

# ECON 0150 | Economic Data Analysis

*The economist's data analysis pipeline.*

## *Part 1.7 | Grouping Data*

# Grouping Data: Starbucks Promotions

*Q. Which promotional offers change behavior the most?*

- *We have a dataset `starbucks_promotions.csv` with individual events (offers sent, transactions made)*
- *Each row represents one event with an Offer ID, Event type, and Revenue*
- *Raw data shows thousands of individual events*

*> looking at individual data won't easily tell us which offers work best...*

*> we need to **group** the data to see patterns*

# Grouping Data: The Process

*Transform individual rows into group summaries.*

1. **Filter** (if needed) - keep only relevant rows
2. **Group** - organize rows by categorical variables
3. **Aggregate** - summarize each group with statistics

> *this transforms many rows into fewer, more meaningful summaries*

# Common Aggregation Functions

*What can we calculate for each group?*

Function	Purpose	Example Use
<code>.sum()</code>	Total values	Total revenue per offer
<code>.count()</code>	Number of rows	Number of events per offer
<code>.mean()</code>	Average values	Average transaction amount
<code>.max()</code>	Maximum value	Highest single transaction
<code>.min()</code>	Minimum value	Lowest transaction amount

*> choose the aggregation that answers your question*

# Starbucks Offers

*Q. Which promotional offers change behavior the most?*

*1. How likely is each offer-type to be used?*

- *How many times was each offer-type sent?*
- *How many times was each offer-type used?*

*2. What's the average revenue per offer-type?*

- *What is the total revenue for each offer-type?*
- *How many times was each offer-type sent?*
- *What is the average revenue for each offer-type?*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

*How frequent is each offer-type?*

Lets start by counting each offer-type in the *categorical variable* Offer ID.

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> so Bogo 5 and 2off10 get sent most frequently

> but it also looks like there are multiple types in 'Event'

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

*How frequent is each offer-type?*

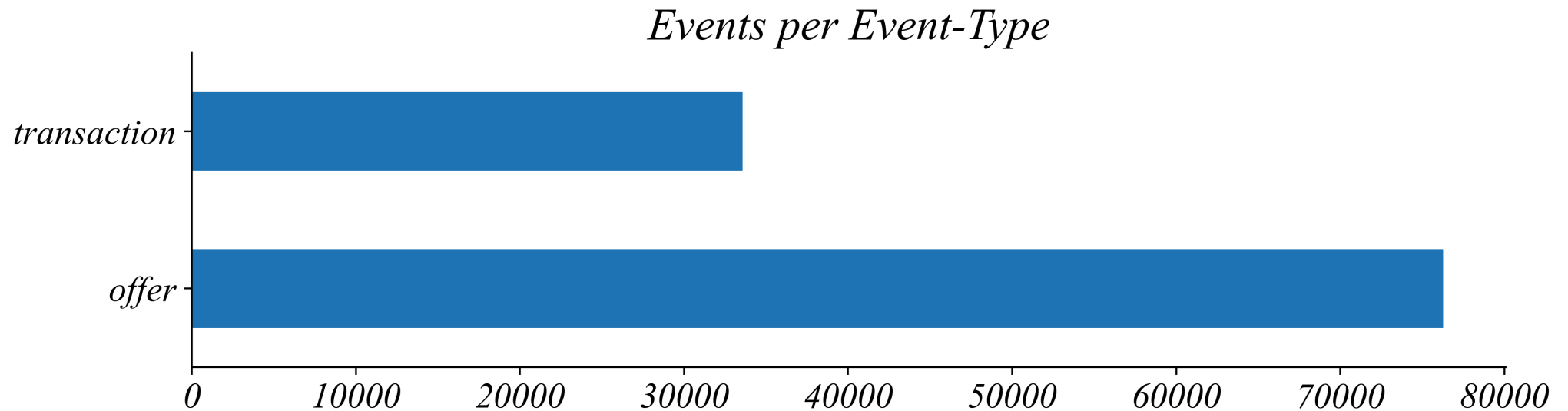
Lets also group on **Event** to count event-types.



# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

*How frequent is each offer-type?*

Lets also group on **Event** to count event-types.



> *it looks like 'offer' may not actually be a transaction... lets investigate*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Summing

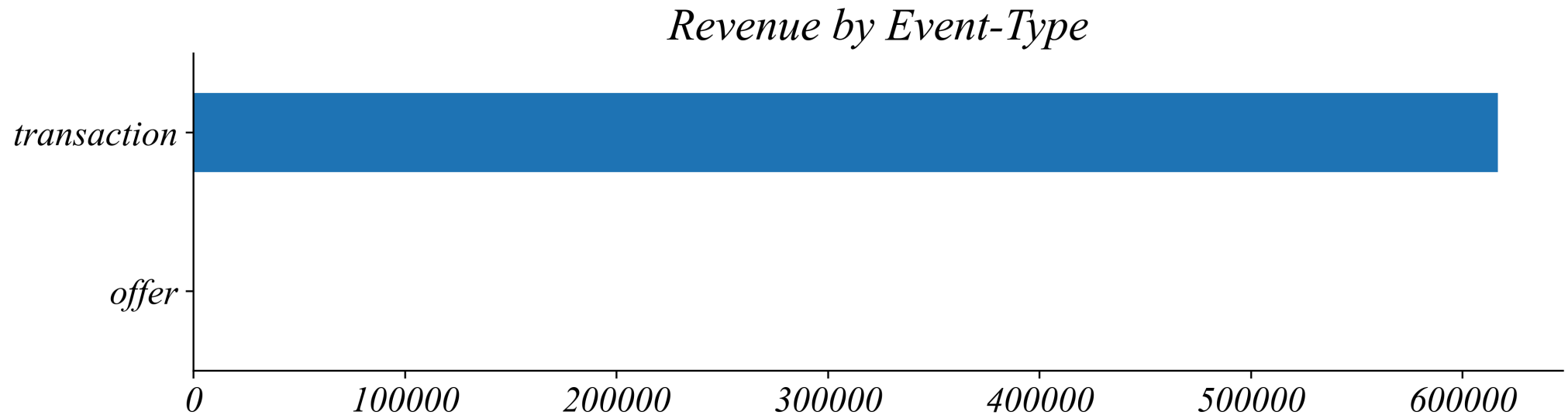
*What is the total revenue for each event-type?*

Lets group on **Event** and find the total revenue by event-type.

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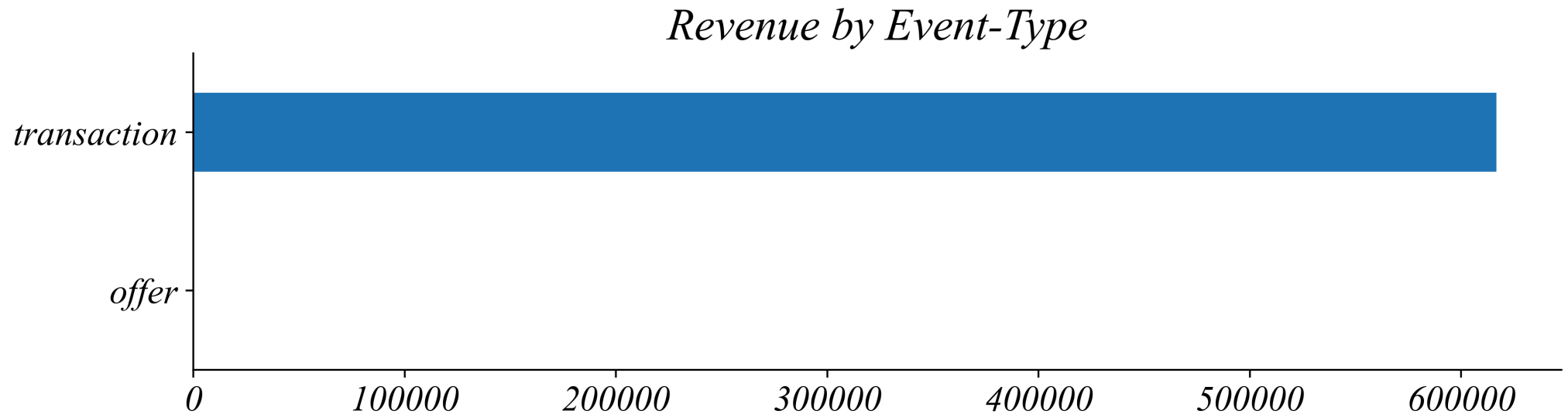
> *just as we suspected, “offer” events brings in 0 revenue*

> *so **Event** tells us whether the row is an ‘offer’ or a ‘transaction’*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Summing

*What is the total revenue for each event-type?*

Lets group on **Event** and find the total revenue by event-type.



> lets filter on **Event** to break this down by **Offer ID**

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

*How many times was each offer-type sent?*

Lets filter **Event** for just 'offer' then group on **Offer ID** and count.

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> so Bogo 5 and 2off10 were sent most frequently

> lets check how often each offer-type was used

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

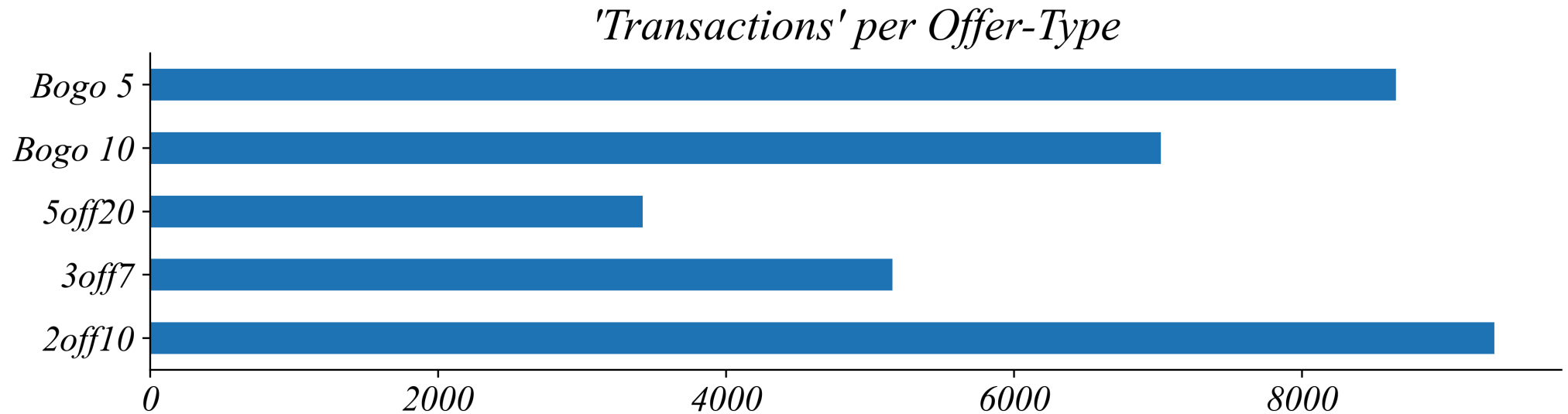
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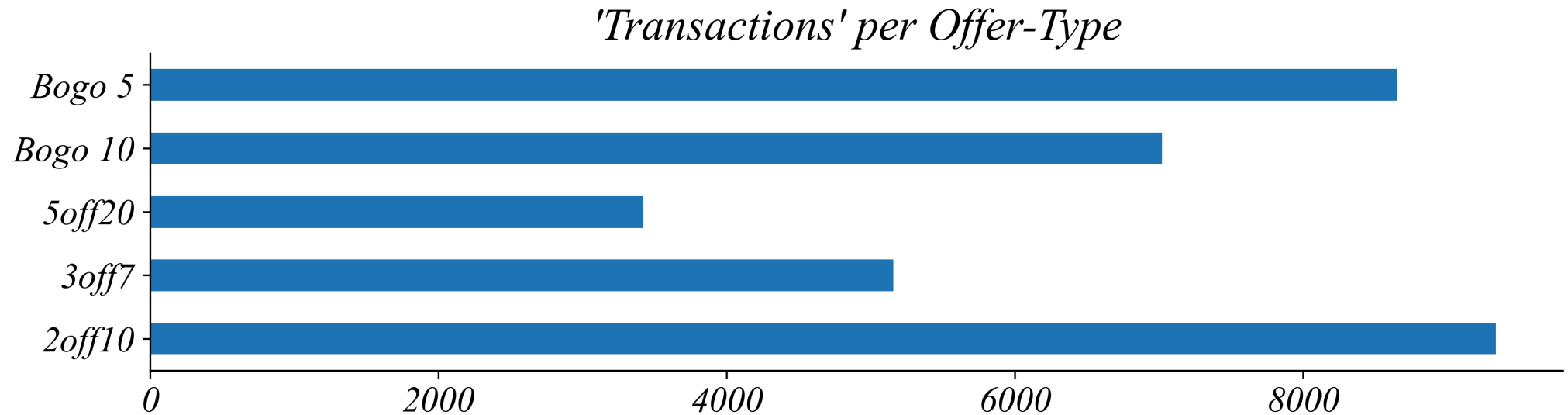
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# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Counting

*How many times was each offer-type used?*

Lets filter **Event** for just 'transaction' then group on **Offer ID** and count.



> *does this mean they were the most effective?*

> *no! we want to find how likely an offer will turn into a transaction when sent*

# Starbucks Offers: Simple Transformations

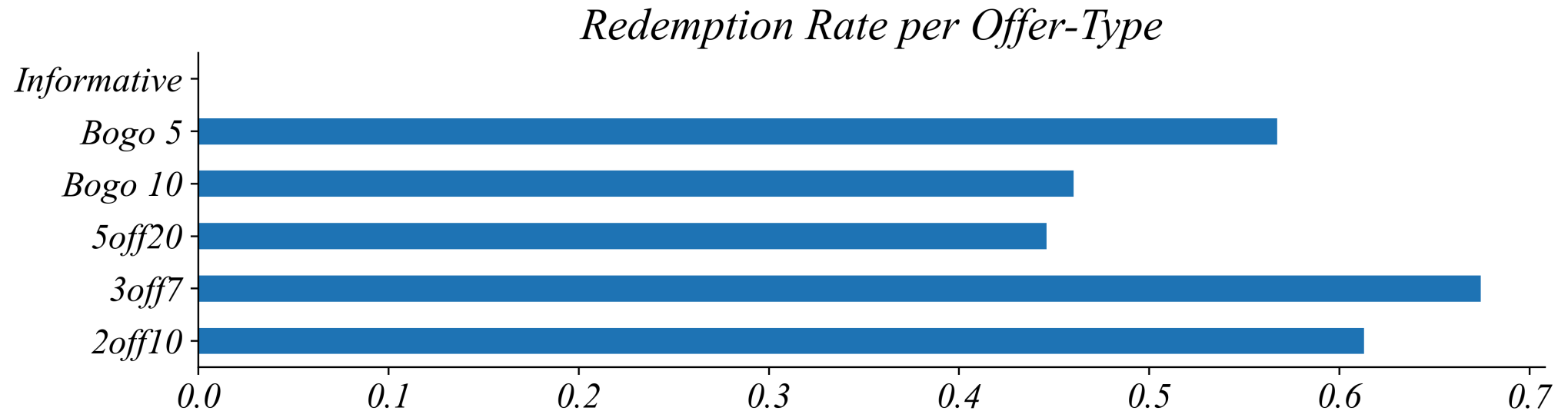
*How likely is each offer-type to be used?*

Lets divide the number of transactions by the number of offers sent by offer-type.

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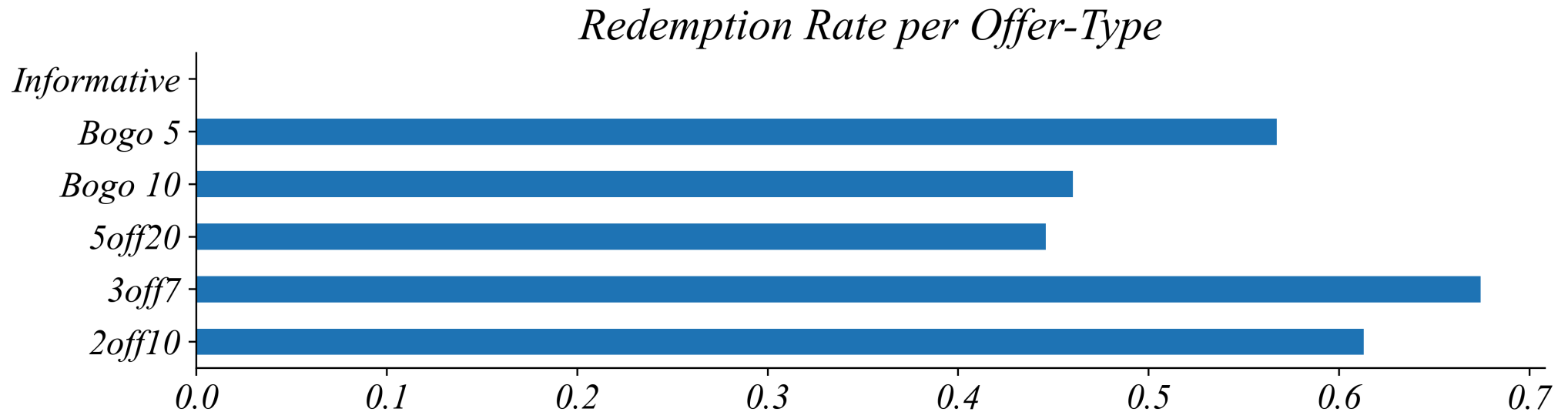


> *Bogo 5, 3off7, and 2off10 have the highest use rate!*

# Starbucks Offers: Simple Transformations

*How likely is each offer-type to be used?*

Lets divide the number of transactions by the number of offers sent by offer-type.



> *this is a pretty reasonable way to measure ‘effectiveness’*

> *but how much we can expect to bring in each time an offer is sent?*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Summing

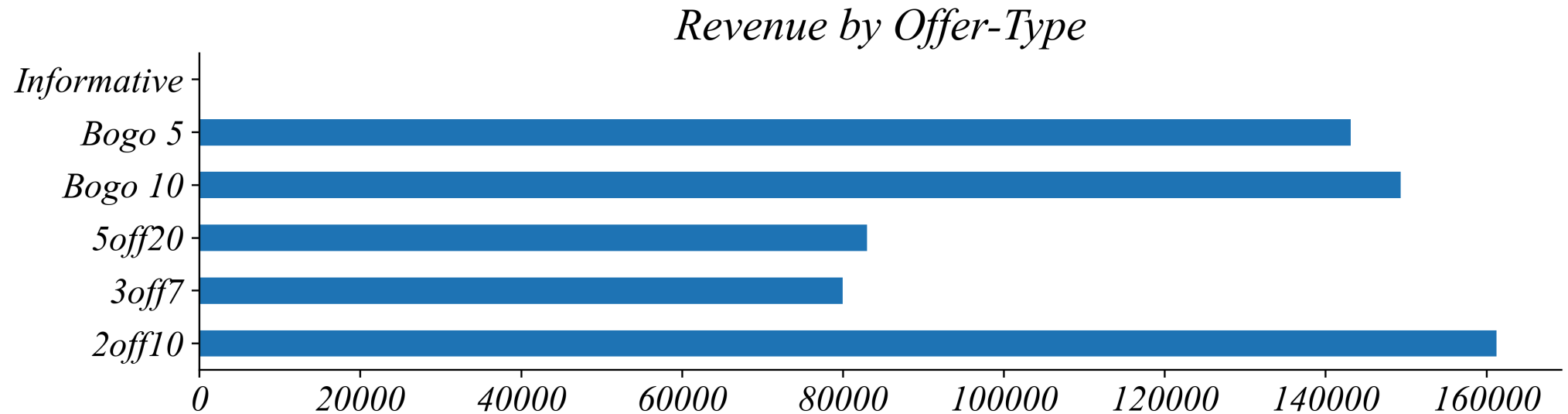
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Before finding average revenue by **Offer ID**, lets start by finding total revenue.

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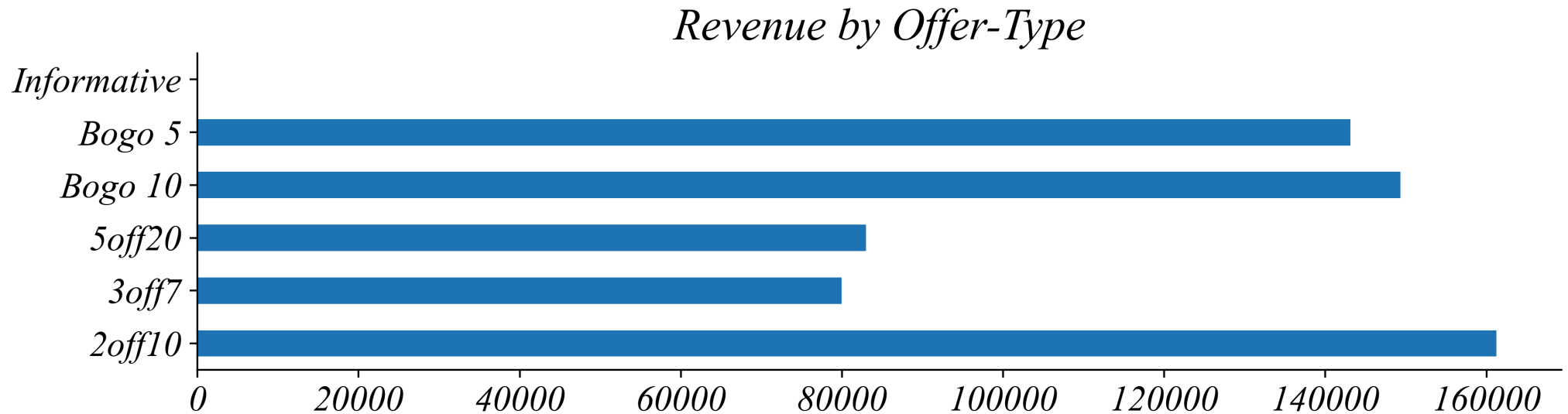


- > *'Informative' brings in no revenue (makes sense)*
- > *Bogo 5, 3off7, and 2off10 bring in the most revenue*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Summing

*What is the total revenue for each offer-type?*

Before finding average revenue by **Offer ID**, lets start by finding total revenue.



> *does this mean 2off20 is the best promotion?*

> *not necessarily... lets find the average revenue by offer-type*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Averaging

*What is the average transaction amount per offer type?*

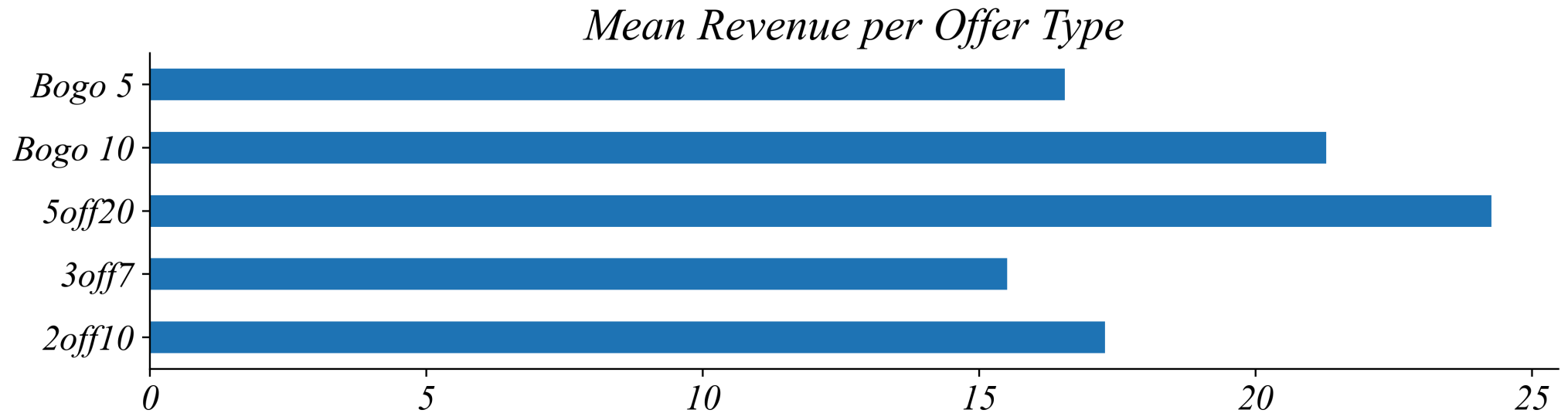
Lets find the average (mean) transaction amount by offer-type.



# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Averaging

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Lets find the average (mean) transaction amount by offer-type.



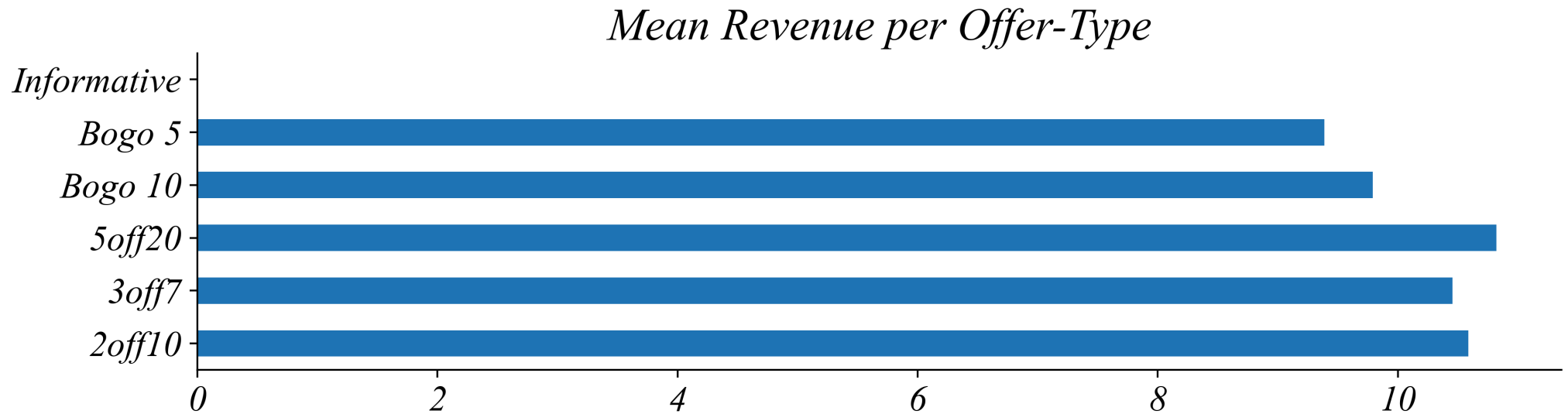
> *this tells us how much people spend per transaction if they use the offer*

> *it does not tell us how much revenue we can expect after sending an offer*

# Starbucks Offers: Grouping and Averaging

*What's the average revenue per offer-type?*

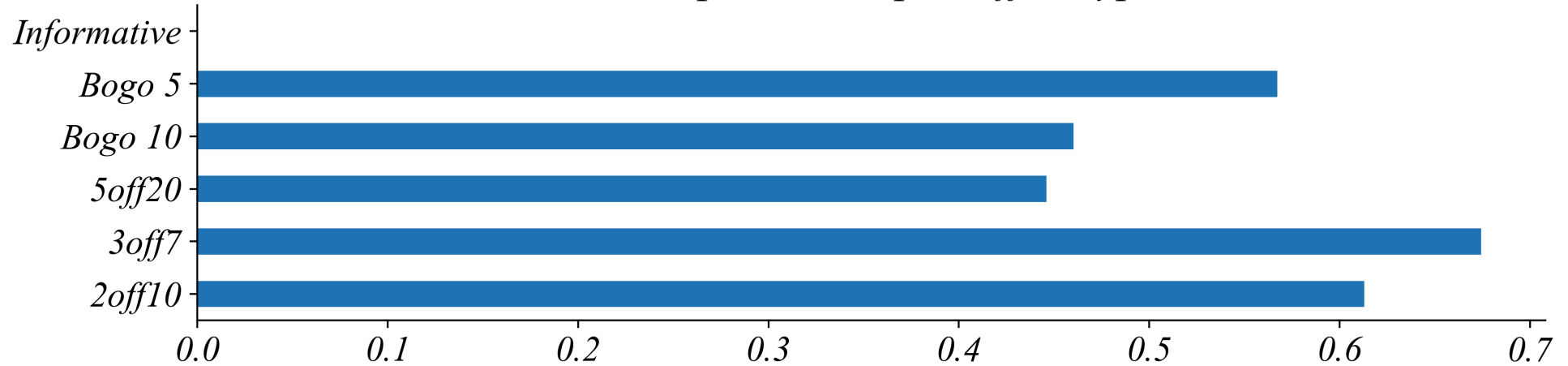
Lets find how much revenue we can expect after sending each offer-type.



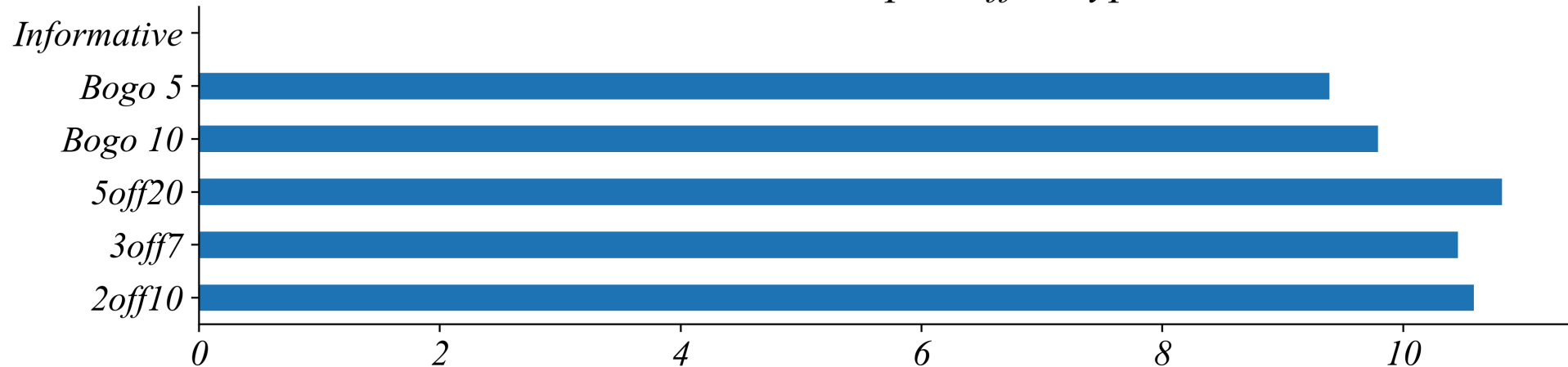
# Starbucks Offers: Effectiveness

*Which offers are truly most effective?*

*Redemption Rate per Offer-Type*



*Mean Revenue per Offer-Type*





# Starbucks Offers: Conclusions

*Q. Which promotional offers change behavior the most?*

- 1. The offer 3off7 has a high **redemption rate** but the discount may be costly.  
> people respond most to the 'best' deal*
- 2. The offer 5off20 has the highest **revenue** but a lower **redemption rate**.  
> people will spend the most when its required to redeam the offer*
- 3. The offer 2off10 is a more modest discount and is second in on **both metrics**.*

# Part 1.7 | Grouping

*Summary*

- ***Filtering** out irrelevant rows before grouping*
- ***Group** by relevant columns to quickly summarize data*
- ***Aggregate** using sum, count, mean, max, etc.*

# Exercise 1.7 | Starbucks Offers

*Q. Which promotional offers change behavior the most?*