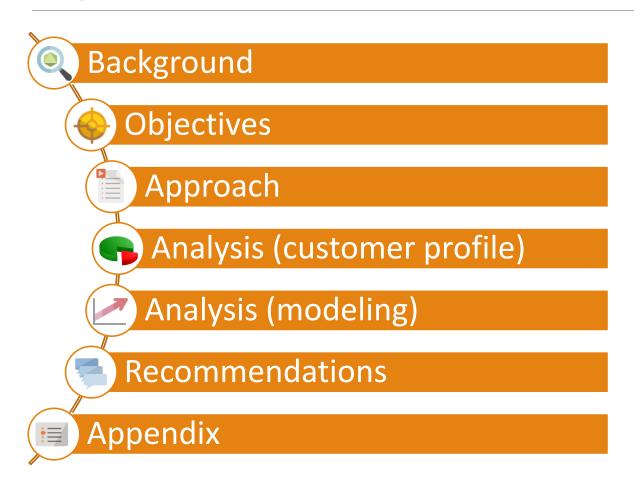
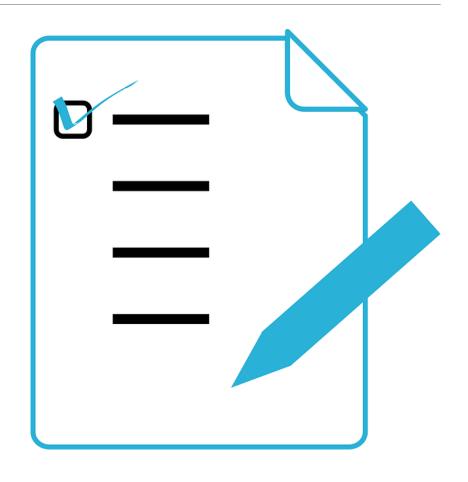
# OFFICE CORP

OFFICE SUPPLY STORE DATA ANALYSIS
UMUT CEMAL YETGIN

## Agenda





### Background

### Campaign



- Initiated telemarketing campaign with 16k customers
- Had sales with around 4k customers during campaign
- Recorded details about each customer that contacted during the campaign

#### **Financials**



- Gross margin on sales: 22%
- Campaign cost: \$45.65 per business contacted
- Transaction cost: \$8.40 per transaction

### Objectives



Profile the customers that were contacted during the campaign

Develop models

to target

customers

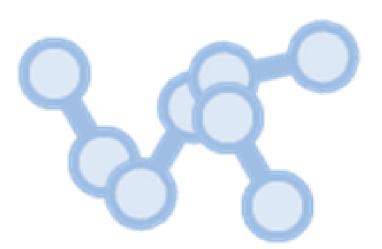
efficiently in

future campaigns

Provide expected
value of the
models with
financial benefits

### Approach

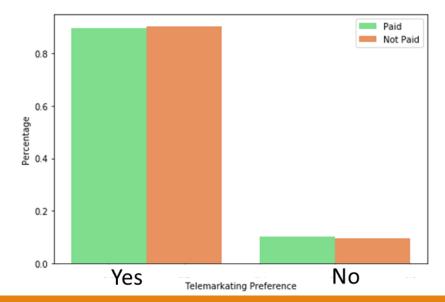
- Retrieved data are cleaned up with respect to the assumptions mentioned in Appendix A
- Customers are profiled with exploratory data analysis (EDA)
- Most important features are picked as predictor variables in models
- Best performing models are selected for classification (purchase probability) and regression (estimated transaction size)
- Profitability is estimated for each customer for future campaigns and illustrated with a lift chart
- Customers are divided into percentiles with respect to estimated benefit and most profitable percentiles are addressed
- Target customers and recommendations on new campaign are shared as a conclusion



### EDA – Communication Preferences

do_not_email	do_not_telemarket	Count
NO	NO	12473
YES	NO	1929
YES	YES	1440
NO	NO	146
NO	YES	112
YES	NO	39
NO	YES	10
YES	YES	10
	NO YES YES NO NO YES NO	NO         NO           YES         NO           YES         YES           NO         NO           NO         YES           YES         NO           NO         YES

- Most of the customers prefer to be communicated through any channel
- If a customer prefers not to be communicated, rejects all communication channels usually
- For specific channel selection, email is the least preferred
- Customers who purchased during the campaign has similar telemarketing preference with the ones that did not purchase during the campaign

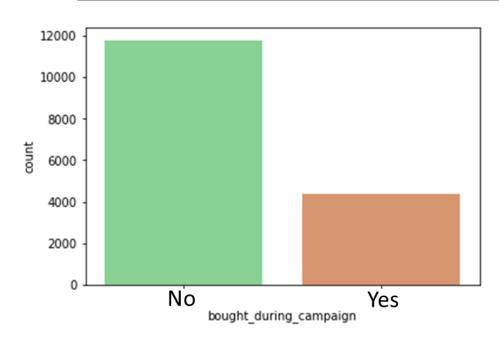


### EDA – Historical Patterns

- Yearly average purchase vs customer age can indicate customer attitude
- New Customers with Intention to Expand Rapidly
- 2. Loyal and Profitable Customers
- 3. Old Customers with Less Profit

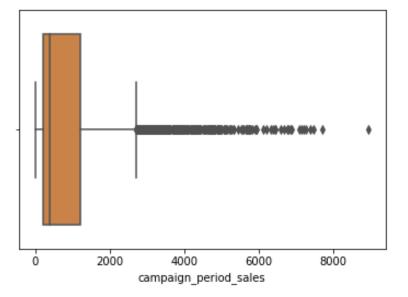


### EDA – Campaign Period Sales



27% of the customer purchased during the campaign



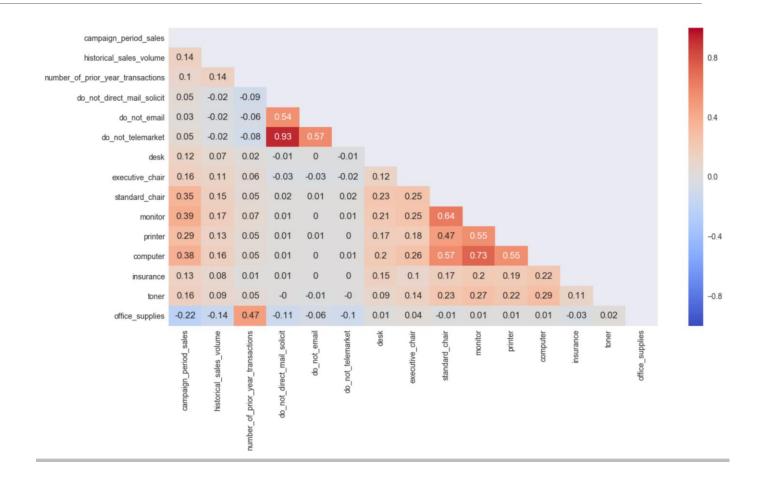


mean	908.3
std	1,146.4
min	6.6
25%	225.8
50%	375.8
75%	1,213.6
max	8,936.9

Some significant volumes, yet sales mostly below \$1,200

### EDA – Correlations

- Customers communication preferences mostly match for each channel
- Computer, printer, monitor and standard chair are purchased together
- These four items have a positive correlation with campaign period sales, too
- Number of prior year transactions are positively correlated with office supplies purchase



## Classification — Predicting Purchase Probability

#### <u>Independent Variables Selected as Input to the Model</u>

- > Years Past since First Transaction (FI = 0.64)
- > Yearly Average Purchase (FI = 0.13)
- Historical Sales Volume(FI = 0.11)
- ➤ Number Of Prior Year Transactions (FI = 0.10)
- ➤ Employee Count (FI = 0.02)

**Buyer Predictions** 92% True Positive False Positive **Non-Buyer Predictions** 34% 66%

■ False Negative

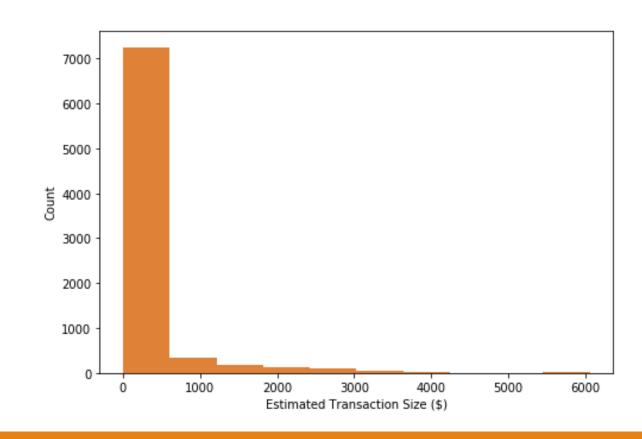
■ True Negative

FI = Feature Importance

## Regression – Predicting Transaction Size

#### Independent Variables Selected as Input to the Model

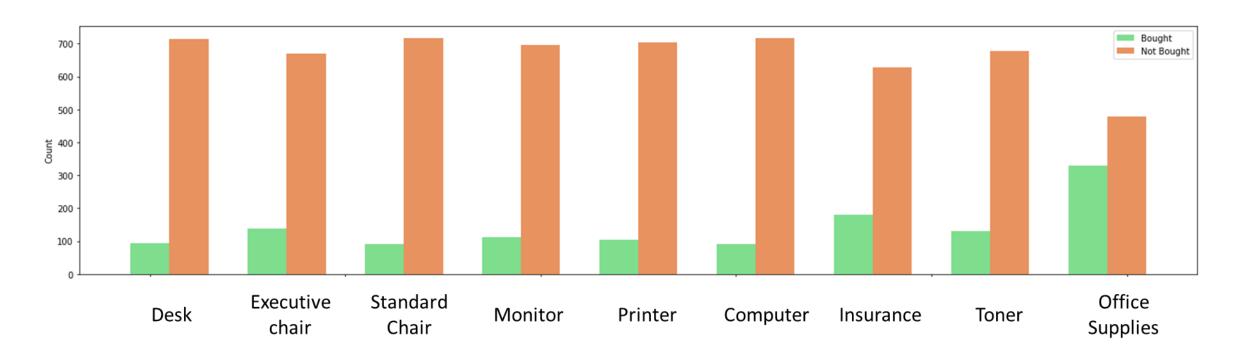
- Historical Sales Volume
- Number Of Prior Year Transactions
- > Standard Chair Purchase
- ➤ Monitor Purchase
- ➤ Office Supplies Purchase
- > Years Since First Transaction
- > Repurchase Method
- > Last Transaction Channel
- Employee Count
- ➤ Language Unknown or Not
- Yearly Average Purchase



## Lift Chart

Decile	Number of Customers	al Profitabilty er Customer	t over verage	Total Profit	% of Profit	ncr Proj Profit k Cust Base(\$K)	Total Proj Profit 100k Cust Base(\$K)	ıml Incr Proj Profit 00k Cust Base(\$K)	nl Total Proj Profit Ok Cust Base(\$K)
1	808	\$ 168.62	\$ 187	\$ 136,242	-93%	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,686	\$ 1,868	\$ 1,686
2	808	\$ (7.30)	\$ 11	\$ (5,895)	4%	\$ 109	\$ (73)	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,613
3	808	\$ (28.09)	\$ (10)	\$ (22,694)	15%	\$ (99)	\$ (281)	\$ 1,877	\$ 1,332
4	808	\$ (40.42)	\$ (22)	\$ (32,657)	22%	\$ (223)	\$ (404)	\$ 1,655	\$ 928
5	807	\$ (44.27)	\$ (26)	\$ (35,723)	24%	\$ (261)	\$ (443)	\$ 1,394	\$ 486
6	808	\$ (45.48)	\$ (27)	\$ (36,747)	25%	\$ (273)	\$ (455)	\$ 1,121	\$ 31
7	808	\$ (45.81)	\$ (28)	\$ (37,018)	25%	\$ (276)	\$ (458)	\$ 844	\$ (427)
8	808	\$ (46.01)	\$ (28)	\$ (37,178)	25%	\$ (278)	\$ (460)	\$ 566	\$ (888)
9	808	\$ (46.20)	\$ (28)	\$ (37,329)	25%	\$ (280)	\$ (462)	\$ 285	\$ (1,350)
10	808	\$ (46.69)	\$ (29)	\$ (37,727)	26%	\$ (285)	\$ (467)	\$ -	\$ (1,816)
Total	8,079	\$ (18.16)	\$ -	\$ (146,726)	100%	\$ -		\$ -	

### Decile Analysis – Purchased Items



Office supplies has significantly higher purchase rate; whereas, insurance, executive chair and toner have slightly higher purchase rate compared to other items

### Recommendations

- Company should target customers in first percentile for the maximum profitability
- Company should proactively offer a pack of computer, printer, monitor and standard chair in case that a customer orders at least one of these items
- Next campaign can focus on office supplies primarily
- There should be new campaigns customized as per the history of the customer:
  - 1. New Customers with Intention to Expand Rapidly: Offer discounts on high volume purchases
  - 2. Loyal and Profitable Customers: Sustain relations
  - 3. Old Customers with Less Profit: Offer renewal packages
- The company should consider continuous engagement of a data science team to further enhance profitability of such campaigns

### Thank You

### Appendix A - Preprocessing

- Payment plan row is dropped from repurchase method since there is only a single entry
- •Below column nan values are included in analysis as 'Unknown'
  - last\_transaction\_channel, number\_of\_employees, language
- •Below column nan values are dropped from the analysis
  - campaign\_period\_sales, historical\_sales\_volume, date\_of\_first\_purchase, number\_of\_prior\_year\_transactions, do\_not\_direct\_mail\_solicit, do\_not\_email, do\_not\_telemarket, repurchase\_method, desk, executive\_chair, standard\_chair, monitor, printer, computer, insurance, toner, office\_supplies
- •YY values are updated as Y with the assumption that they stand for the same meaning
- •Excluded negative campaign sales (product returns) and negative historical sales volume
- Excluded wrong date value (later than today)

## Appendix B – ML Activities

#### Classification - Key Actions

- Data split with 50/50 ratio for training and testing data
- Model performance evaluated with accuracy score (0.86)
- Used Random Forest algorithm with
   Grid Search for the best performance

#### Regression - Key Actions

- Data split with 50/50 ratio for training and testing data
- Model performance evaluated with mean squared error (255k)
- Used Random Forest Regressor algorithm with Recursive Feature Elimination