

by Riadhi Nur Fajrina



OVERVIEW

Business Background Core Business Problem Dataset Overview

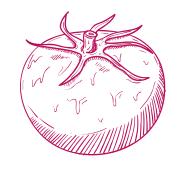
CHARACTERISTIC

Market Size Characteristic
Sales in Market Size Characteristic

PROMOTION EFFECT

Promotion Characteristic
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Market Size and Promotion Relationship

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION







OVERVIEW

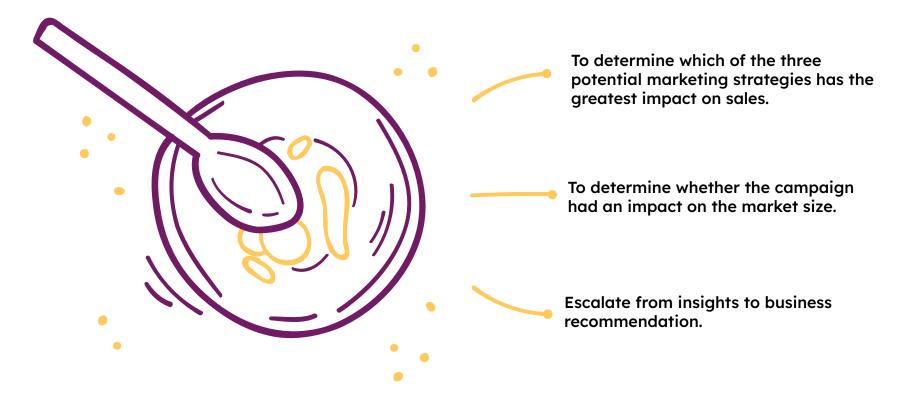
Background Overview



A fast-food company plans to add a new menu item. This company is still undecided about which of three marketing campaigns to use to promote the new product. The new item promotion is used at several randomly selected locations, and sales are tracked for the first four weeks.

As a Data Analyst, we were tasked with providing insights and recommendations to assist the company in determining which promotion was required for the new item.

Core Business Problem



Dataset Overview

Market ID Unique identifier for the market

Market Size Size of market area by sales

Location ID Unique identifier for store location

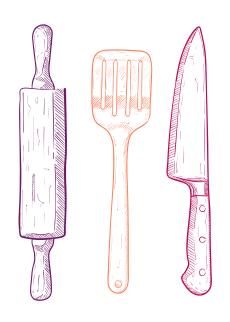
Age of Store Age of store in years

Week

Promotion One of three promotions that were tested

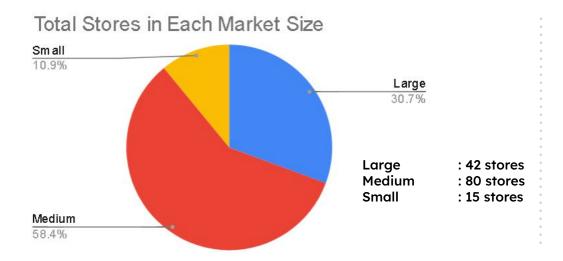
One of four weeks when the promotions were runs

Sales in Thousand Sales amount for a specific LocationID, Promotion, and week



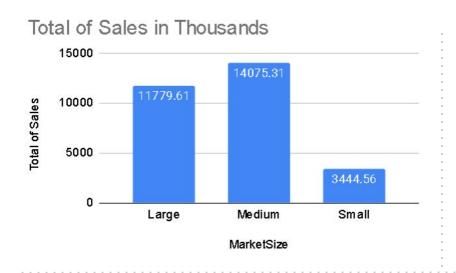
MARKET CHARACTERISTIC

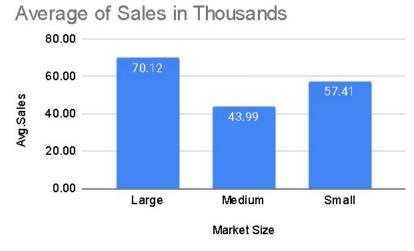
Market Size Characteristic



Medium Market Size has the most number of stores, while Small Market Size has the fewest.

Sales in Market Size Characteristic



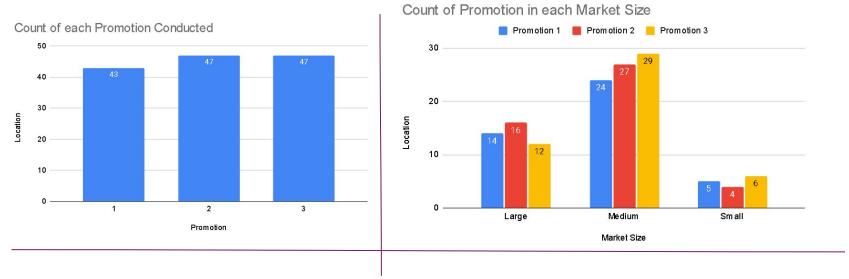


- Due to the huge number of stores, Medium Market Size generates the greatest amount of overall sales, in contrast to Small Market Size.
- However, Large Market Size has the highest average sales, while Medium Market Size has the lowest.



PROMOTION EFFECT

Promotion Characteristic



- Promotions 2 and 3 were tested in more locations than Promotion 3.
- Promotion 3 is mostly used in Medium and Small Market Sizes, with the exception of Large Market Sizes, which use Promotion 2.

Sales per Promotion in each Market Size



- Promotion 1 has generated the highest average sales regardless of how few it was tested, while Promotion 2 has generated the least.
- Except for Large Market Size, Promotion 1 generated the highest average sales in every market.
- In each market, Promotion 2 generated the fewest average sales.

Impact Between Promotion 1 & Promotion 2

Hypothesis:

H0 : Promotion 1 <= Promotion 2 H1 : Promotion 1 > Promotion 2

T Stat > T Critical (6.43 > 1.65)
P Value < Alpha treshold (0 < 0.05)

Reject HO

Promotion 1 give higher impact than Promotion 2

t-Test: Two-Sample A	Assuming Unequal	Variances		
	Promotion 1	Promotion 2		
Mean	58.09901163	47.32941489		
Variance	274.0276885	228.2805146		
Observations	172	188		
Hypothesized Mean	0			
df	346			
t Stat	6.427528671			
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.0000000002150			
t Critical one-tail	1.64926941			
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.000000000430			
t Critical two-tail	1.966843828			

Impact Between Promotion 2 & Promotion 3

Hypothesis:

H0 : Promotion 2 <= Promotion 3H1 : Promotion 2 > Promotion 3

T Stat > T Critical (-4.88 > 1.65)
P Value < Alpha treshold (0 < 0.05)

Accept HO

Promotion 2 does not give higher impact than Promotion 3

t-Test: Two-Sample A	Assuming Unequal	Unequal Variances		
	Promotion 2	Promotion 3		
Mean	47.32941489	55.36446809		
Variance	228.2805146	281.1064944		
Observations	188	188		
Hypothesized Mean	0			
df	370			
t Stat	-4.881392711			
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.0000007846533			
t Critical one-tail	1.648982255			
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.0000015693066			
t Critical two-tail	1.966396124			

Impact Between Promotion 3 & Promotion 1

Hypothesis:

H0 : Promotion 3 <= Promotion 1 H1 : Promotion 3 > Promotion 1

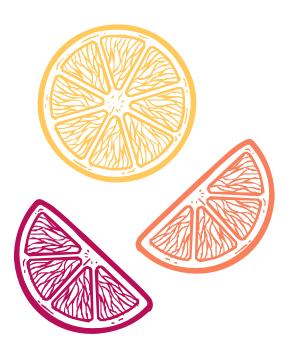
T Stat > T Critical (-1.56 > 1.65)
P Value < Alpha treshold (0.06 < 0.05)

Accept HO

Promotion 3 does not give higher impact than Promotion 1

t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances			
	Promotion 3	Promotion 1	
Mean	55.36446809	58.09901163	
Variance	281.1064944	274.0276885	
Observations	188	172	
Hypothesized Mean	0		
df	355		
t Stat	-1.556022431		
P(T<=t) one-tail	0.06029688639		
t Critical one-tail	1.649157165		
P(T<=t) two-tail	0.1205937728		
t Critical two-tail	1.966668821		

Promotion with Greatest Effect on Sales

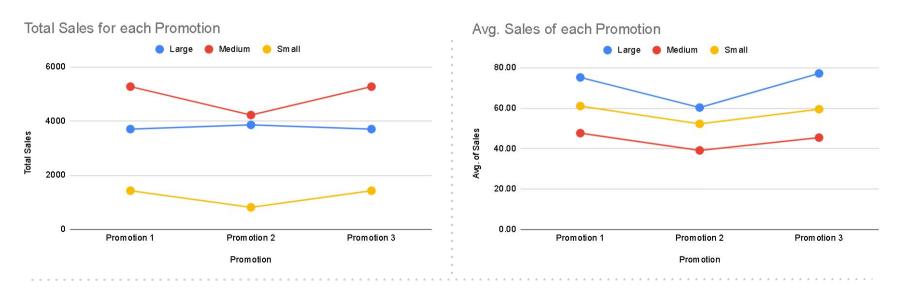


Here is the conclusion based on the previous hypothesis testing results:

Promotion 1 > Promotion 3 > Promotion 3

Promotion 1 has the greatest impact on sales, followed by Promotion 3, and finally Promotion 2.

Market Size & Sales Relationship



Different Market Sizes produced different Sales results for each Promotion.

Sales per Promotion in each Market Size

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY				
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Small	60	3444.56	57.40933333	43.99803006
Medium	320	14075.31	43.98534375	81.92745255
Large	168	11779.61	70.11672619	290.776009

Source of Variatio.	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	Fcrit
Between Groups	76272.94507	2	38136.47254	268.913023	0	3.012259593
Within Groups	77290.33463	545	141.8171278			
Total	153563.2797	547				

Hypothesis:

H0 : Market Size has not an

effect on sales.

H1: Maret Size has an effect

the sales.

P Value < Alpha treshold (0 < 0.05)

Reject HO

The P value is 0 based on the hypothesis testing with Anova, indicating that Market Size has an effect on promotion sales results.

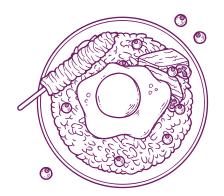
Conclusion

- The Medium Market Size has the most stores (80 stores), while the Small Market Size has the fewest (15 stores).
- Medium Market Size has the lowest average sales, while Large Market Size has the highest.
- Promotion 1 produced the highest average sales regardless of how few were tested, while Promotion 2 produced the lowest.
- The Promotion's outcome was influenced by Market Size.



Recommendation

The Promotion 1 is the most effective campaign strategy for the new item, because it has the greatest impact on sales in almost every market size.





THANKS!

Feel free to comment below, DMs or reach me at riadhigodjay@gmail.com for any feedbacks or suggenstion