

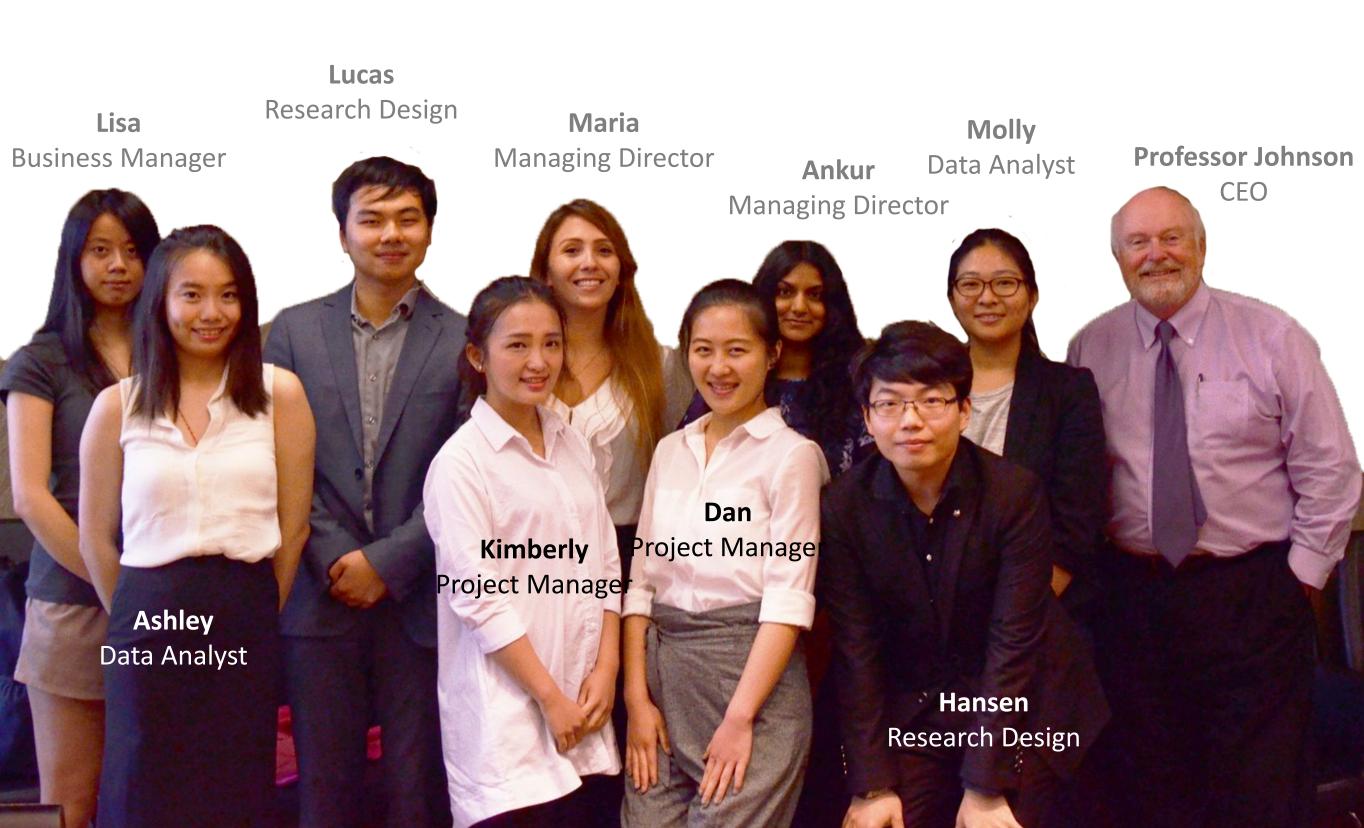
Data AnalysisLoyal/Engaged clients







Meet the Team





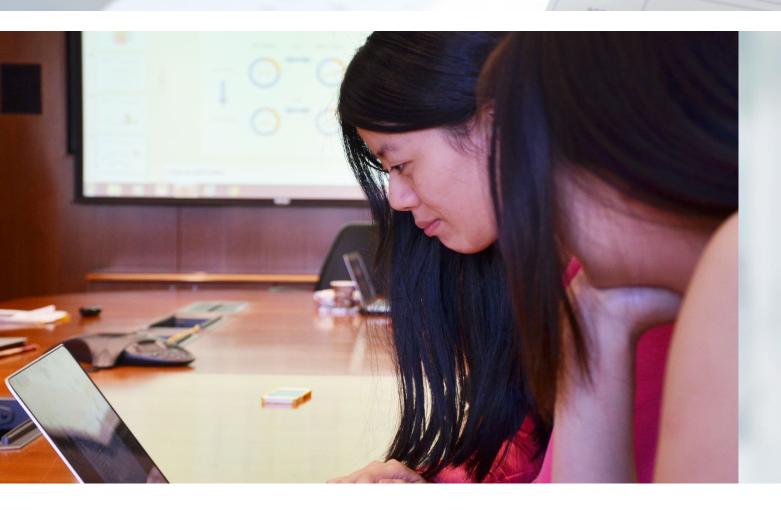
Agenda



- Loyalty Metrics (10 minutes)
- Loyalty Model (10 minutes)
- Engagement Funnel (10 minutes)
- Conclusion and Recommendations (5 minutes)
- Questions & Answers (20 minutes)







MAIN OBJECTIVE

Discovering insights and methods that enable QWASI to provide value to its clients



Loyalty Metrics

Identifying variables that have the most significant effect on customer loyalty



Loyalty Model

Developing a predictive model to determine loyalty



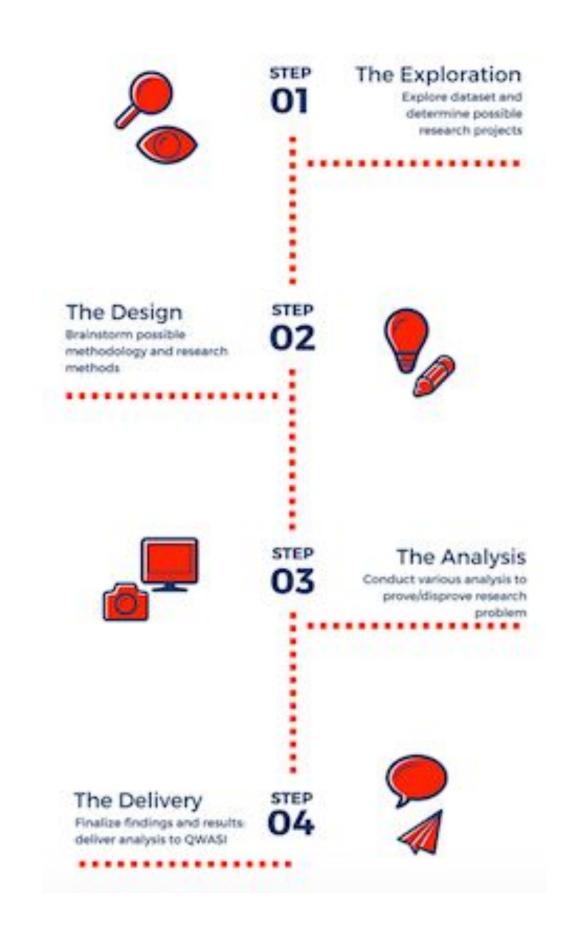
Engagement

Providing a metric that visualizes customer journey



Design Process

An overview of the process







LOYALTY METRICS

Analyzing key metrics to determine effect on loyalty

- H1 The frequency of events between client and customer is positively related to loyalty
- H2 The recency of events between client and customer is positively related to loyalty
- H3 The purchase amount (or points) made by the customer is positively related to loyalty
- H4 The frequency with which a customer receives a campaign is positively related to loyalty



Meaning of Loyalty



Loyalty has different meaning to different companies







Revenue

Loyalty Program

Others:
Duration,
Engagement



RFM Model



Analyzing customer value



Recency



Frequency



Monetary

How recently a customer has purchased

How often the customer purchases

How much the customer spends

SUBSTITUTES

E: Engagement

D: Duration

: Interaction



Value of RFM



Customizing communication to enhance customer experience and loyalty







Target



Foster Relationship

Budget Savings



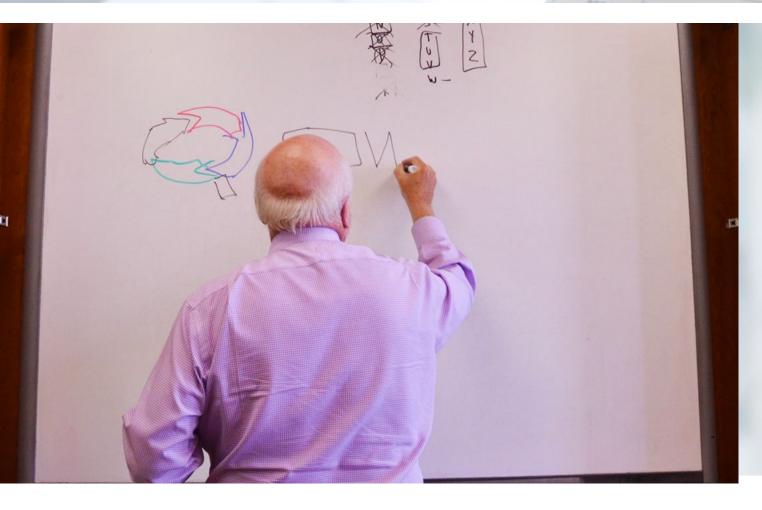


Marketing



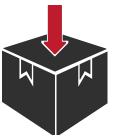






Methodology

Determining the variables that effect loyalty



Aggregate annual customer purchase behavior (RFM) and SMS triggers' frequency



Standardize purchase recency, frequency and monetary with Z score and exclude outliers

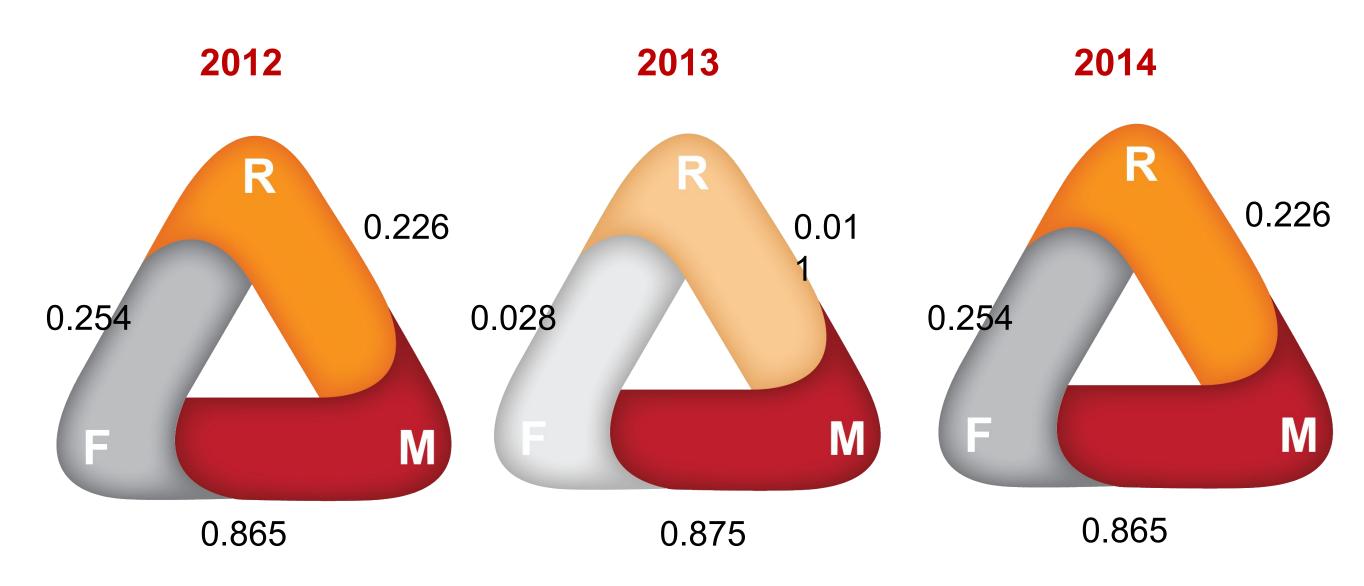


Use **SPSS** correlation to prove the relation among RFM variables and triggers

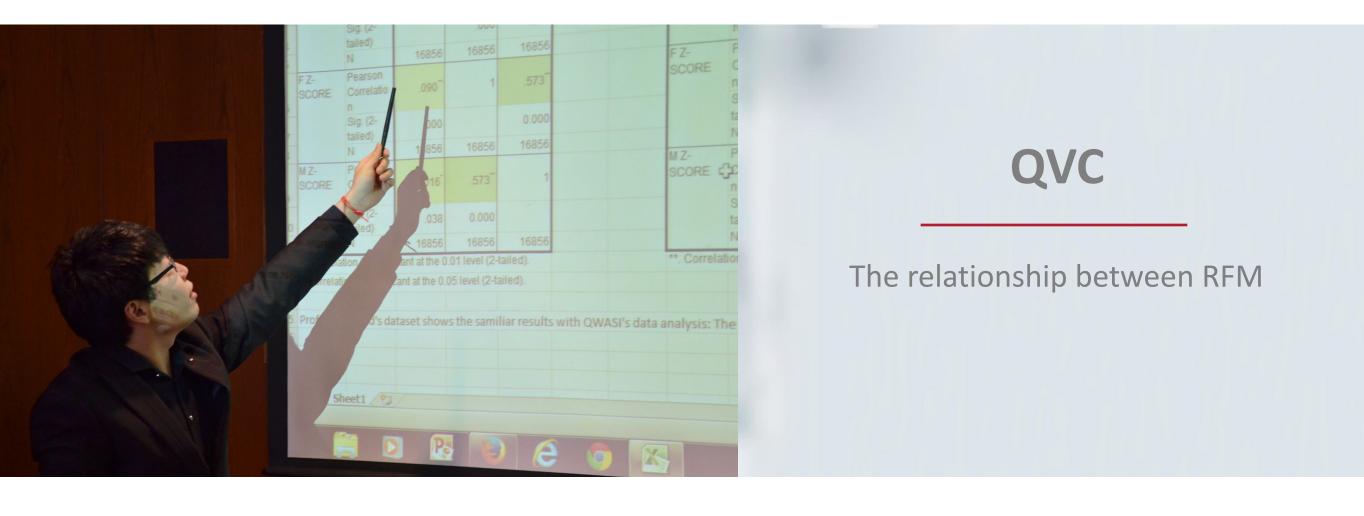




QVC: RFM Correlation Relationship



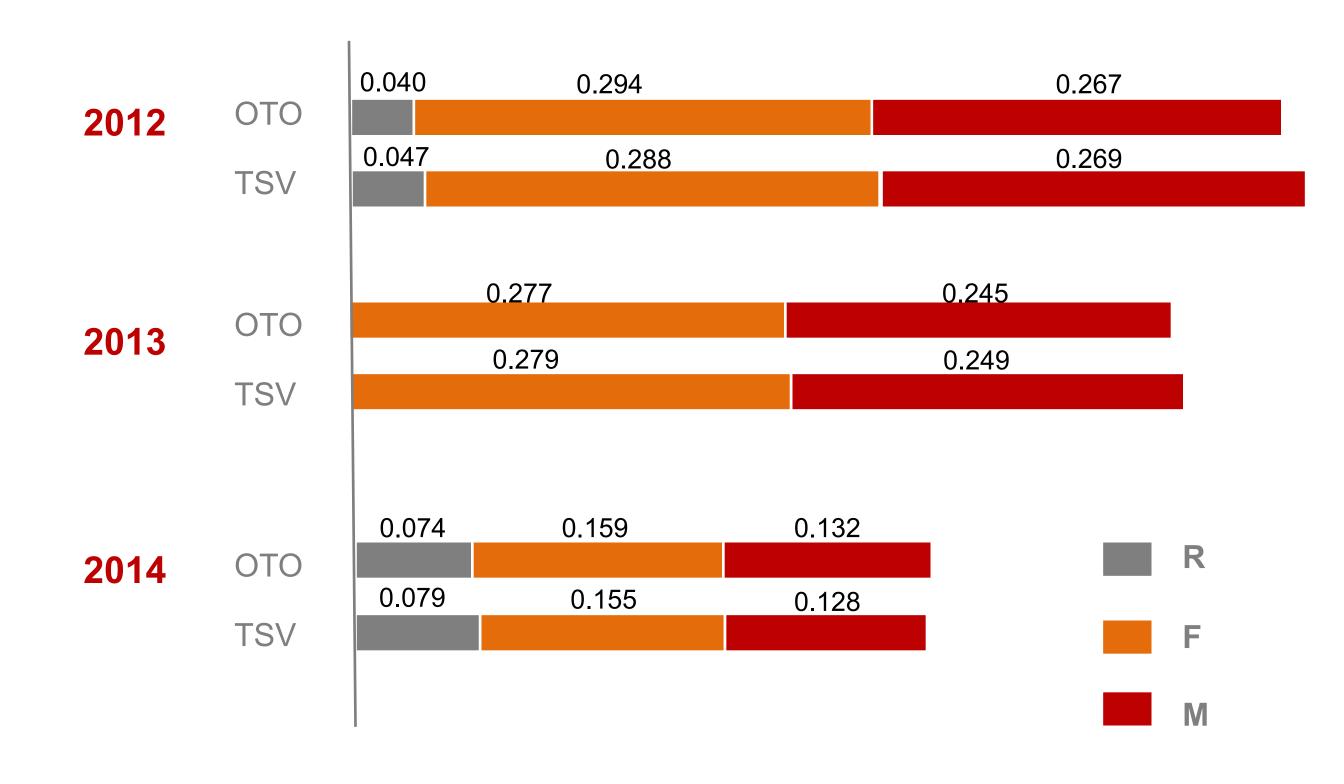




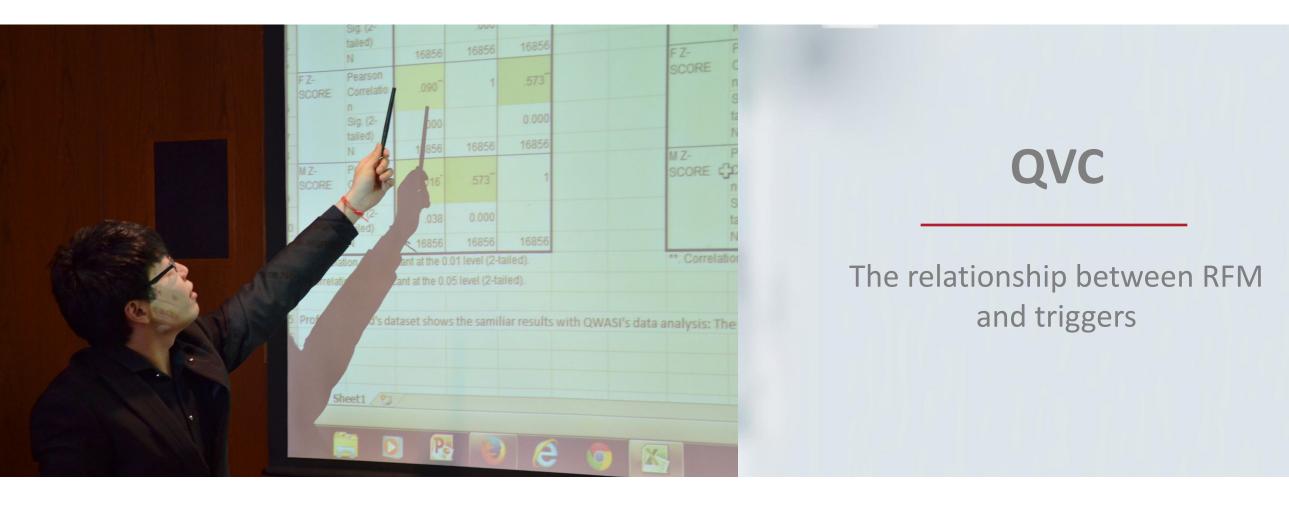
- R has a similar relation level with F and M
- F and M have a stronger relation
- The correlation among these three are positive



QVC: Relationship between RFM and Triggers

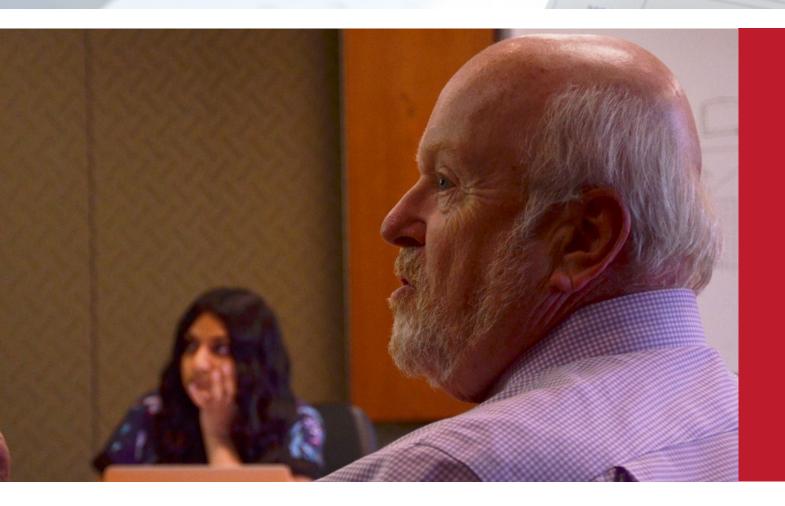






- In 2014, the triggers were not as strong as they used to be
- The relationship level is not outstanding. This means that text messages doesn't represent a high performance as in 2012





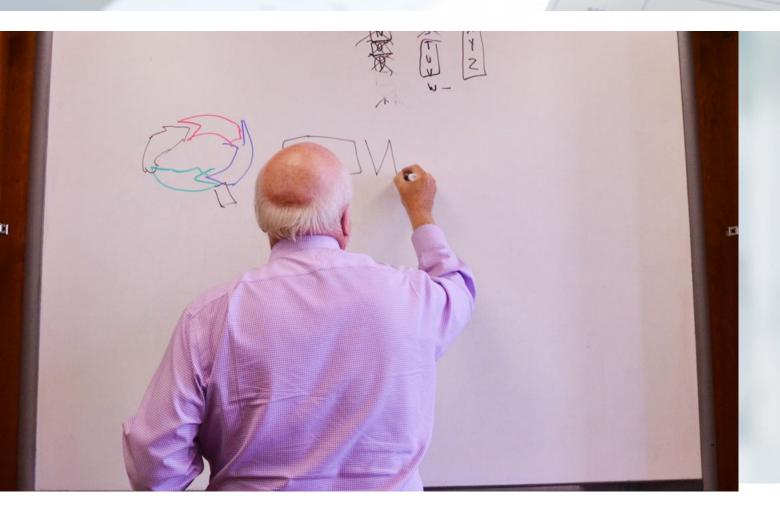
LOYALTY MODEL

Providing a model that determines customer loyalty

When adjusted for key variables such as campaign frequency, seasonality, recency and others there is a predictive model to determine loyalty

★ The predictive model will be based on the findings from the loyalty metric analysis





Methodology

Determining the loyalty model



RFM Model to **classify** customer behavior



K-Means to narrow down to **8 purchase** behavior groups



Run analysis on another dataset to test loyalty score



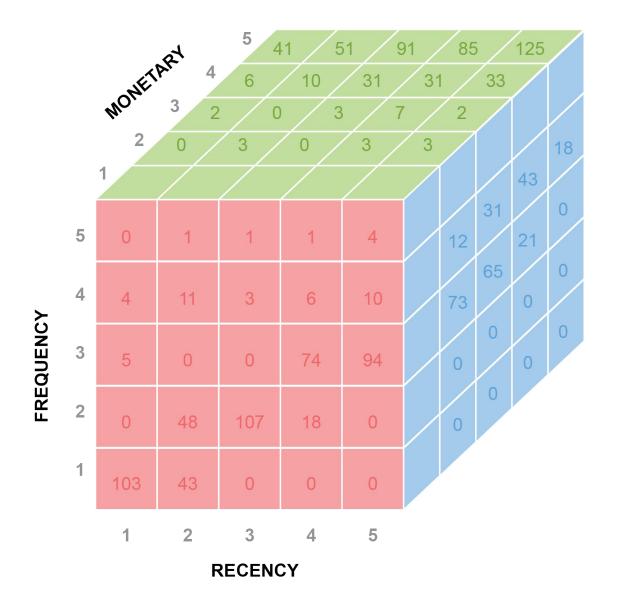
Use group change comparison in different years to test trigger performance

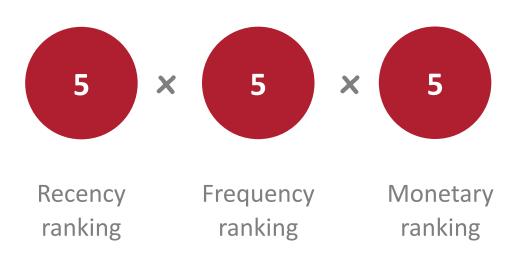


Cluster Combinations



Possible clustering based on 5-point RFM scale





125 segment combinations



Cluster Groups



8 possible groups by recency, frequency and monetary



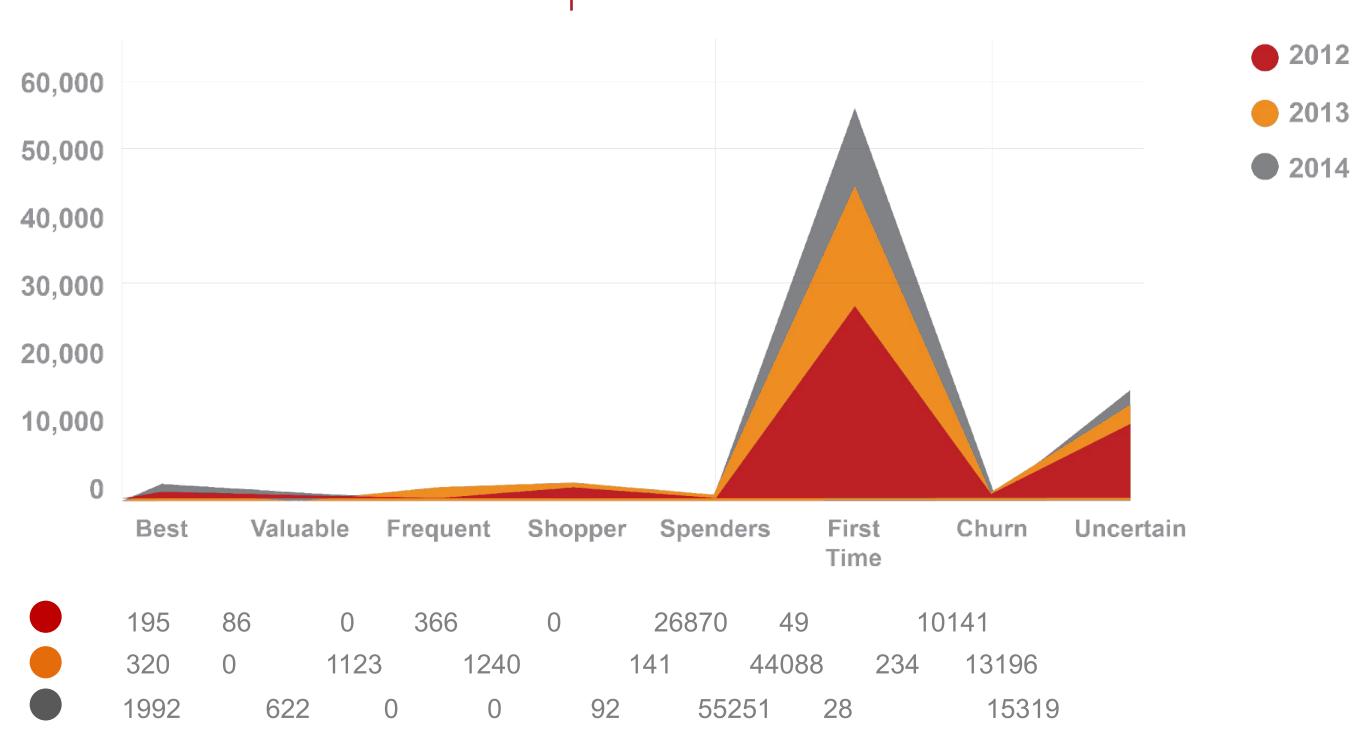




QVC Customer Clusters



QVC's first time customers outweighs all other groups

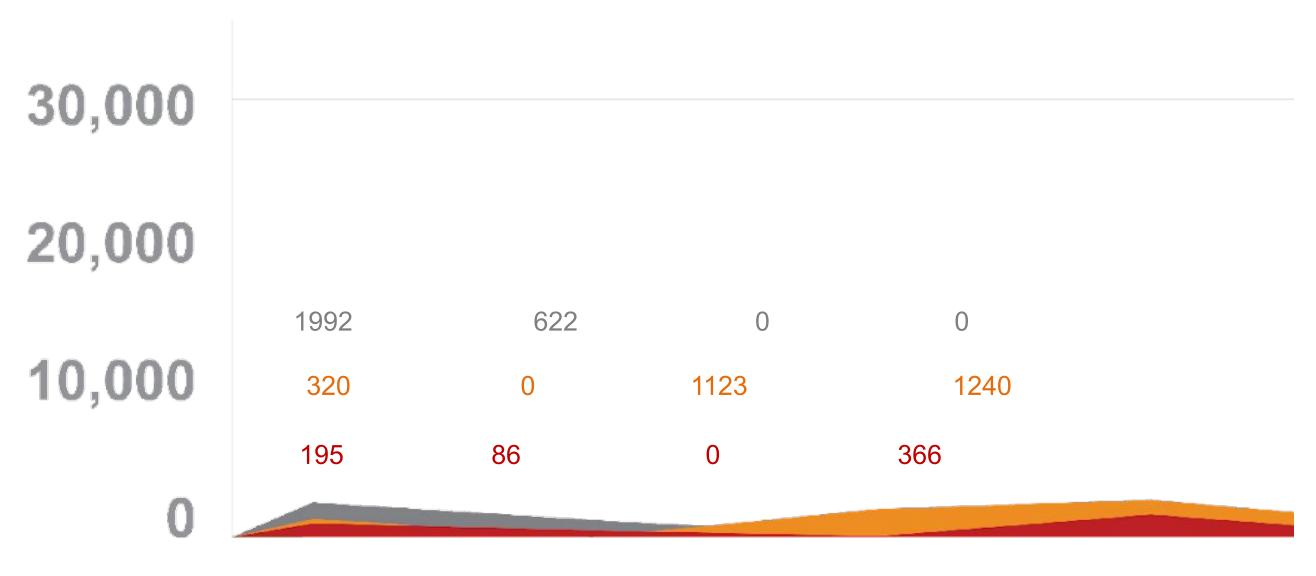




QVC Customer Clusters



A deeper look into the top customers for QVC



Best

Valuable

Frequent

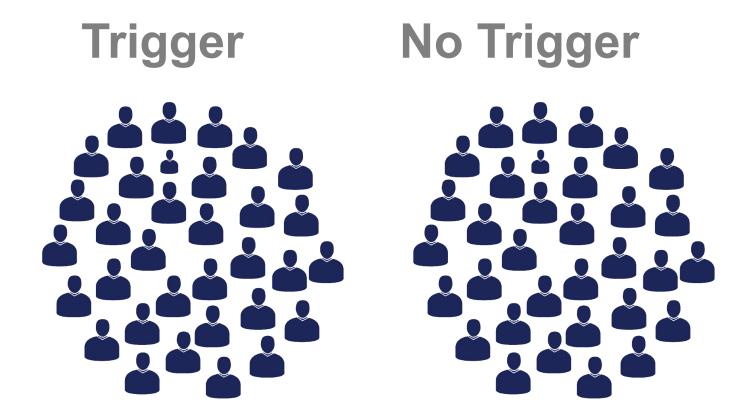
Shopper



Triggers Impact on "Uncertain" Customers



With trigger, uncertain customers become more valuable customers in the next year

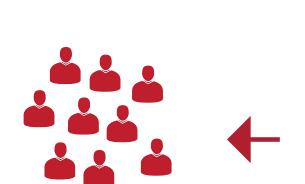




Triggers Impact on "Uncertain" Customers

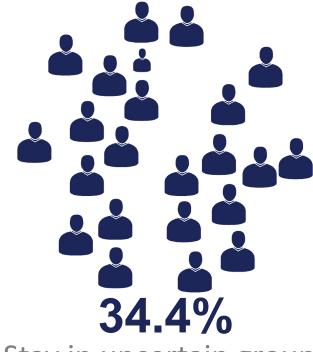


With trigger, uncertain customers become more valuable customers in the next year



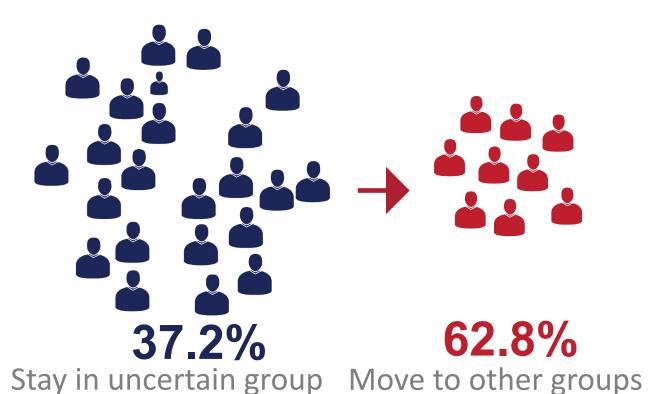
65.6%Move to other groups

Trigger

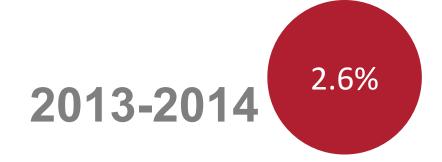


Stay in uncertain group

No Trigger





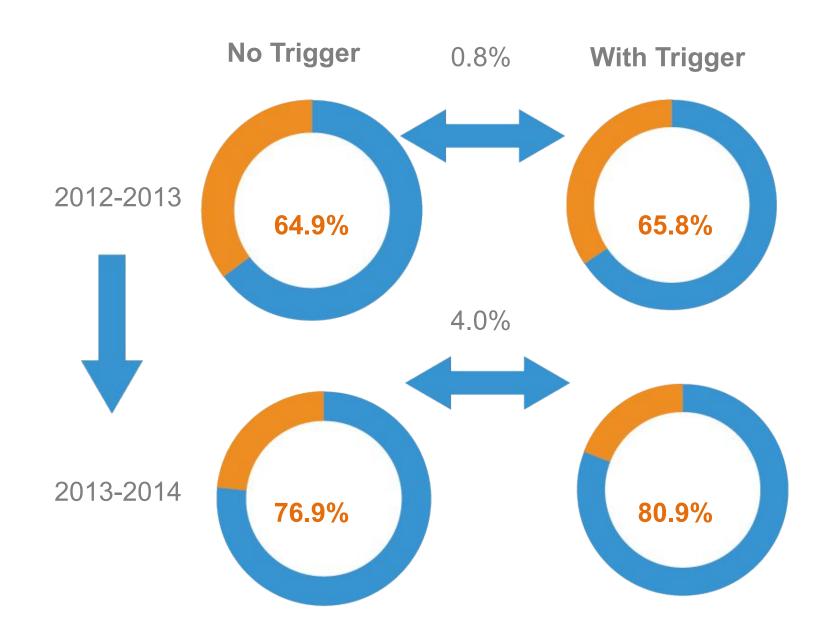




Triggers Impact on "First Time" Customers



With Trigger, first time customers will still be first time customer in the next year, which means the trigger has no significant impact on first time customers



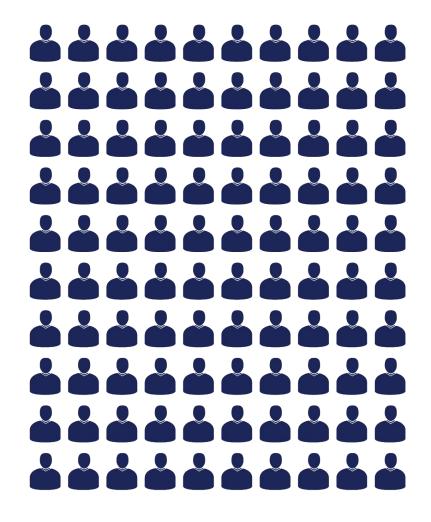
- Move to another group from First Time
- Remain in the First Time group

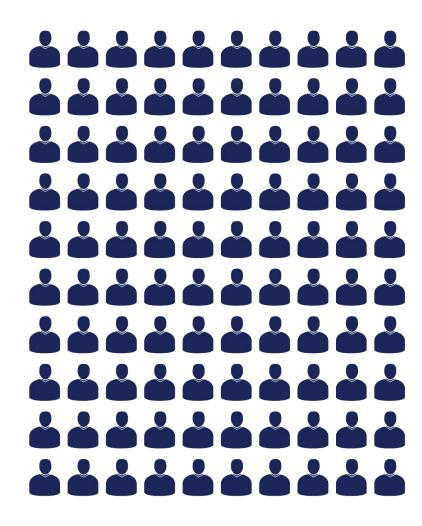




With Trigger, those customers that return will become more valuable the next year

Customers from 2012 will become high-value customer in 2013:







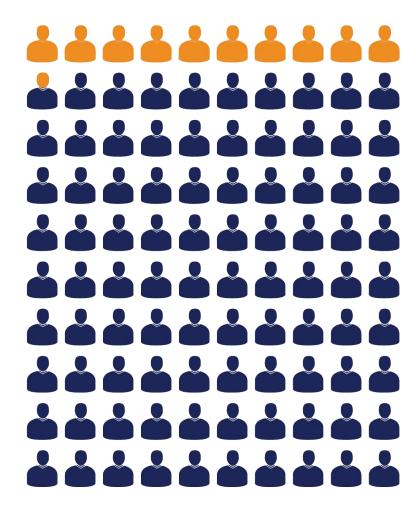


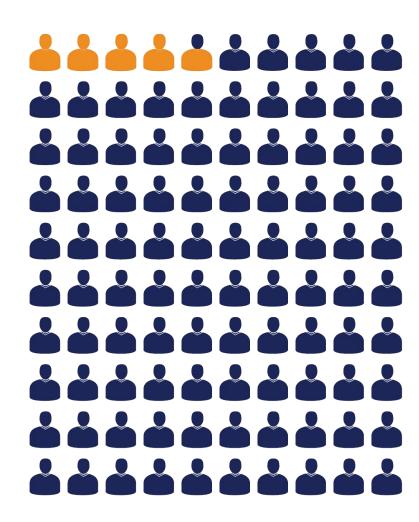
With Trigger, those customers that return will become more valuable the next year

With: 10.5%

Without: 4.6%

Customers from 2012 will become high-value customer in 2013:



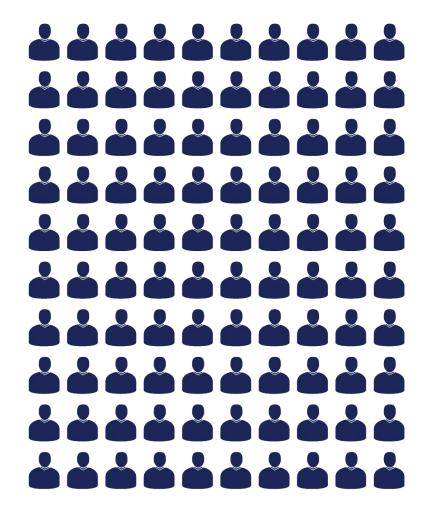


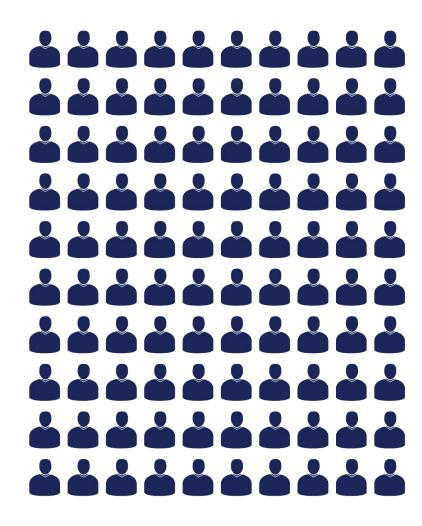




With Trigger, those customers that return will become more valuable the next year

Customers from 2013 will become high-value customer in 2014:







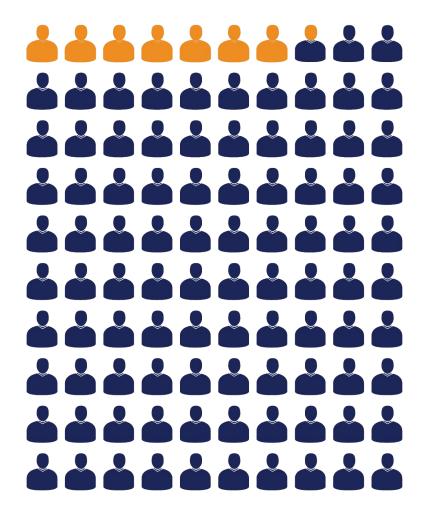


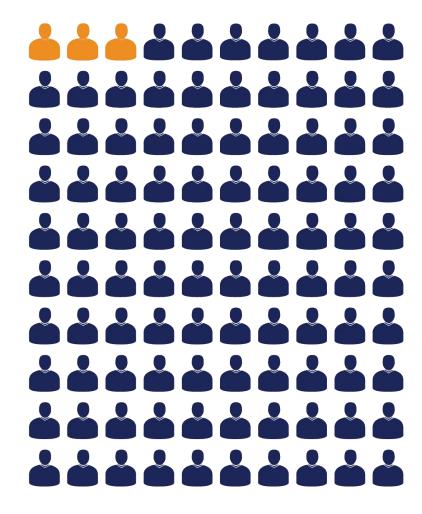
With Trigger, those customers that return will become more valuable the next year

With: 7.4%

Without: 3.1%

Customers from 2013 will become high-value customer in 2014:









Quantifying Loyalty



Weight RFM to determine loyalty score

Combination	Recency	Frequency	Monetary
C1	10%	20%	70%
C2	10%	30%	60%
C3	10%	40%	50%
C4	20%	30%	50%

Classify into 5 equal group(20%) by loyalty score

Classify customer into 3 equal group (33.33%) by Monetary





Weighted RFM Model



Quantitative Loyalty Score validated by using two retail data sets

	Combination 1	Combination 2	Combination 3	Combination 4
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RETAILER

QVC

2010-2011	8.306%	8.573%	8.727%	8.603%
2011-2012	5.733%	5.737%	5.793%	5.792%
2012-2013	54.32%	54.97%	55.62%	55.89%
2013-2014	69.28%	70.17%	70.91%	67.30%

Combination	Recency	Frequency	Monetary
C3	10%	40%	50%
C4	20%	30%	50%





ENGAGEMENT FUNNEL

Providing a visualization of customer journey

H1 There is a way to visualize customer journey to further understand customer behavior in the various engagement stages





Methodology

Determining the engagement funnel

1 %

Explore dataset and customers' event lists

2



Select appropriate
variables which can
stand for customer
engagement

3 ⊙ ⊙

Organize a logical variable order to show customer engagement

4



Develop and design funnel dashboard



Value of Engagement Funnel



Providing customer journey will enhance how a client communicates with its customers







VISUALIZATION
Visual of customer
journey

LOGICAL

Customers in lower position have higher value

MARKETING

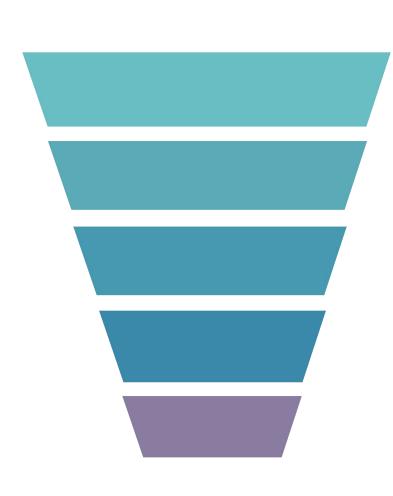
Easy to see problem areas



Engagement Funnel Design



Visualizing a customer's journey from app download to heavy usage



When customer download the app and use it for the first time

Customer who enable the push notification

Count (<=2*Time period = Light users)

Count ((2<=5)*Time period = Medium users)

Count (>5*Time period = Heavy users)

Device_Register (First Time)

Push_Register (First Time)

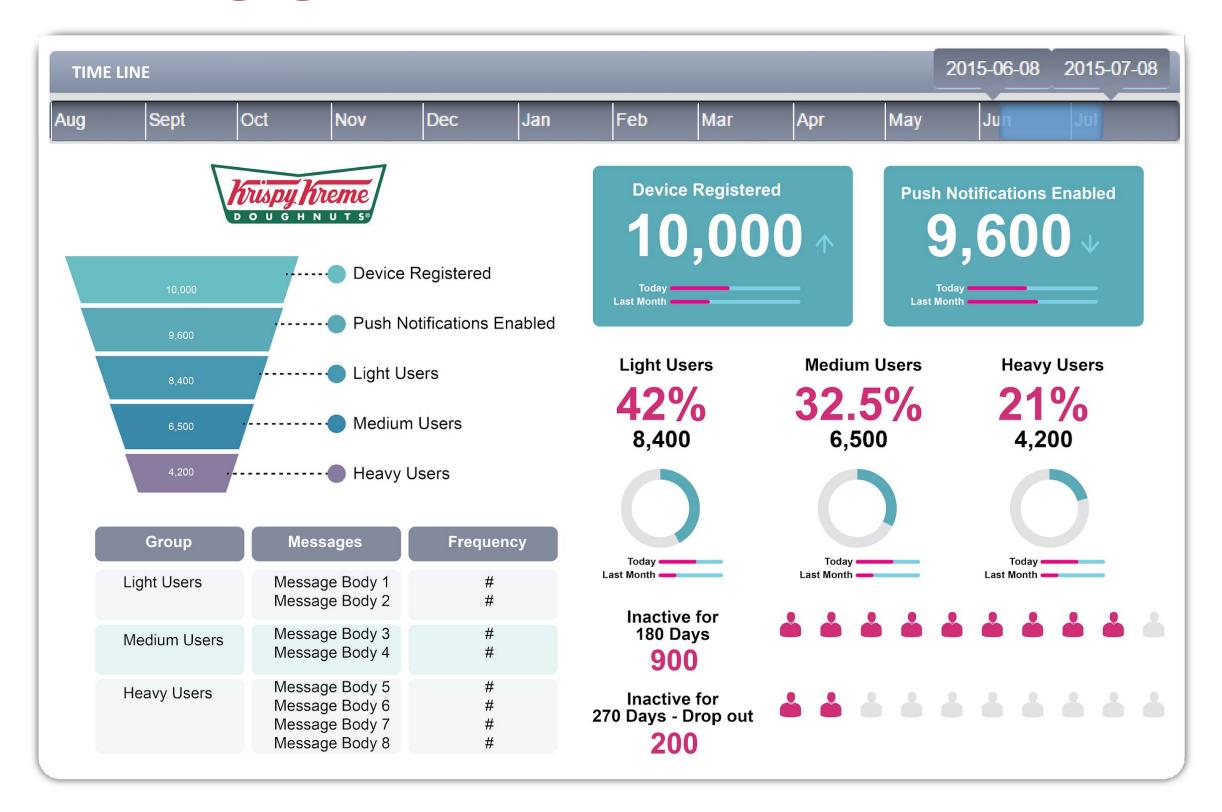
Application_State (Open and Foreground)

Application_State (Open and Foreground)

Application_State (Open and Foreground)



Engagement Funnel Dashboard







RECOMMENDATIONS

Providing key loyalty metrics to clients

10-40-50

Provide the 10/40/50 RFM loyalty model to retail clients to help marketers gauge different customer segments and predict future behavior

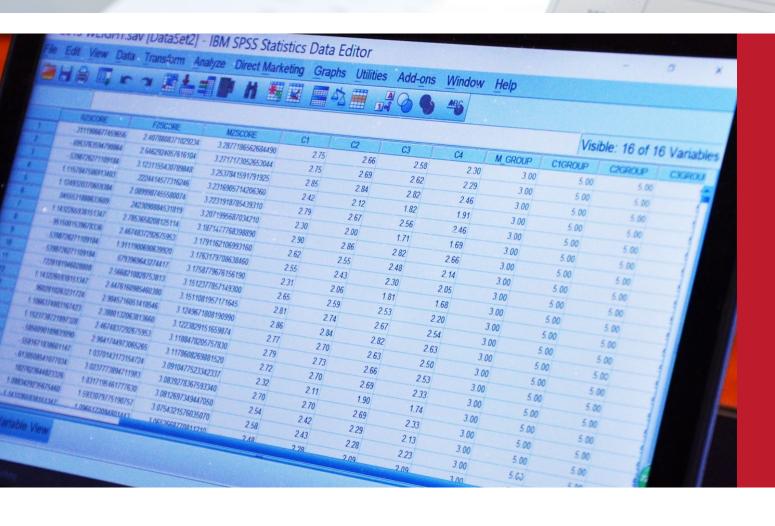


Define
engagement/triggers
impact on loyalty through
behavior change



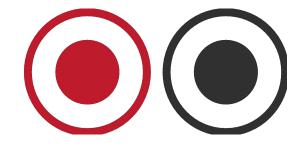
Engagement funnel will provide value to client's to determine weaknesses in moving customer groups to profitability





LIMITATIONS

Limitations of analysis and findings



Limitation using two datasets: QVC and Retail Company X



Loyalty exploration based only on revenue







RECOMMENDATIONS

Providing key loyalty metrics to clients

10-40-50

Provide the 10/40/50 RFM loyalty model to retail clients to help marketers gauge different customer segments



Define
engagement/triggers
impact on loyalty through
behavior change



Engagement funnel will provide value to client's to determine weaknesses in moving customer groups to profitability



Relationship between RFM

C	correlations be	etween RFM	Zscore in 201	2
		R-Z SCORE	F-Z SCORE	M-Z SCORE
R-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	1	.254**	.226**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000
	N	37707	37707	37707
F-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	.254**	1	.865**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000
	N	37707	37707	37707
M-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	.226**	.865**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	
	N	37707	37707	37707
**. Correlatio	n is significar	it at the 0.01 l	level (2-tailed).

Correlations between RFM Zscore in 2013					
		R-Z SCORE	F-Z SCORE	M-Z SCORE	
R-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	1	.028**	.011**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.006	
	N	60342	60342	60342	
F-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	.028**	1	.875**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		0.000	
	N	60342	60342	60342	
M-Z SCORE	Pearson Correlation	.011**	.875 ^{**}	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006	0.000		
	N	60342	60342	60342	
**. Correlation	is significant at	the 0.01 level (2	2-tailed).		

	Correlations between RFM Zscore in 2014						
		ZR	ZF	ZM			
ZR	Pearson Correlation	1	.306**	.273**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000			
	N	72504	72504	72504			
ZF	Pearson Correlation	.306**	1	.893**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000			
	N	72504	72504	72504			
ZM	Pearson Correlation	.273**	.893**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000				
	N	72504	72504	72504			
**. Correlation	is significant a	at the 0.01 leve	el (2-tailed).				



Relationship between RFM and Triggers

Correlations between trigger and RFM in 2012						
		2012 OTO	2012 TSV	2012 R	2012 F	2012 M
-	Pearson Correlation	1	.810 ^{**}	.040**	.294**	.267**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	.000	0.000	0.000
	N	37707	37707	37707	37707	37707
	Pearson Correlation	.810**	1	.047**	.288**	.269**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		.000	0.000	0.000
	N	37707	37707	37707	37707	37707
**. Cc	rrelation is sigi	nificant at	the 0.01 le	evel (2-tail	ed).	

	Correlations between trigger and RFM in 2013						
			2013 TSV	2013 R	2013 F	2013 M	
2013 OTO	Pearson Correlation	1	.807**	072**	.277**	.245**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	60313	60313	60313	60313	60313	
2013 TSV	Pearson Correlation	.807**	1	094**	.279**	.249**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	60313	60313	60313	60313	60313	
**. Correl	ation is sig	nificant at	the 0.01	level (2-ta	iled).		

	Correlations between trigger and RFM in 2014								
		2014 OTO	2014 TSV	2014 R	2014 F	2014 M			
2014 OTO	Pearson Correlati on	1	.880**	.074**	.159**	.132**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	.000	0.000	.000			
	N	63145	63145	63145	63145	63145			
2014 TSV	Pearson Correlati on	.880**	1	.079**	.155**	.128**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		.000	0.000	.000			
	N	63145	63145	63145	63145	63145			
**. Correl	ation is sig	gnificant a	t the 0.01	level (2-ta	iled).				