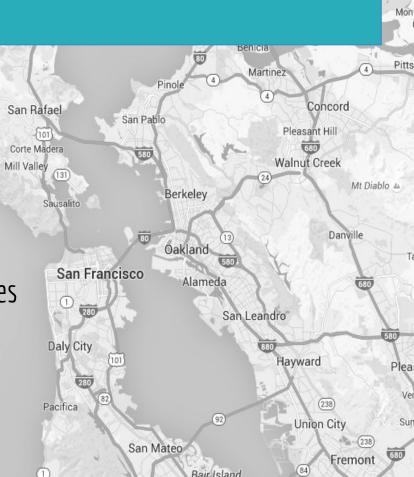
Olema

Woodacre

Watershed

Stinson Beach

- Data Analysis
 Farallon Islands
- Discussion of Results/Recommendation
- Marketing Strategies



Grizzly Island Wildlife Area

Skaggs Island

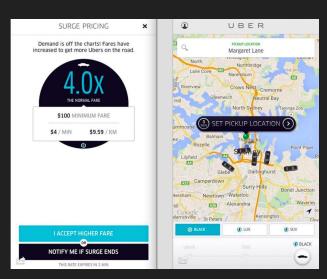
Facts & Background



Facts About UBER



- The concept for Uber came to light in 2008 when Garrett Camp, the founder of Stumble-Upon, saw a need to address the taxi problem in San Francisco.
- Launched in 2009 with Garrett Camp and Travis Kalanick as its co-founders.
- Mobile App that allows riders to submit a trip destination request which is then routed to local drivers nearby, who in turn would pick them up at a prearranged location in minutes.
- The Launch
 - Uber has become a great success
 - Currently operates in 60 countries and 330 cities.
- Uber has expanded:
 - UberCargo (transportation of cargo)
 - UberCarpool (Uber carpool transportation),
 - UberFresh (Transportation of fresh produce)
 - UberEats (Food delivery service).



Facts About UberEats



- A sub-service of Uber which uses the same drivers that carry passengers to also deliver food
- \$3 delivery flat fee
- Currently available on weekdays 11am 2pm
- Seamless UX/UI on the app
- Provides an affordable alternative to food delivery which makes it ideal for customers to use.
- The UberEats service is rapidly expanding is now available in:

San Francisco Los angeles

New York Chicago

Toronto Barcelona

Atlanta Washington D.C

Austin Seattle (most recent)

Say Clies

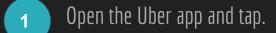
Control of the Horses

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Still looking to expand to other markets

How It Works





Enter your location within the delivery area

and place order.

3 Track your delivery.

Your meal will be curbside in minutes.

THIS WEEK'S HIGHLIGHTS





Dusty Buns

Eggman Sandwich

Local fried egg, aged white cheddar, Marshall's honey smoked ham and avocado

AVAILABLE ON

SoMa + FiDi Monday



Dragon Beaux

Mixed Dim Sum Platter

One classic crab roe pork shiu mai, one seafood dumpling, one pork dumpling, one BBQ pork bun, one black truffle mushroom bun, one chicken and sausage sticky rice wrap.

* SF Weekly's Best New Dim Sum

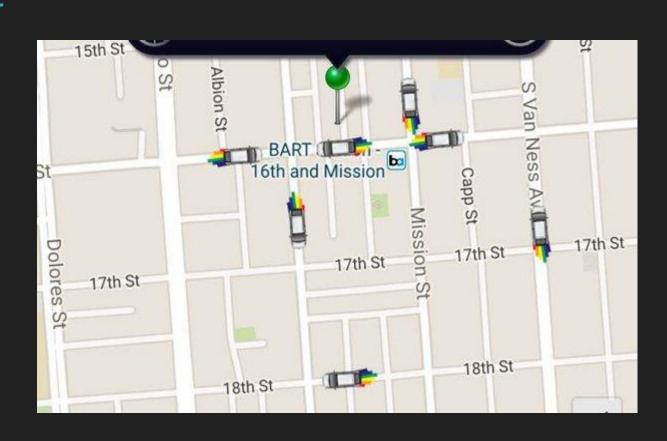
AVAILABLE ON

SoMa + FiDi Tuesday

UberEATS is only available in SoMa and FIDi, but we plan to expand soon.

Example





The Food Delivery Industry Background



• \$70 billion spent a year on takeout/delivery in the United States

Huge growth potential

95% of takeout orders are being placed by phone or with a paper menu currently

Problem Definition



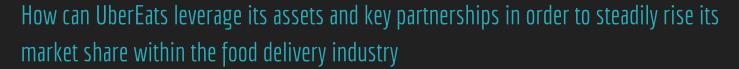
Problem Definition



- The focus of our research is to better understand the needs and wants of consumers in the food delivery service industry.
- More specifically, to understand the future opportunities for UberEats to offer various food delivery options at an affordable price.

Research Goals







Areas of focus will include:

- Help Uber understand and fulfill needs of as many customers as possible
- Provide insight on how UberEats can provide more meal options to customers.
 - Expand Restaurant Partnerships through networking
- Keep delivery costs to a minimum without increasing delivery time
- Expand the service to other locations throughout the U.S.
 - Expand globally over time
- Analyze market and any other potential opportunities or target segments for the business
- Explore UberPerks
 - Incentive program for participants and restaurants

SWOT

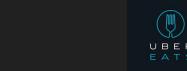


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Strengths	Weaknesses
 High standard of service is offered to riders Cashless payment system: easy & convenient Lower prices compared to traditional taxis Unlimited number of vehicles Dual rating system by drivers & riders boost safety & trust food delivery within 10 min no responsibilities toward employees already brand awareness (UberX) 	 Business model can be easily imitated There is low loyalty between Uber and its drivers only specific designated areas only a small variety of offerings per day only a fixed time-bracket for ordering Privacy concerns: Uber tracks where the customer is coming from and where s/he is going



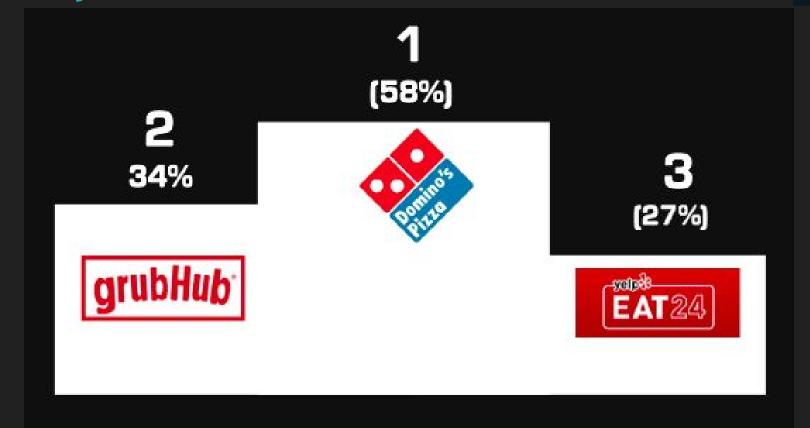
Opportunities Threats providing extra services (school-shuttle for children) Opposition from taxi drivers & government/other enter another market (India) food delivery services Uncertain future due to lack of regulations → Huge potential demand/market in developing Increasing competition (Lyft) countries Customers can easily switch to another substitute opening own restaurant with delivery service offering discounts/deals with restaurants because of a good brand partnerships \rightarrow mutual benefits

Analysis of Competitors



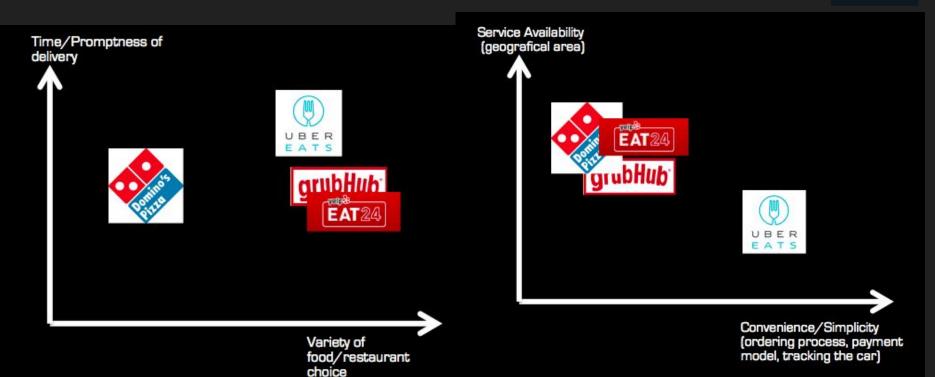
Survey result





Bench-marketing

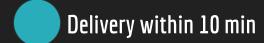




UberEats USP against competitors









- Diversity and variety of special food, not only burgers, pizza (organic, high quality food and desserts) → every day special deals
 - Brand performance (Exclusiveness, High Quality, corporate pictures/desing)



Methodology and Operationalization of Variables





Sample Size

$$N = 94$$

Survey Instrument

Uber-Eats							
How often do you order	fand?						
5+ times a week	loour						
2-4 times a week							
Once a week							
1-3 times a month							
Less than once a month							
Never							
) ivever							
2. What factors do you mo:	st consider	when ordering	n food?				
Please rate your preference				ant, 5 being t	he least)		
II	e						
⊞	eshness of Fo	od					
II \$ Ease of Food	d Ordering Pro	vaes.					
:: \$\Pickset case of Poor	u Ordening Fit	ruess					
⊞	ion						
3. On a scale from 1-7 (with	1 being the	e most import	ant), how imp	ortant is the fo	ood ordering	process to you	1?
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Importance of food ordering process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. How do you typically pla	ce your foc	d order?					
Phone							
Online Through Website							
Grubhub (or other delivery s	ervice)						
Phone apps							
Other (please specify)							
0							
5. On a scale from 1-7, (wit	h 1 being th	e most), how	willing are you	to try any ne	w methods o	f food delivery	1?
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Willingness to try new methods of food delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
memous or rood delivery							

			11				
7. What kind of meal do y	ou typically o	rder?					
\$							
8. Which food delivery se	rvices have y	ou used in th	e past? (Chec	k all that apply	y)		
Eat24							
Dominos							
GrubHub							
DoorDash							
HelloFresh							
Seamless							
Other (please specify)							
9. From the services liste	d in the previ	ous question	which ones o	o you use mo	st often?		
Eat24							
O Dominos							
GrubHub							
O DoorDash							
○ HelloFresh							
Seamless							
Other (please specify)							
	use this spec	ific food deliv	ery service?				
10. Why do you prefer to							
10. Why do you prefer to							
10. Why do you prefer to			1				
	int a train		<u></u>			4-1-4 ***	
11. On a scale from 1-7 (w			se rate your p	reference of p	aying with yo	ur debt/credit	card ove
			se rate your p	reference of p	paying with yo	ur debt/credit	card ove

Survey Instrument (end)



12. On a	a scale from 1-7 (wi	ith 1 being th	ne most), plea	se rate your p	reference of p	aying with yo	ur debt/credit	card upon
		1	2	3	4	5	8	7
	nce of paying with rd upon delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. How	v would you rate yo	ur preferenc	e of paying w	ith cash on a	scale from 1-7	(with 1 being	the most)?	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	nce of paying with oon delivery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. On a	a scale from 1-7 (wi	ith 1 being th	ne most), plea	se rate your p	reference of p	paying with a	check?	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Prefere	nce of paying with a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15. Wha	at is your favorite ty	pe of cuisin	e? Please rate	e from 1-7, 1 b	eing your mo	st favorite, 7 t	eing your lea	st favorite.
H	\$ Asian							
ii.	Organic							
ii.	♦ Vegetarian							
H	American							
H	♦ Italian							
ii	ф Mexican							
#	♦ Indian							
16. Wha	at is the highest you	u would be v	villing to pay t	for a minimum	ordering prior	ee?		
\$20								
\$254								
\$254								
\$254 Free	v fast do you expec	t your delive	ery to come?					
\$254 Free		t your delive	ery to come?					
\$254 Free 17. How 15 n	v fast do you expec	tyour delive	ery to come?					

* 17. How fast do you expe	ect vour delive	erv to come?					
15 minutes or less							
15-30 minutes							
30-45 minutes							
60+ minutes							
* 18. On a scale from 1-7, I	how familiar a	re you with UI	ber?				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Familiarity with Uber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
* 20. If you could change of the state of th		at the food de	livery process	, what would	it be and why	?	
Female							
* 22. Which of the followin	g categories o	contains your	Age?				
•							
* 23. What is your total and	nual househol	d income?					
*							
			Submit				

Data Analysis



Hypotheses

- 1. Independent Sample T-Test, Willingness vs. Gender
- 2. Paired Sample T-Test, Willingness to try new methods of delivery vs. Age
- 3. Simple regression on Importance of price and total annual income
- 4. Multiple Regression, Familiarity with Uber vs. Demographics (Age, Gender, Income)
- 5. Multiple Regression, Willingness to try new food delivery methods vs. Demographics
- 6. Multiple Regression: Willingness to try new methods vs preference of payment
- 7. Multiple Regression: Willingness to try new food delivery methods Vs. Familiarity with Uber and importance of food ordering process

DATA ANALYSIS *Hypothesis 3*

DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 3

Hypothesis 3 - Simple Regression on Importance of Price and Total Annual Income

Does one's Total Annual Income influence how important they find the price of delivery to be? If so, what is the relationship and how strong is the correlation?

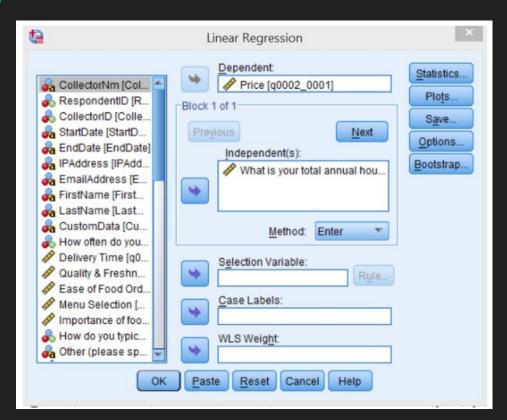
Statistical Hypothesis

Independent Variable: Total Annual Income

Dependent Variable: Importance of Price

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + e$$

Hypothesis 3



Hypothesis 3

Setting Decision Rule:

Let $\alpha = .05$

We use this decision rule to either reject or fail to reject the Null Hypothesis (H_n)

If we find the 'p-value' to be less than or equal to 0.05, we reject the H_0 .

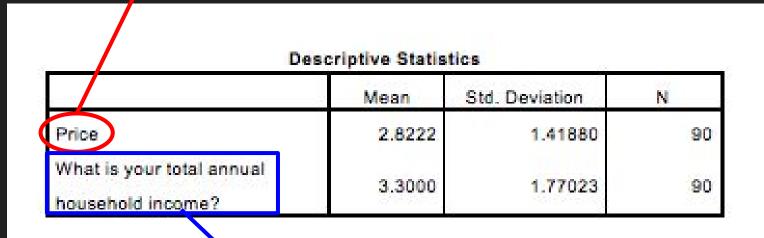
If $p \le 0.05$, we reject the H

Conversely, if the 'p-value' is greater than 0.05 we fail to reject H_{n}

If p > 0.05, we fail to reject the H

Hypothesis 3

Dependent Variable



DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 3

	Correlations		
		Price	What is your total annual household income?
	Price	1.000	.268
Pearson Correlation	What is your total annual household income?	.268	1.000
	Price		.005
Sig. (1-tailed)	What is your total annual household income?	.005	
	Price	90	90
N	What is your total annual household income?	90	90

DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 3

Model Summary Model R R Square Adjusted R Std. Error of the Square 1 .268* .072 .061 1.37483

a. Dependent Variable: Price

a. Predictors: (Constant), What is your total annual household income?

P = 0.01 which is less than 0.05 making it significant

			ANOVA2			
Model		Sum of Squares	Dfx	Mean Square	F	Sig.
	Regression	12.822	1	12.822	6.784	.011b
1	Residual	166.334	88	1.890		
	Total	179.156	89			

- a. Dependent Variable: Price
- b. Predictors: (Constant), What is your total annual household income?

		Coeffi	icients*			
Model		Unstandardized	Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		В	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	2.115	.308		6.868	.00
1	What is your total annual household income?	.214	.082	.268	2.605	.01

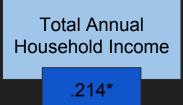
DATA ANALYSIS: Hypothesis 3

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1$$

$$Y = 2.115 + .214X_{1}$$

X₁ = Total Annual Household Income

Y = Importance of Price of a Delivery



Importance of Price of a Delivery

F = 6.784

$$R^2$$
 = 0.072
Adjusted R^2 = 0.061
P = 0.011
If P \leq 0.05

DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 7

DATA ANALYSIS: Hypothesis 7

Multiple Regression: Willingness to try new food delivery methods Vs. Familiarity with Uber and importance of food ordering process

Does an individual's familiarity with Uber and their opinion of the importance of the food ordering process influence the willingness that a Customer will try new food delivery methods?

Statistical Hypothesis:

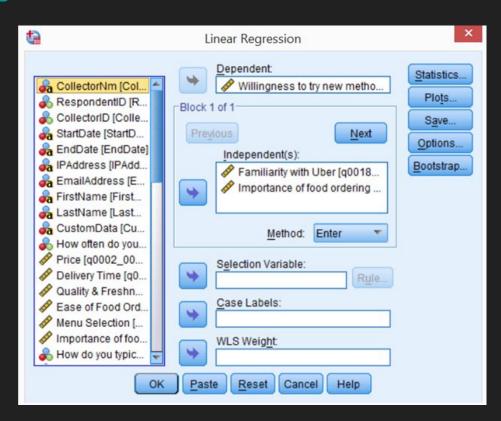
Independent variables: familiarity with Uber, importance of the food ordering process

Dependant variable: Willingness to try new food delivery methods

$$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + e$$

 X_1 = familiarity with Uber X_2 = importance of the food ordering process

Hypothesis 7



DATA ANALYSIS

Hypothesis 7

Set Decision Rule:

 $\alpha = .05$

For each independent variable, the probabilities will be checked to either reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis.

If p 0.05, then the null hypothesis is rejected

DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 7

All variables are using a 7 point scale ranging from $\{1,...,7\}$

Descriptive Statistics					
	Mean	Std. Deviation	N		
Willingness to try new methods	2.0604	1 74412	04		
of food delivery	2.9681	1.74413	94		
Familiarity with Uber	3.3404	2.12286	94		
Importance of food ordering process	3.2979	1.38990	94		

DATA ANALYSIS

Hypothesis 7

Correlations						
		Willingness to try new methods of food delivery	Familiarity with Uber	Importance of food ordering process		
	Willingness to try new methods of food delivery	1.000	.444	.314		
Pearson Correlation	Familiarity with Uber	.444	1.000	.235		
	Importance of food ordering process	.314	.235	1.000		
	Willingness to try new methods of food delivery	141	.000	.001		
Sig. (1-tailed)	Familiarity with Uber	.000		.011		
NO. 100	Importance of food ordering process	.001	.011	191		
	Willingness to try new methods of food delivery	94	94	94		
N	Familiarity with Uber	94	94	94		
	Importance of food ordering process	94	94	94		

DATA ANALYSIS Hypothesis 7

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square		Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.494ª	.244		.228	1.53287

a. Predictors: (Constant), Importance of food ordering process, Familiarity with Uber

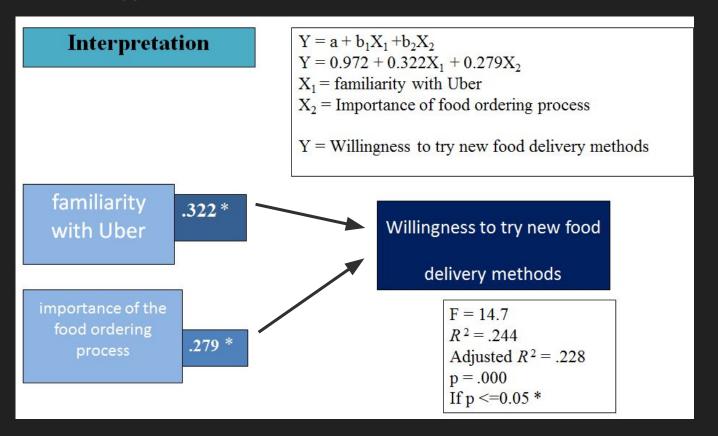
ANOVA ^a							
Model	S.	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	
	Regression	69.081	2	34.541	14.700	.000b	
1	Residual	213.823	91	2.350			
	Total	282.904	93			\Box	

- a. Dependent Variable: Willingness to try new methods of food delivery
- b. Predictors: (Constant), Importance of food ordering process, Familiarity with Uber

Coefficients ^a							
Model		Unstandardize	d Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
		В	Std. Error	Beta	2		
	(Constant)	.972	.441		2.201	.030	
1	Familiarity with Uber	.322	.077	.392	4.183	.000	
	Importance of food ordering process	.279	.118	.222	2.371	.020	

a. Dependent Variable: Willingness to try new methods of food delivery

DATA ANALYSIS: Hypothesis 7



Discussion of Results/Recommendations



Demographic Analysis: Hypothesis 1, 2, 4 and 5

- 1. Independent Sample T-Test, Willingness to try new food delivery methods vs. Gender
- 2. Paired Sample T-Test, Willingness to try new food delivery methods vs, Age
- 4. Multiple Regression, Familiarity with Uber vs. Demographics (Age, Gender, Income)
- 5. Multiple Regression, Willingness to try new food delivery methods vs. Demographics
- *Independent variables: Gender, Age, Income
- *Dependent Variables: Willingness to try new food delivery methods, Familiarity with Uber

Conclusion: None of these we significant so we cannot draw any conclusion as to the potential adoption of the new service related to demographics.

Analysis: Hypothesis 3

3. Simple regression on importance of price and total annual income

What is the influence Total Annual Income has on the Importance of the price of the delivery service?

*Independent variables: Importance of price

*Dependent Variables: total annual income

Conclusion: As total annual income increases so does the importance of the price of the food delivery service. If more research is done to determine how likely one is to use a food delivery service dependent on their income then we can target that income bracket accordingly with our pricing.

Analysis: Hypothesis 6

6. Multiple Regression: Willingness to try new methods vs preference of payment

Independent variables: Preference of payment (Credit card, check or cash)

Dependant variable: Willingness to try new methods of food delivery

Conclusion: Willingness to try new methods of food delivery are negatively correlated with paying by cash or check. Credit card is preferred payment method, whether over the phone or upon delivery.

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		
**		В	Std. Error	
	(Constant)	4.570	.705	
	Preference of paying with debt/credit card over the phone	.027	.079	
1	Preference of paying with debt/card upon delivery	.136	.079	
	Preference of paying with cash upon delivery	123	.083	
	Preference of paying with a check	381	.077	

Analysis: Hypothesis 7

7. Multiple Regression: Willingness to try new food delivery methods Vs. Familiarity with Uber and importance of food ordering process

Findings:

Higher Familiarity with Uber



of Food Ordering
Process



More Willing to Try
New Food Delivery
Methods

Conclusion: The more familiar and the higher they rated importance of food ordering process, the more willing they are to try new food delivery methods.

Marketing Strategies







Hypothesis 3 Influence total annual income has on the importance of price

- → Further research is needed to determine if the target segment of people with higher incomes are more or less likely to use a food delivery service.
- → Higher income levels are more price sensitive
- → Lower income levels are less price sensitive OR the price may be an entry level barrier

MARKETING STRATEGIES:

Hypothesis 6 Influence of preference of payment on willingness to try new methods

- → From the positive correlation with credit card payment via phone or upon delivery, we can conclude, that users want simplicity of payment.
- → Uber's interface is already simple
- → One suggestion to make it even simpler: Photograph credit card to input payment method into Uber interface





Hypothesis 7 Influence of familiarity of Uber and importance of food ordering process on willingness to try new methods

- \rightarrow Do more to market the Uber brand, therefore making Uber even more familiar.
- → Importance of food ordering process is positively correlated with willingness to try new methods
- → Within the app users take a short survey about their favorite meal types and times to order, and are sent push notifications when their "favorites" are being served (similar to amazon and their "recommendations").

MARKETING STRATEGIES:

Open Ended Question: Have you used Uber's services before? Which ones?

Only 2 people have used UberEats as opposed to the 55 out of 94 who have used Uber's ride-share service.

Conclusion: This is an untapped market. Uber should market to its car service clients, as we know from hypothesis 7 the more familiar with Uber the more willing to try new methods

→ With each Uber ride provide user with a discount towards UberEats (Safeway partnership with Chevron)

Questions?

