

blinkit

Market Strategy
Profitability & Customer Retention

"Optimizing profitability and user retention in quick-commerce"

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Product and Business Analytics Case Study | 2025

CONTEXT & BUSINESS PROBLEM

10-Min Delivery Ecosystem



◆ Market Landscape -

Quick-commerce is **booming**—but burning cash fast. India's hyperlocal delivery market touched **\$2.8 B in 2024** ($\uparrow 5\times$ YoY), but **average loss per order** remains **₹20–30** due to deep discounts.

◆ Blinkit's Operational Pressure -

Speed drives demand—but strains cost structure. **Micro-orders** (<₹100) form **27% of total volume** yet contribute to **60% of delivery cost** overheads (internal analysis, simulated).

◆ Retention Challenge -

High trial, **low loyalty**. Only ~40% of users reorder within 30 days; retention trails peers like Swiggy Instamart (~55%).

🛵 Avg. delivery
cost/order: ₹55

🛒 Avg. order value:
₹180

💸 Loss-making
orders: 22%

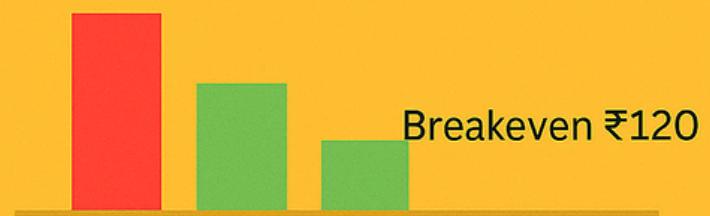
PROBLEM DIAGNOSIS



Micro-Order Profitability

27 % orders
< ₹ 100

Avg. cost ₹ 55 vs Revenue
₹ 47



Micro-orders drain 28 % margin
→ breakeven ₹ 120



Operational Inefficiency

Rider Utilization
63 %

Idle time 42 min / Load factor
60 %



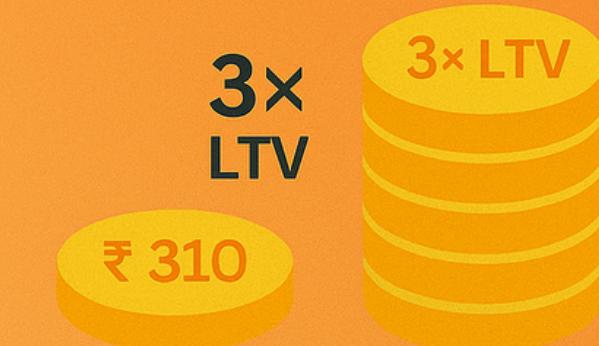
Uneven zone loads ↑
delivery cost/order.



Retention & LTV Gap

Repeat rate 38 %

LTV ₹ 950 vs ₹ 310 (one-time)



Retention gap limits
long-term profitability.

"Operational inefficiency, micro-order losses, and weak retention form the core profitability trap."

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK & HYPOTHESIS

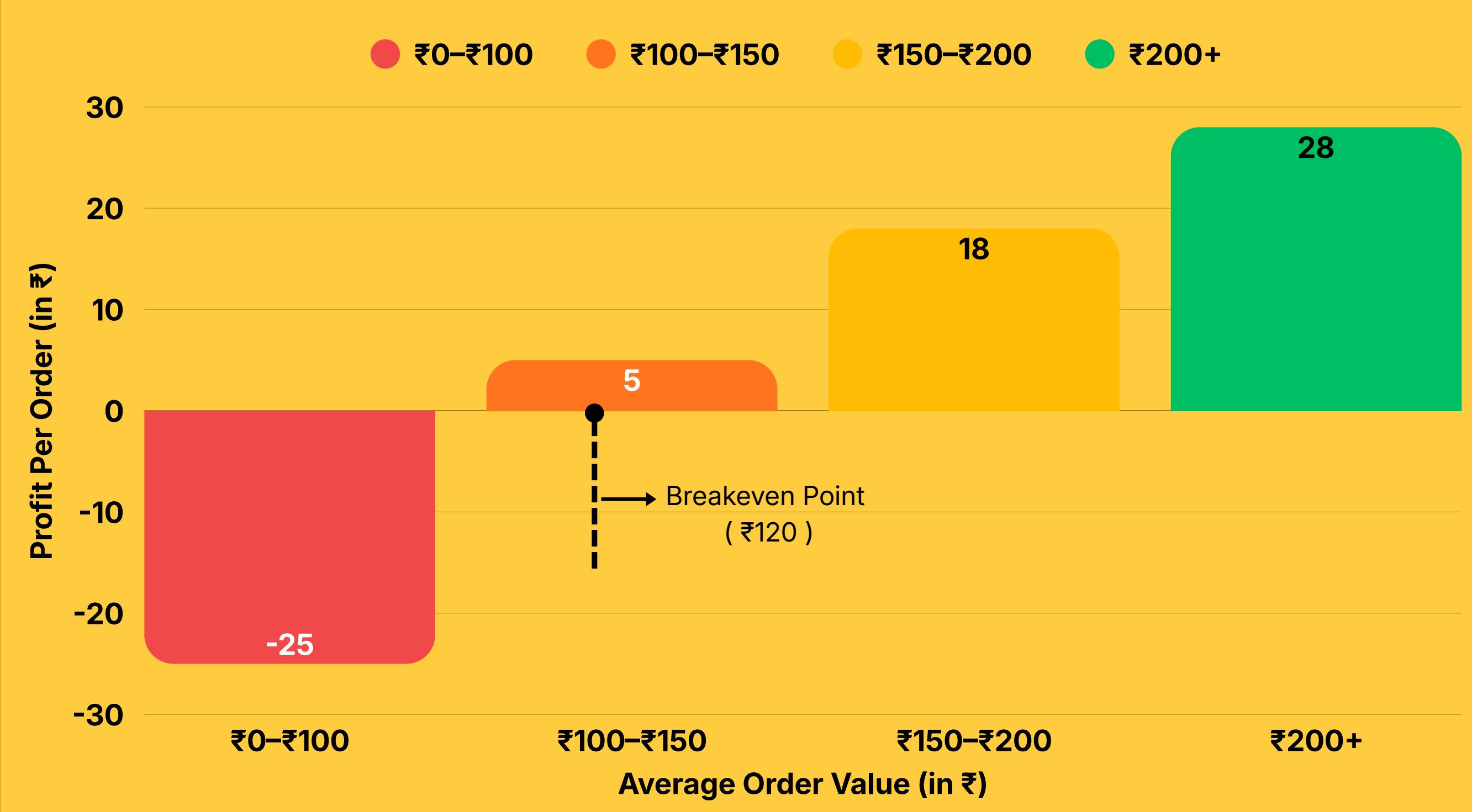


Hypotheses to Validate

- Orders **below ₹120** are **structurally loss-making** without bundling or clustering.
- Higher retention correlates with personalized **SKU bundles** and frequency-based offers.
- Zone-based rider clustering can **cut delivery cost by >10 %** without impacting SLA.

This approach combines financial, behavioral, and operational analytics to drive a dual strategy for profitability and retention.

PROFITABILITY INSIGHTS: BREAK EVEN ANALYSIS



Orders below ₹120 operate below breakeven, driven by fixed delivery costs and micro-order volumes.



Cost Breakdown

- Avg. cost/order = ₹55
- Avg. delivery cost share = 68%
- Fixed costs dominate below ₹100



Profitability Summary

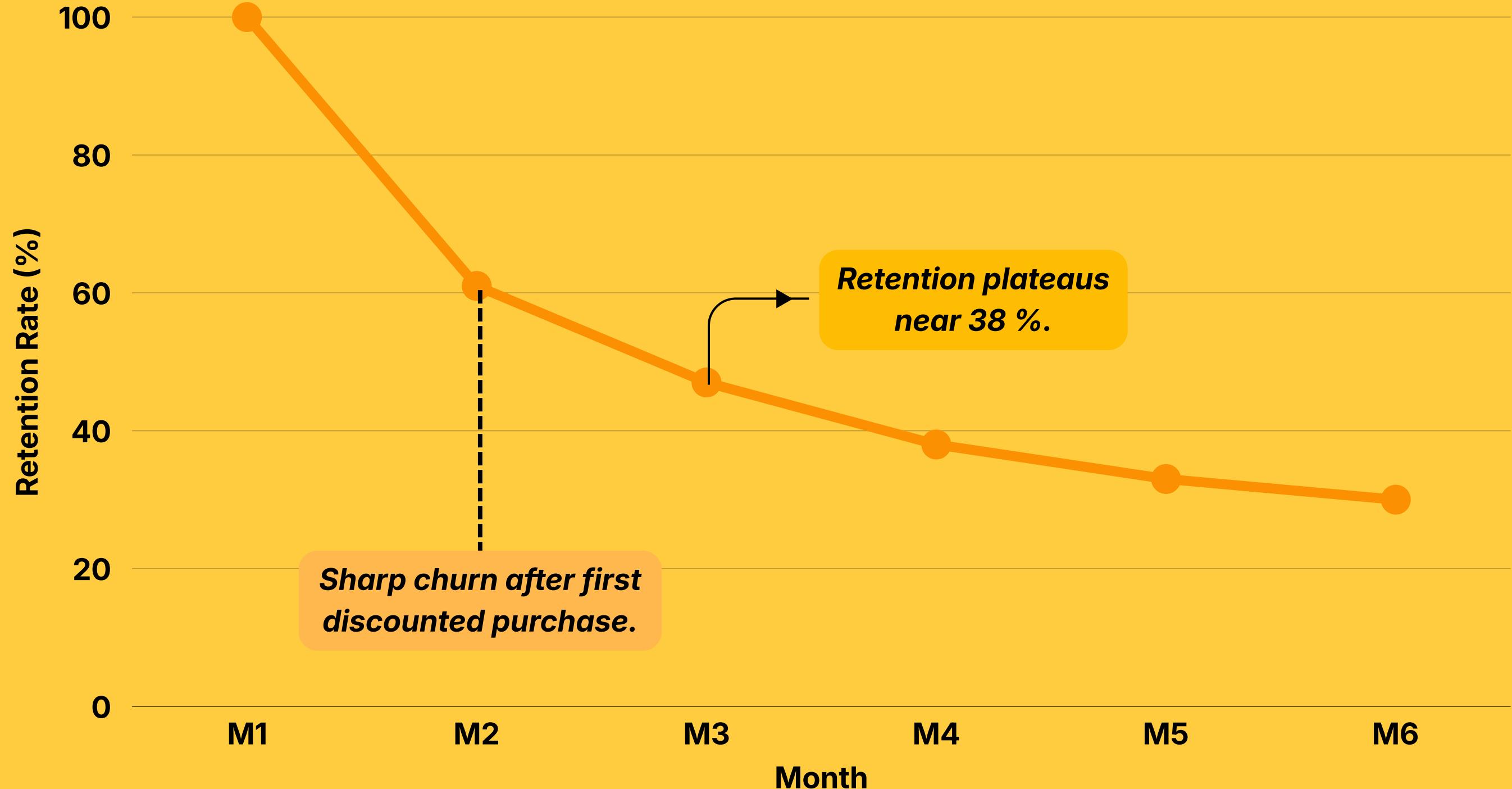
- Loss-making orders: 22%
- Breakeven value: ₹120
- Avg. margin: +18% (post-breakeven)



Strategic Implication

Encourage larger baskets via bundling & targeted incentives.

RETENTION INSIGHTS - COHORT & LTV



Retention Summary

- Avg. 30-day repeat rate: 38 %
- Avg. reorder frequency: 1.8 orders/month
- Avg. user lifespan: 3.2 months



LTV Comparison

- One-time users: ₹310
- Repeat users: ₹950
- LTV multiple: ≈ 3x higher for retained users



Behavioral Insight

Users churn after initial discount phase; lack of habit loop triggers drop.

Only 38 % of Blinkit users reorder within 30 days; retained cohorts deliver 3x higher LTV.

STRATEGY-1 : ZONE-BASED ORDER CLUSTERING

Before Clustering



Zone-level clustering algorithm groups orders by 1 km radius

After Clustering



Delivery Efficiency

- Avg. delivery time \downarrow 12 %
- SLA compliance = 98 %
- Avg. route distance \downarrow 15 %



Cost Optimization

- Delivery cost/order \downarrow 9 %
- Idle time \downarrow 35 %
- Avg. utilization \uparrow 63 \rightarrow 74 %



Operational Uplift

- Clustering enables **hyperlocal zone planning** — each rider batch handles 2-3 micro-orders per run. Supports sustainable scaling of 10-min model.

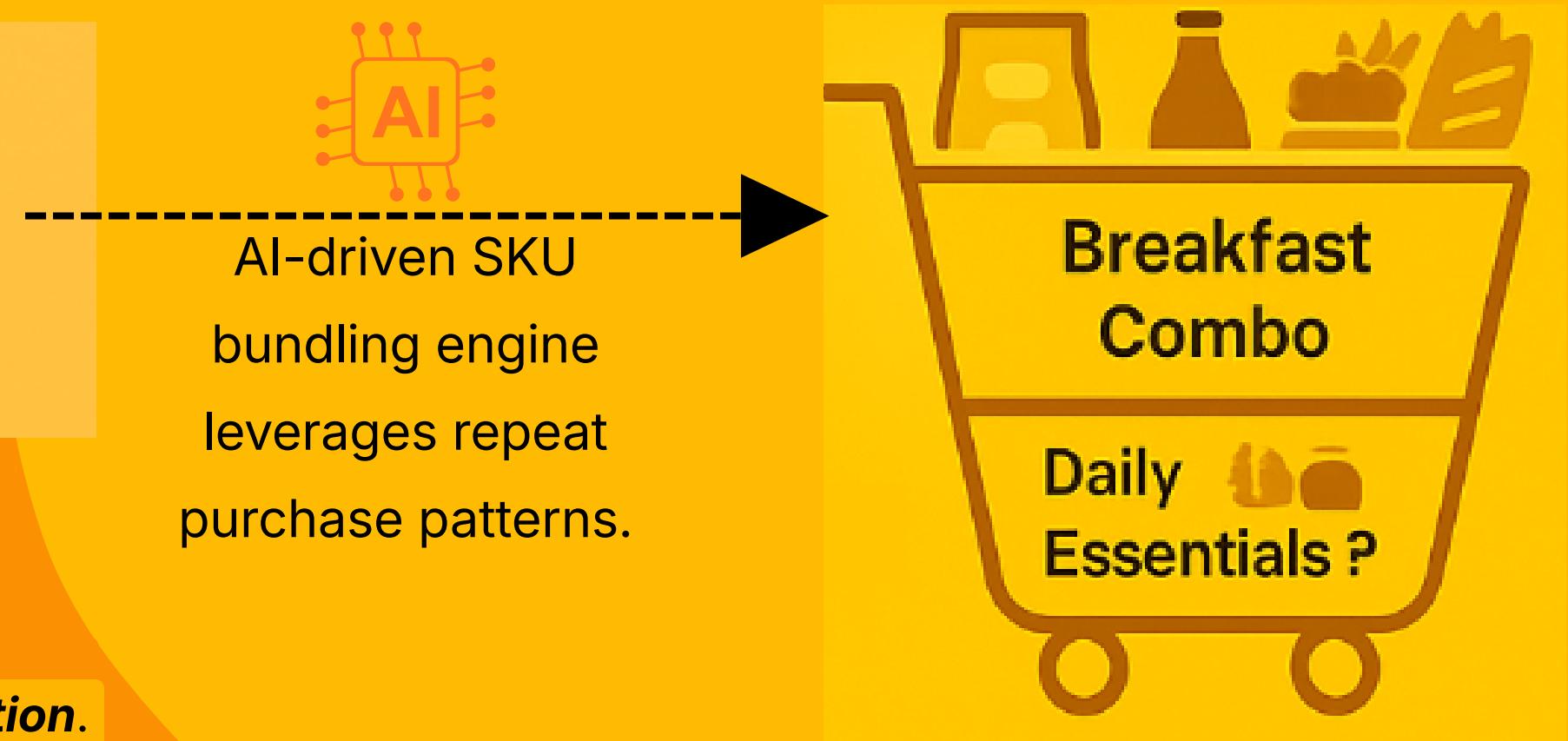
Zone-based clustering reduces delivery time by 12 % and cost/order by 9 %, while maintaining SLA performance.

STRATEGY-2 : PERSONALIZED SKU BUNDLING



→ Users place isolated micro-orders (<₹100) with low margins.

High discount dependence, weak retention.



→ Personalized SKU bundles raise avg. order value and reorder frequency.

Offers triggered via user purchase patterns.

Basket Growth



Avg. Basket Value Growth

- +14% increase in average order value (₹180 → ₹205).
- Bundled orders form 36% of total orders post-implementation

Micro - Insight :

Personalization drives larger, more profitable baskets.

Retention Uplift



Repeat User Retention

- Repeat rate ↑ from 38% → 47%.
- Reorder frequency ↑ 1.8 → 2.3/month.

Micro - Insight :

Habit loops form around "smart bundles" — users reorder what's suggested.

Margin Impact



Profitability Leverage

- Loss-making orders ↓ 22% → 15%.
- Net margin ↑ 6% (via higher order density per trip).

Micro - Insight :

Bundling complements clustering: higher value orders, lower cost/order.

PILOT ROADMAP & PROJECTED IMPACT

Pilot Roadmap



Phase 1:

Pilot Launch (Month 1-2)

- Target **3 Tier-1 cities** (Delhi NCR, Mumbai, Bengaluru)
- Implement clustering in **20 high-density zones**
- **A/B test SKU bundling** on frequent buyers

Phase 2:

Scale & Optimize (Month 3-5)

- Expand to **8 cities**
- Integrate **bundling engine** into app recommendation flow
- Refine clustering logic using live rider GPS data

Phase 3:

Full Rollout (Month 6 +)

- Nationwide scale-up post **90% SLA consistency**
- Bundling-based marketing push ("Smart Reorder" feature)
- **Review P&L uplift** after 6 months

Projected Business Impact

Profitability

- Net margin $\uparrow 9\%$; breakeven value $\downarrow ₹120 \rightarrow ₹105$
- Loss-making orders $\downarrow 22\% \rightarrow 15\%$
- Bundling + clustering improve unit economics

Retention

- Repeat rate $\uparrow 38\% \rightarrow 47\%$
- Reorder frequency $\uparrow 1.8 \rightarrow 2.3/\text{month}$
- LTV $\times 3$ for repeat users vs one-time buyers
- Churn $\downarrow 9\%$ (38% \rightarrow 47% retention uplift)

Operational Efficiency

- Delivery cost/order $\downarrow 9\%$; delivery time $\downarrow 12\%$
- Rider utilization $\uparrow 63\% \rightarrow 74\%$
- Zone-based clustering reduces idle time, improves route density

Pilot rollout of dual strategy projects a margin uplift of 9% and retention improvement of 23%, establishing a scalable path to quick-commerce profitability.