

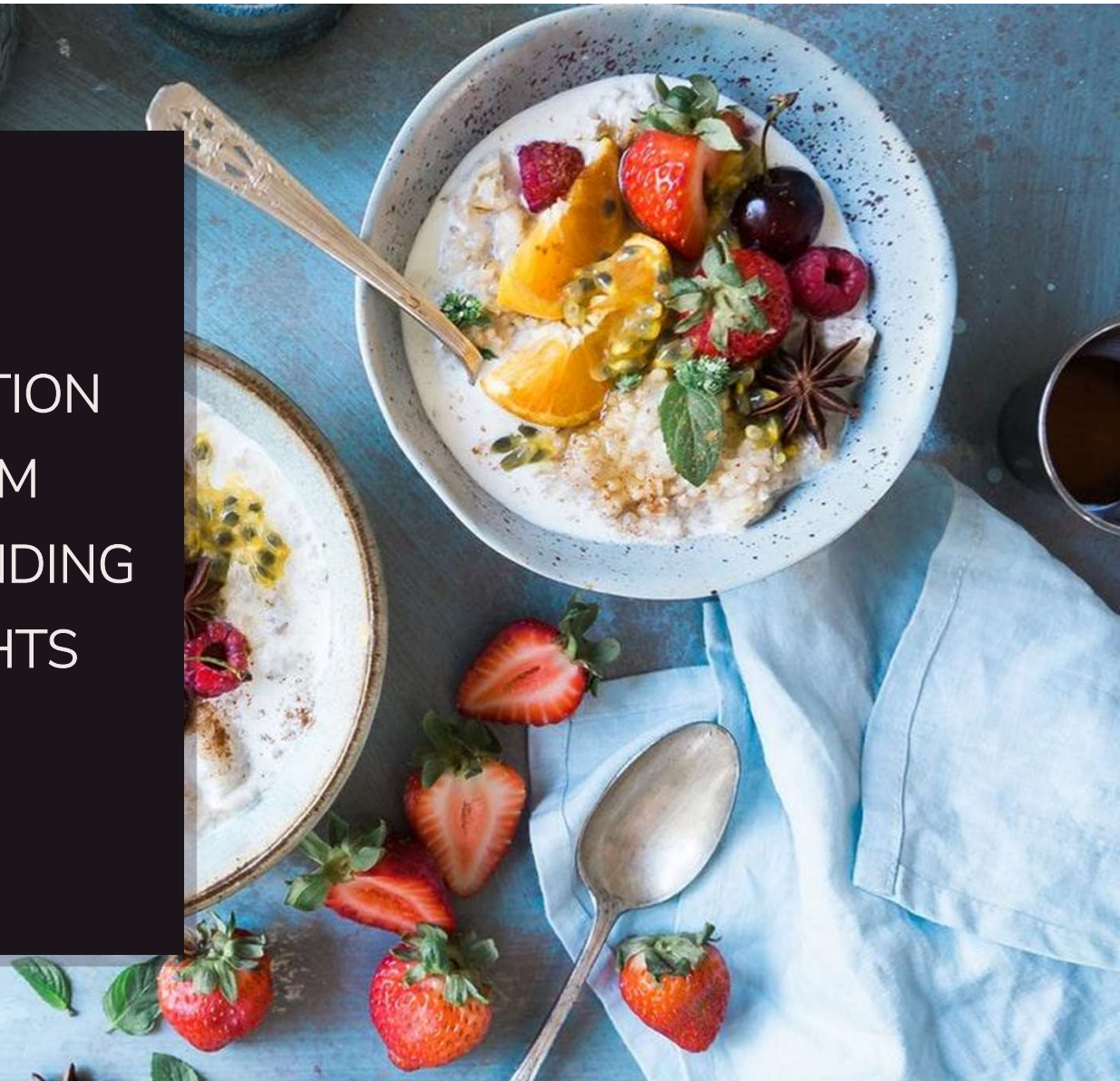


# MARKETING ANALYTICS



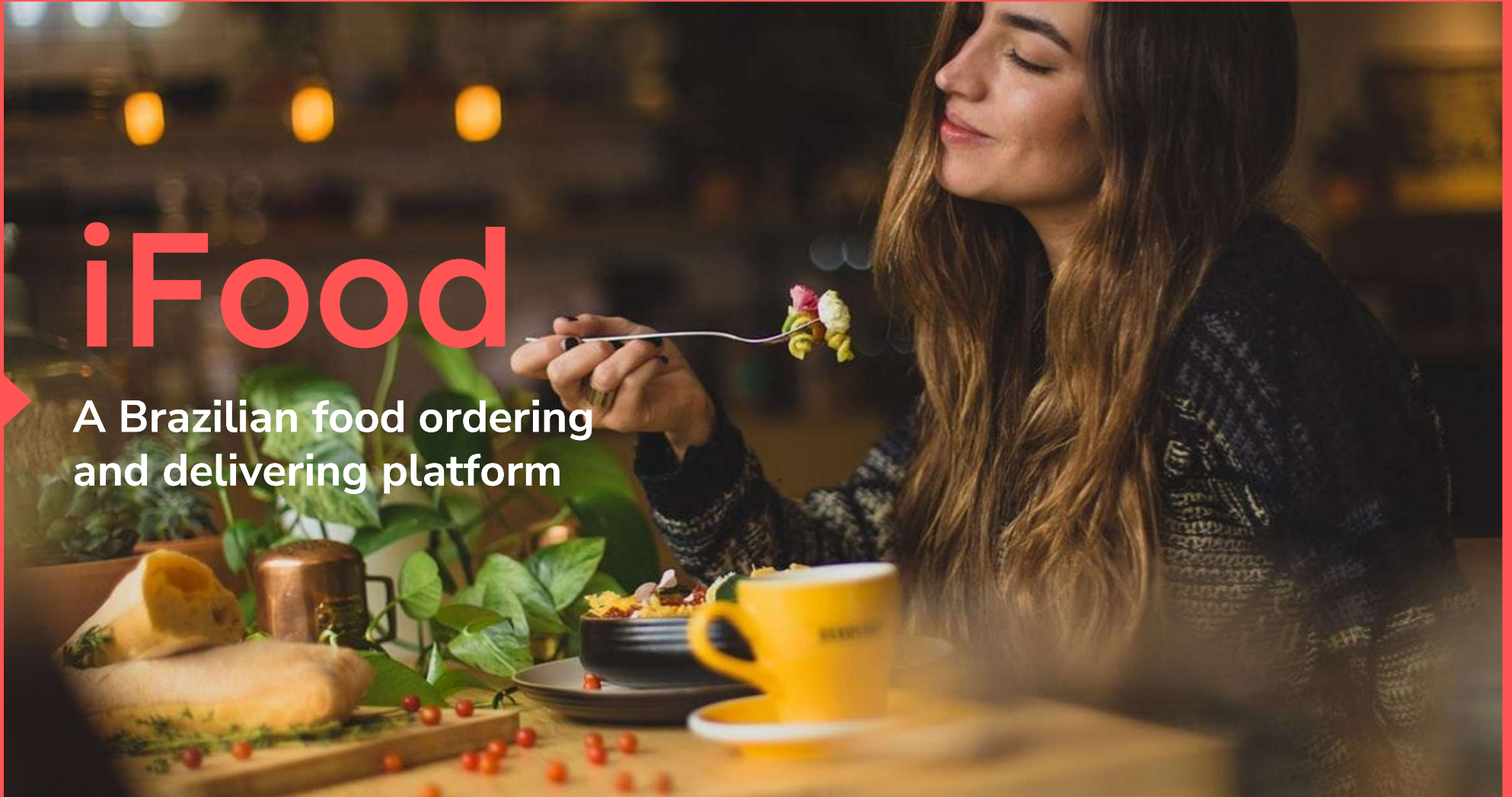
# AGENDA

- PROJECT DESCRIPTION
- BUSINESS PROBLEM
- DATA UNDERSTANDING
- ANALYSIS & INSIGHTS
- CONCLUSION
- APPENDIX



# iFood

A Brazilian food ordering  
and delivering platform





“

## Business Objective

To understand the characteristic features of customers, their purchase behaviour and the impact of iFood's marketing activities



# PROCESS FLOW

## Understanding the company

Understanding iFood's current state and the different customer characteristics and its effect on sales

## Analyzing purchase behavior

Identifying factors impacting sales and campaign effectiveness. Segmenting customers based on purchase behavior to target effectively and identifying best product combinations.

## Recommendations

On the basis of our analysis, we will propose some suggestions for the company to maximize profit of the campaign.

# DATA OVERVIEW



## Customer Level Data

- 2205 Records



## Demographic Information

- Age, Education, Income, Marital Status, Kids



## Transaction Information

- Amount Spent across Food Categories,
- Instore and online purchases



## Marketing Activity Information

- Campaign acceptances



# ABOUT CUSTOMERS



## Average Income

- \$52K



## Average Age

- 51 years



## Education

- 89% College Graduate and above



## Family

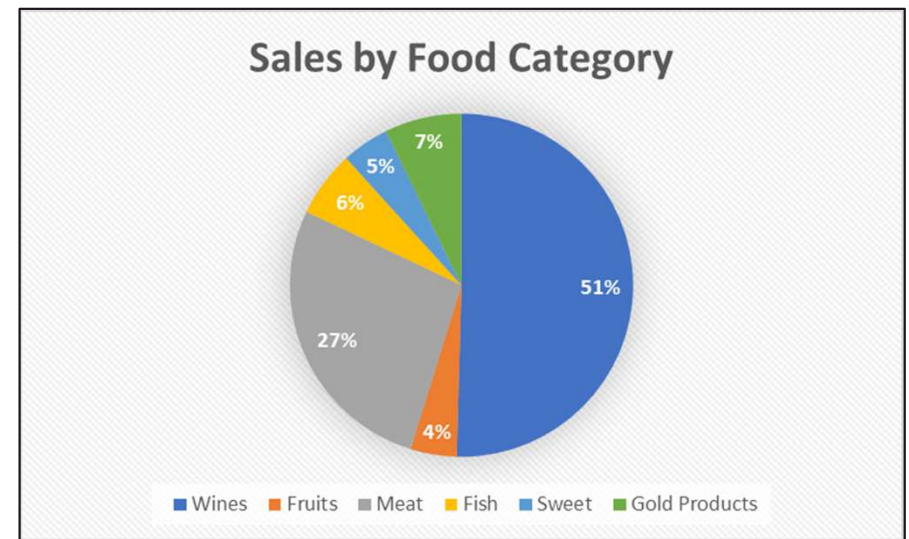
- 42% have young kids



## Marital Status

- 65% have partners

# CURRENT BUSINESS SCENARIO

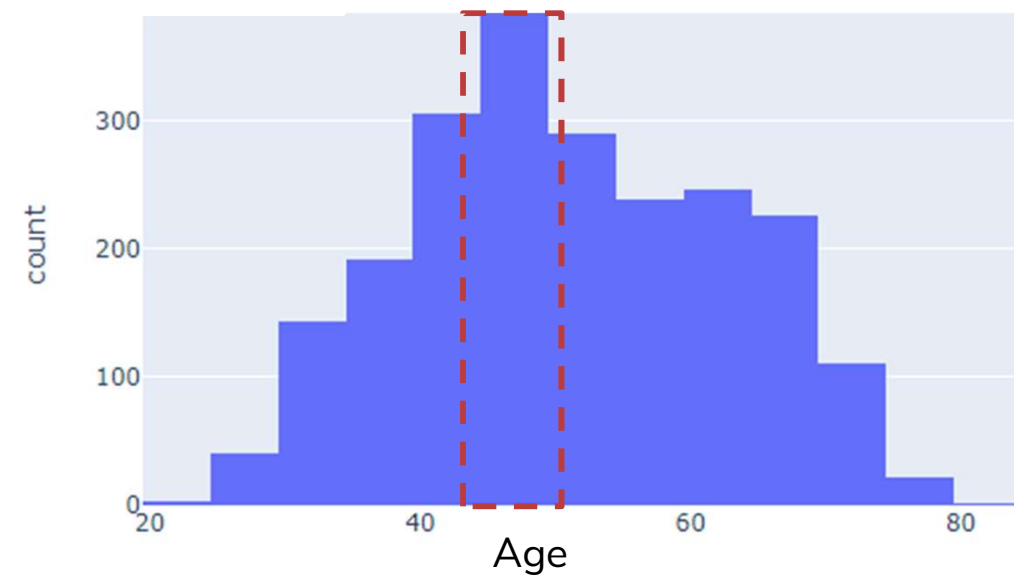


## Observations:

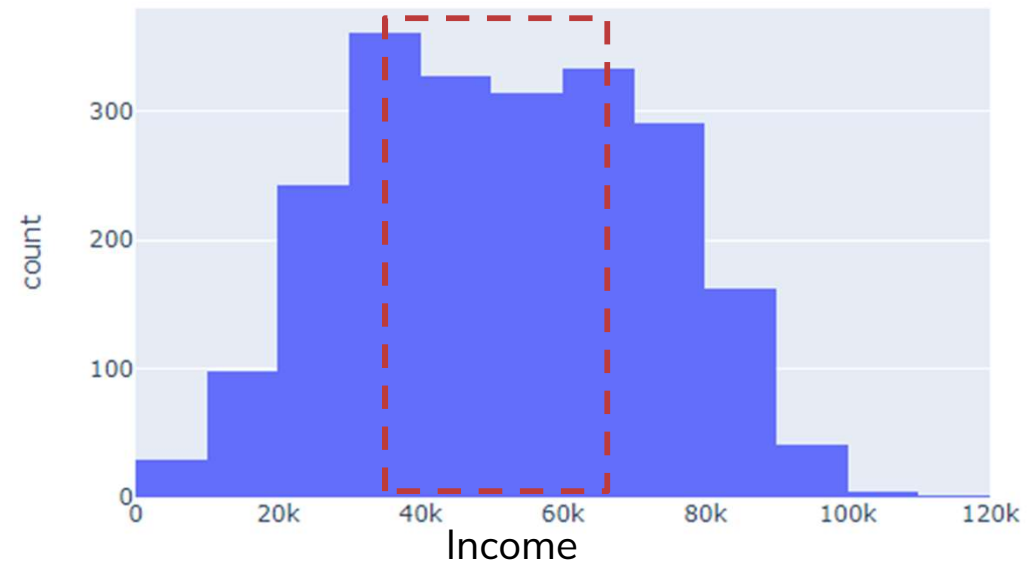
- Volume of the store purchases is more than 1.4 times that of web purchases
- Wine is the most preferred item



# EXPLORING CUSTOMER CHARACTERISTICS

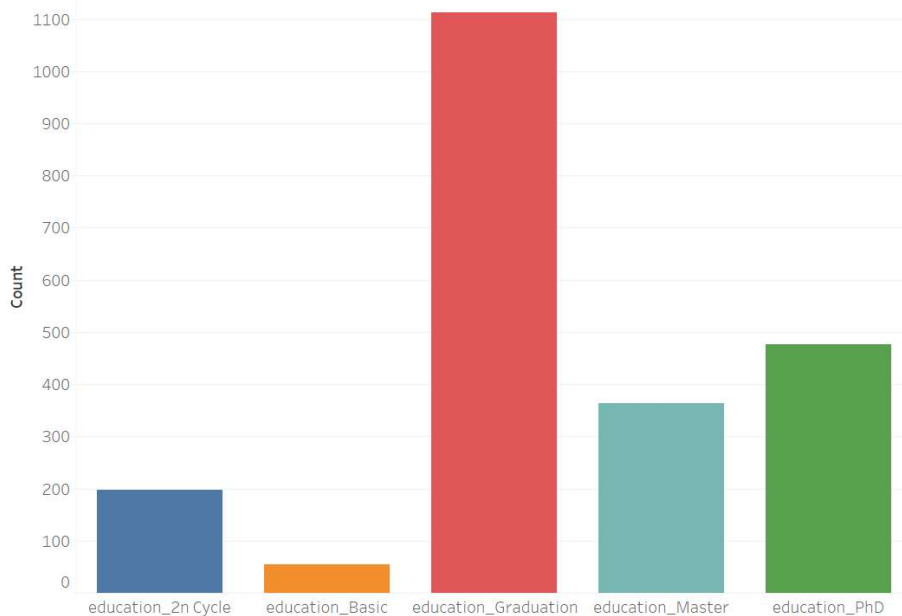


Most customers are between the age of 50-55

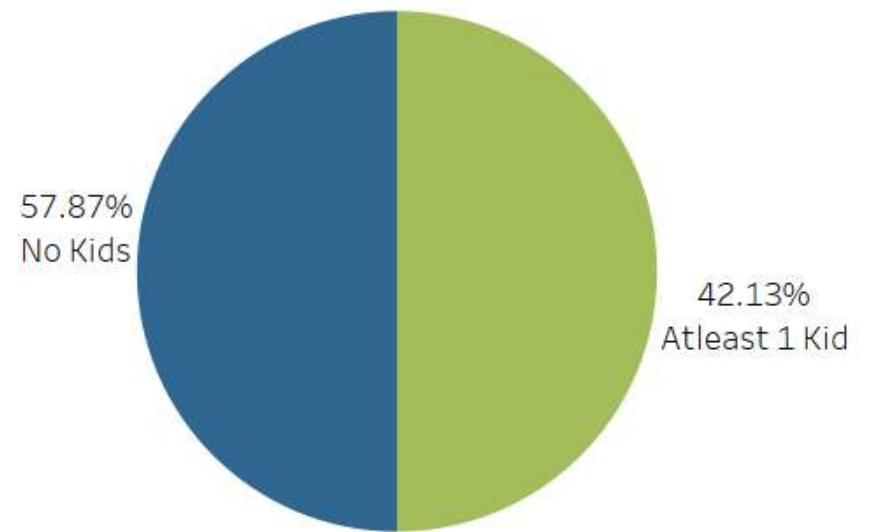


Most customers have income between 40k to 70k per annum

# EXPLORING CUSTOMER CHARACTERISTICS

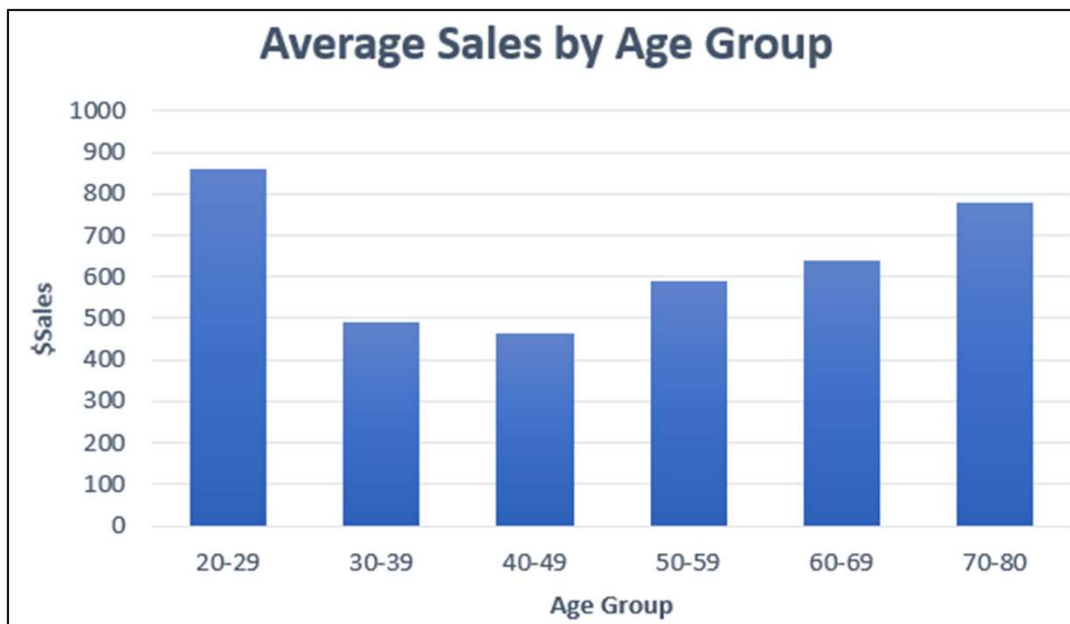


Most of customers are graduated



Majority of customers don't have children

# PURCHASE BEHAVIOR - I



As age increases, there is an initial drop in sales followed by a rise

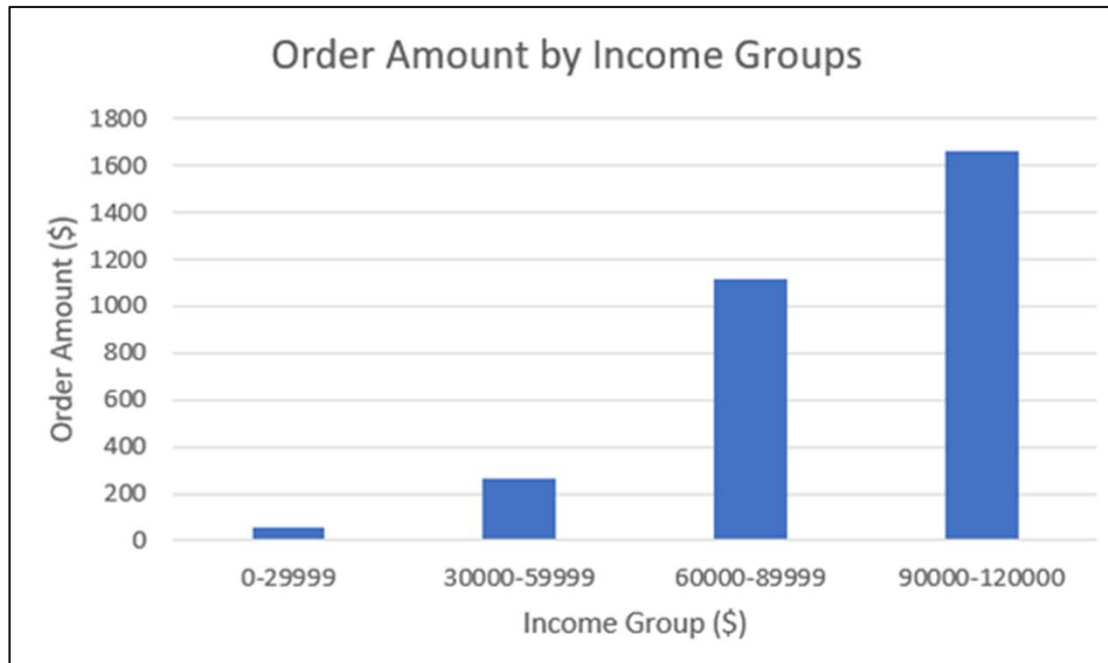
On conducting a hypothesis testing:  
H0: Sales are not impacted by age of customer

H1: Sales are impacted by age of customer

We get a p-value of  $2.48e-08$ , which means we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that sales are impacted by age



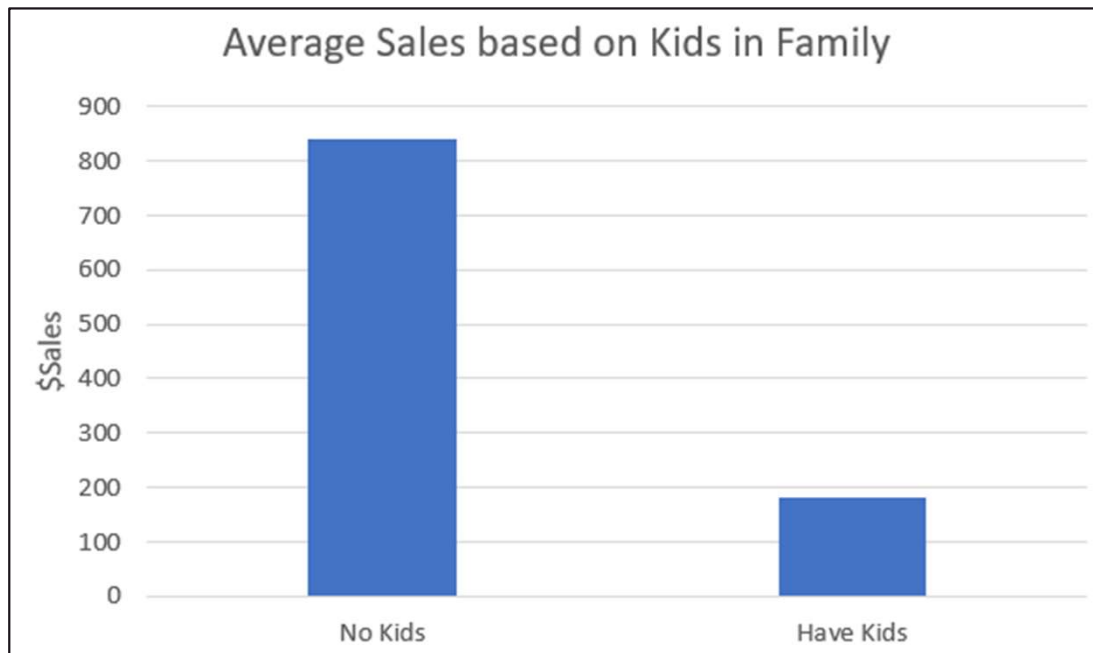
# PURCHASE BEHAVIOR - II



Customers with **higher income** tend to order for more amount

On conducting a hypothesis testing:  
H0: Sales are not impacted by income of customer  
H1: Sales are impacted by income of customer  
We get a p-value  $< 2e-16$ , which means we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that sales are impacted by income

# PURCHASE BEHAVIOR - III



On conducting a hypothesis testing:  
H0: Customers without kids do not spend more than customers with kids  
H1: Customers without kids spend more than customers with kids  
We get a p-value  $< 2e-16$ , which means we have enough statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis and conclude that customer without kids spend more than customers with kids

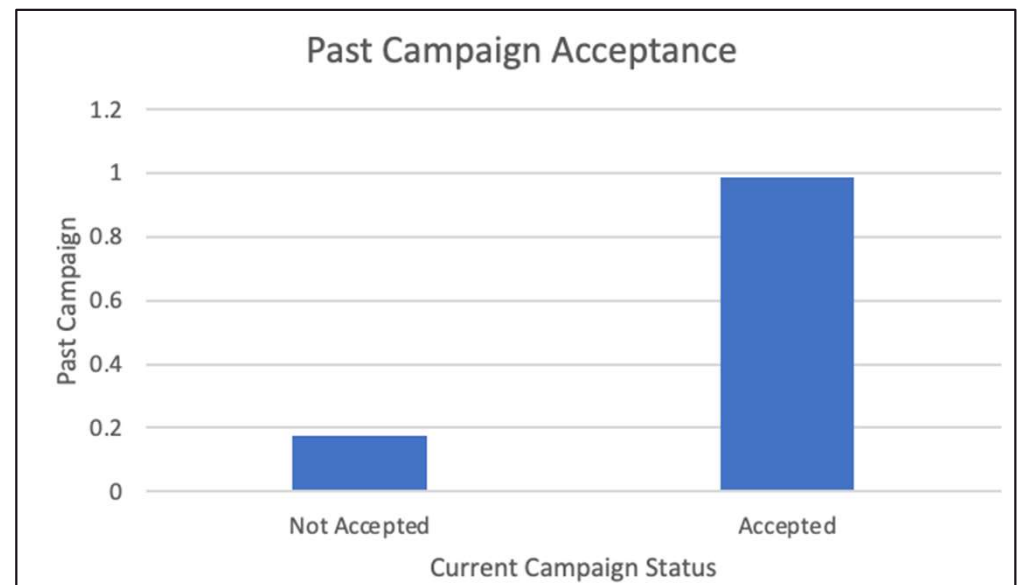
Customers without kids order for **4.7** times the amount as ones with kids

# FACTORS AFFECTING CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVENESS

Identifying factors impacting customers' propensity to accept a campaign:

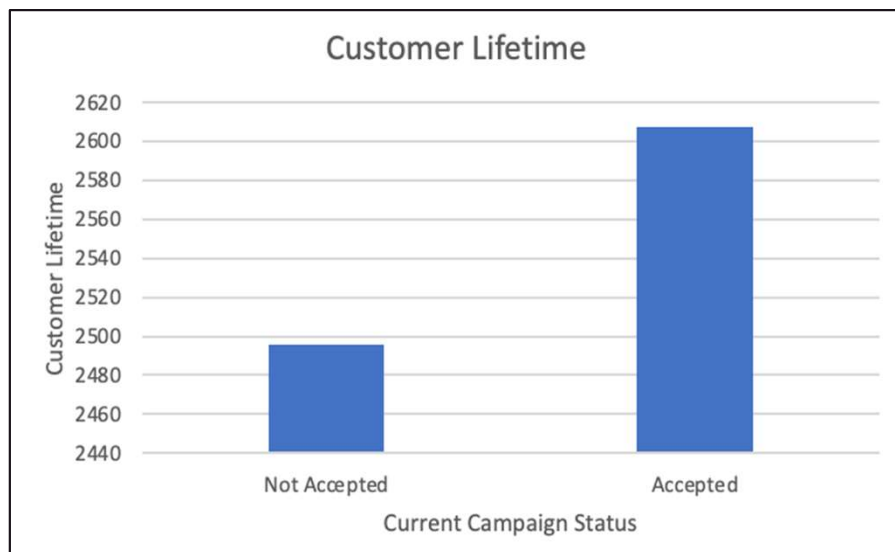
- Model: Random Forest Classifier
- Major Factors Identified: Recency of Purchase, Past campaign acceptance, Customer Lifetime

On average, the customers who accepted campaigns in the past also showed tendency of accepting the current campaign.

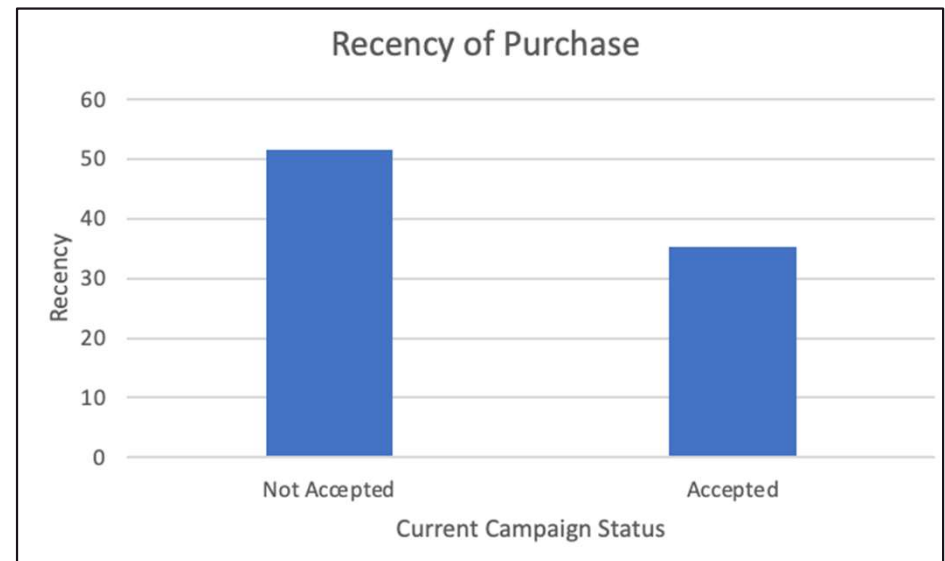




# FACTORS AFFECTING CAMPAIGN EFFECTIVENESS



- Customers who accepted the campaign have higher customer lifetime.



- Campaign acceptance **higher** with customers who have made a more recent purchase.

# CUSTOMER SEGMENTS

4 Customer segments were created using K-means on customer's **Order Recency, Frequency** and **Amount Spent**

Understanding the demographics and purchase behaviors of these segments will help iFood target them better.

Segment	Recency of Orders	Frequency of Orders	Order Amount
A	Recent	Low	Low
B	Recent	High	High
C	Not Recent	High	High
D	Not Recent	Low	Low

# SEGMENT A

Digital David



- Relatively younger
- Relatively Low Income
- Visits website frequently
- Likely married



Order Recency : **Recent**



Order Frequency : **Low**



Customer Spend : **Low**

## Recommendations

- Promote on websites
- Promotions based on minimum spend condition:  
Ex – 15% off for orders above \$100



# SEGMENT B

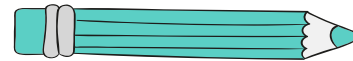
Ideal Iris



- Relatively High Income
- Use Catalogues frequently
- Higher propensity to accept discounts
- Relatively less educated



Order Recency : **Recent**



Order Frequency : **High**



Customer Spend : **High**

## Recommendations

- Send catalogues with discounts via post
- Promotions focussed on Wines (Older customers have a higher spend on wine)

# SEGMENT C

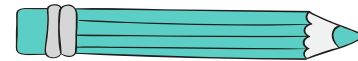
Rich Rose



- Relatively older
- Relatively High Income
- Use Catalogues frequently
- Higher propensity to accept discounts



Order Recency : **Not Recent**



Order Frequency : **High**



Customer Spend : **High**

## Recommendations

- Send catalogues with discounts via post
- Promotions focussed on Wines (Older customers have a higher spend on wine)
- Offer loyalty points to incentivise them to buy often

# SEGMENT D

Non-committer Nick



- Relatively Low Income
- Visits websites frequently
- Less affinity towards promotions



Order Recency : **Not Recent**



Order Frequency : **Low**



Customer Spend : **Low**

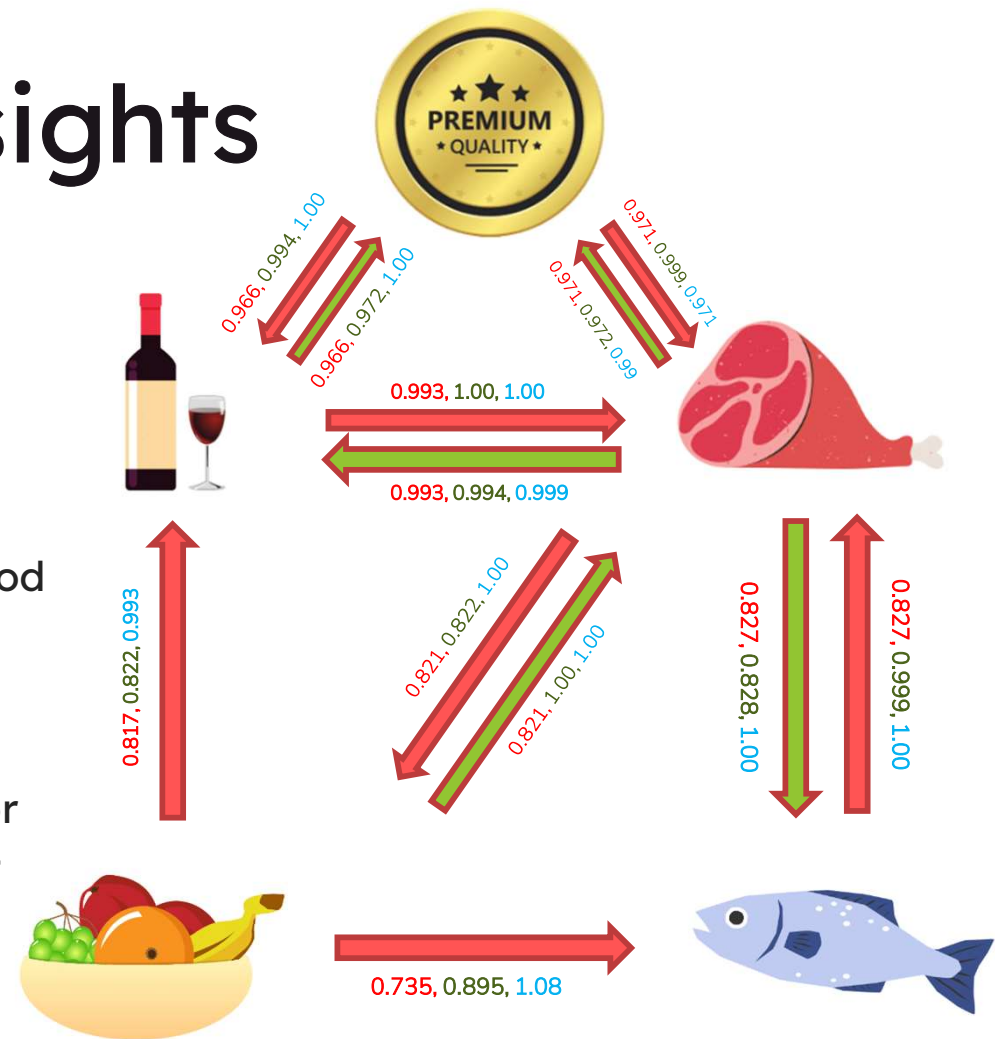
## Recommendations

- Less emphasis on such customers



# Association Rule Insights

- **Support:** This is the measure of the frequency with which a particular item or combination of items appears in transactions.
- **Confidence:** This is the measure of the likelihood that one item will be purchased if another item has already been purchased.
- **Lift:** This is the ratio of the observed support for a combination of items to the expected support if the items were purchased independently.



# Recommendations



In future campaigns, focus on customers with a high customer lifetime, made recent purchases and who have accepted campaigns before

Implement customer segment-based promotions to target these segments effectively

Products of having a high probability of being purchased together should be placed together in stores (or recommended on websites)

