

# Warby Parker

Marketing usage funnels analysis Ryan 2018-07-25

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# Getting Familiar with Warby Parker

- Warby Parker is a transformative lifestyle brand with a lofty objective: to offer designer eyewear at a revolutionary price while leading the way for socially conscious businesses. Founded in 2010 and named after two characters in an early Jack Kerouac journal, Warby Parker believes in creative thinking, smart design, and doing good in the world. For every pair of eyeglasses and sunglasses sold, a pair is distributed to someone in need.
- In this analysis, we take a look at Warby Parker's marketing funnels to provide better insight into their quiz structure and conversions to purchase. In addition, we also look at the results of one of their A/B testing experiments.

This project was a collaboration with Warby Parker's Data Science team (thank you!) and uses fictional data.

#### **Quiz Funnel**

Warby Parker has a Style Quiz to help users find a frame

- A quick glance shows us the columns and types of data for each. Columns include question, user\_id, and response
- b) Digging into the funnel, we can see how many users made it to each through each question. It appears that completing question 5 has the lowest rate, likely because they do not remember when or have not had an eye exam.



В

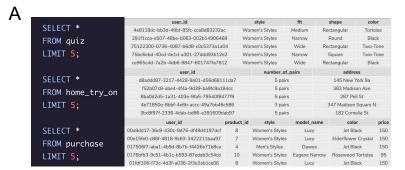
SELECT question, COUNT(DISTINCT user_id) AS 'count' FROM survey GROUP BY question;				
question	count			
1. What are you looking for?	500			
2. What's your fit?	475			
3. Which shapes do you like?	380			
4. Which colors do you like?	361			
5. When was your last eye exam?	270			

Questions	%	
1. What are you looking for?	100%	
2. What's your fit?	=475/500= 95%	
3. Which shapes do you like?	=380/475= 80%	
4. Which colors do you like?	=361/380= 95%	
5. When was your last eye exam?	=270/361= 75%	

### Home Try-On Funnel

After completing the quiz, users are divided into 2 groups for A/B testing. Group A will get 3 pairs to try on, Group B will get 5 pairs to try on.

- a) A quick glance shows us the columns and types of data for each.
   quiz columns include user\_id, style, fit, shape, and color
   home\_try\_on columns include user\_id, number of pairs, and address
   purchase columns include user\_id, product\_id, style, model\_name, color, price
- b) Of users who took the quiz, we wanted to understand how many got glasses to try on at home, how many pairs they received, and if they purchased any frames.



SELECT DISTINCT q.user\_id,

CASE WHEN h.number\_of\_pairs IS NOT NULL THEN 'True'

ELSE 'False' END AS 'is\_home\_try\_on',
h.number\_of\_pairs,

CASE WHEN p.price IS NOT NULL THEN 'True'

ELSE 'False' END AS 'is\_purchase'

FROM quiz q

LEFT JOIN home\_try\_on h ON q.user\_id = h.user\_id

LEFT JOIN purchase p ON q.user\_id = p.user\_id

LIMIT 10;

user_id	is_home_try_on	number_of_pairs	is_purchase
4e8118dc-bb3d-49bf-85fc-cca8d83232ac	True	3 pairs	False
291f1cca-e507-48be-b063-002b14906468	True	3 pairs	True
75122300-0736-4087-b6d8-c0c5373a1a04	False	Ø	False
75bc6ebd-40cd-4e1d-a301-27ddd93b12e2	True	5 pairs	False
ce965c4d-7a2b-4db6-9847-601747fa7812	True	3 pairs	True
28867d12-27a6-4e6a-a5fb-8bb5440117ae	True	5 pairs	True
5a7a7e13-fbcf-46e4-9093-79799649d6c5	False	Ø	False
0143cb8b-bb81-4916-9750-ce956c9f9bd9	False	Ø	False
a4ccc1b3-cbb6-449c-b7a5-03af42c97433	True	5 pairs	False
b1dded76-cd60-4222-82cb-f6d464104298	True	3 pairs	False

## Measuring Conversions

Now we can measure conversions in the funnel survey -> home try-on -> purchase

- a) Here we can see the number of users who made it through each stage. We can also represent this data as a proportion of users who converted at each point. While 75% of people who finish the quiz order glasses to try on, only 66% of people who try on glasses will end up purchasing.
- b) However, when we look at the results from the A/B testing, we see that users are more likely to purchase if they tried on 5 pairs instead of 3 (79% vs 53% respectively).

```
WITH conversions AS

(SELECT DISTINCT q.user_id,
h.number_of_pairs IS NOT NULL AS 'is_home_try_on',
h.number_of_pairs,
p.price IS NOT NULL AS 'is_purchase'

FROM quiz q

LEFT JOIN home_try_on h ON q.user_id = h.user_id

LEFT JOIN purchase p ON q.user_id = p.user_id)

SELECT COUNT(user_id) AS '# completed survey',
SUM(is_home_try_on) AS '# home try on',
SUM(is_purchase) AS '# purchase',
1.0*SUM(is_purchase)/SUM(is_home_try_on) AS 'home to purchase'
FROM conversions;
# completed survey # home try on # purchase quiz to home home to purchase
1000 750 495 0.75 0.66
```

B WITH conversions AS (SELECT DISTINCT a.user\_id. h.number\_of\_pairs IS NOT NULL AS 'is\_home\_try\_on', h.number\_of\_pairs, p.price IS NOT NULL AS 'is\_purchase' FROM auiz a LEFT JOIN home\_try\_on h ON q.user\_id = h.user\_id LEFT JOIN purchase p ON q.user\_id = p.user\_id) SELECT number\_of\_pairs. COUNT(user\_id) AS '# completed survey'. SUM(is\_home\_try\_on) AS '# home try on', SUM(is\_purchase) AS '# purchase', 1.0\*SUM(is\_home\_try\_on)/COUNT(user\_id) AS 'quiz to home', 1.0\*SUM(is purchase)/SUM(is home try on) AS 'home to purchase FROM conversions HERE number\_of\_pairs IS NOT NULL number\_of\_pairs # completed survey # home try on # purchase quiz to home 3 pairs 371 0.792452830188679

## Additional Analyses

- a) We can find the most common quiz responses (what's the most popular).
   This can help the company know what future designs to focus on and what designs to include in advertisement campaigns
- b) We can also find the most common purchases by gender. Including a popular pair in the try-on box or advertising certain pairs as "most popular items" may help increase conversions to purchse.

SELECT style, COUNT(style)	style	COUNT(style)
FROM quiz	Women's Styles	469
GROUP BY style	Men's Styles	432
ORDER BY COUNT(style) DESC;	I'm not sure. Let's skip it.	99
	fit	COUNT(fit)
SELECT fit, COUNT(fit)	Narrow	408
FROM quiz	Medium	305
GROUP BY fit	Wide	198
ORDER BY COUNT(fit) DESC;	I'm not sure. Let's skip it.	89
ORDER BI COUNT(TEE) DESC,	shape	COUNT(shape)
SELECT shape, COUNT(shape)	Rectangular	397
	Square	326
FROM quiz	Round	180
GROUP BY shape	No Preference	97
ORDER BY COUNT(shape) DESC;	color	COUNT(color)
and the second second	Tortoise	292
SELECT color, COUNT(color)	Black	280
FROM quiz	Crystal	210
GROUP BY color	Neutral	114
ORDER BY COUNT(color) DESC;	Two-Tone	104

B SELECT product\_id, COUNT(product\_id), style, model\_name, color FROM purchase GROUP BY product\_id ORDER BY style, COUNT(product\_id) DESC; Men's Styles Dawes Driftwood Fade Men's Styles Brady Lavered Tortoise Matte Men's Styles Men's Styles Brady Sea Glass Grav Men's Styles Monocle Women's Styles Women's Styles Pearled Tortoise Women's Styles Elderflower Crystal Women's Styles Jet Black

## Summary

- From this data we were able to visualize the quiz funnel and determine where people were dropping out.
- From the home try-on funnel, we were able to see that only 66% of people who tried on frames were making purchases.
  - A/B testing showed that sending 5 pairs of glasses was more likely to lead to a purchase than sending 3 pairs. Increasing to 5 pairs should help drive conversions.
  - We can also see the most popular styles people favored from the quiz responses and which styles were actually purchases. A popular style may be included for try-on even if it wasn't specifically requested, possibly leading to a purchase.
- Popular models can be used in advertisements to increase site traffic.