

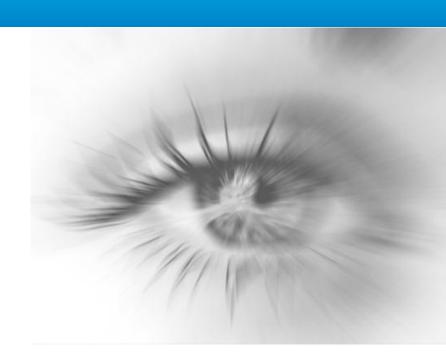
A Logistic Regression Model for Consumer Responses to Email Campaigns

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Toronto Data mining Forum

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Agenda

- 1. Who we are
- 2. Background
- 3. Data preparation
- 4. Logistic regression model
- 5. Solutions
- 6. Summary
- 7. Questions





Who we are

Loyalty programs are being leveraged across industries

- A loyalty program is
 - ...an invitation to begin a long and profitable relationship
- Three loyalty formats

Proprietary





Partnership





Coalition



Coalition benefits to collectors and sponsors



Who we are

Quantitative Analytics and Decision Sciences

- Goal
 - Understand business

and any unauthorized use and/or any disclosure is strictly prohibited.

- Change consumer behavior
- Mission
 - Apply our skill set to support internal/external clients
 - Involves profiling, analyzing, modeling, and researching

Data to insights Insights **Air Miles Program Analytics** Data **Sponsors &** Warehouse Third **Rewards Party Data Suppliers** data governance principles a Loyalty One All information contained herein is confidential and/or proprietary information of LoyaltyOne, Inc.

program

Background

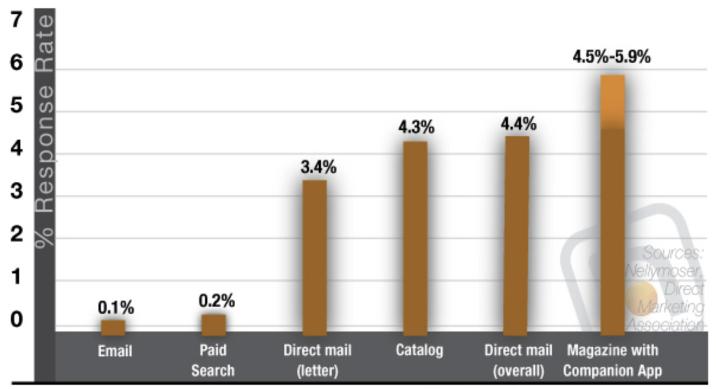
- E Marketing campaigns
 - Display ads, Facebook or LinkedIn ads, Paid search, Email, etc.
 - Enhance the relationship with current or previous customers
 - Encourage customer loyalty and repeat business
- Compared to traditional mail
 - Advantages
 - Reduces delays in communication
 - Cheaper and faster
 - Can reach substantial numbers of email subscribers
 - Disadvantages
 - Low response rate
 - Messages being rejected or filtered
 - Risk of subscribers opting-out



Background

Marketing campaign response rates

A research on the U.S. market by Nellymoser



Direct Marketing Method



Background 2013 Email statistics for UK SME

- Compiled by Dave Chaffey
- Across all industries the average results for UK SME email marketing campaigns
 - Open rate: 21.47%
 - Click-through rate: 3.16%
 - Unsubscription rate: 0.47%
 - Click-to-open rate: 14.72%
 - Unsubscribe-to-open rate: 2.29%



Logistic Regression Model

- Introduction
 - Predict the outcome of a categorical dependent variable
 - Maximum likelihood
- Types of logistic regression by response level
 - Binary e.g., event vs. non-event
 - Ordinal
 e.g., small, medium, large
 - Nominal
 e.g., Sprite, Coke, Pepsi







Data Preparation

- Predictive vs. Descriptive
 - Quick turnaround
- Aggregated data
 - Low response rate
- Predictors
 - Air Miles
 - Demographics
 - Sponsors
 - Point of sale
 - Redemptions
 - Third party
 - Additional variables

| | | | Cumulative | Cumulative |
|-------------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|
| # Responses | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| 1 | XXX | 54.55 | XXX | 54.55 |
| 2 | XXX | 20.24 | XXX | 74.79 |
| 3 | XXX | 10.1 | XXX | 84.89 |
| 4 | XXX | 5.82 | XXX | 90.71 |
| 5 | XXX | 3.5 | XXX | 94.21 |
| 6 | XXX | 2.24 | XXX | 96.44 |
| 7 | XXX | 1.43 | XXX | 97.87 |
| 8 | XXX | 0.88 | XXX | 98.75 |
| 9 | XXX | 0.47 | XXX | 99.22 |
| 10 | XXX | 0.27 | XXX | 99.49 |
| | | | | |
| 159 | XXX | 0 | XXX | 100 |



Building Model - Basics

- Study period
 - Cutoff date
 - Prior one year
- Sample
 - All customers who were contacted during the study period
 - Active customers
 - Divide into two sets
 - Training
 - Validation
- Event
 - Responded: 1
 - Not responded: 0



Building Model – Two Approaches

- Response level
 - Binary approach

| | Cumulativ | | Cumulative | Cumulative | |
|--------|-----------|---------|------------|------------|--|
| Target | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | |
| 0 | XXX | 91.04 | XXX | 91.04 | |
| 1 | XXX | 8.96 | XXX | 100 | |

Ordinal approach

| | Cumulative | | | Cumulative |
|--------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| Target | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| 0 | XXX | 91.04 | XXX | 91.04 |
| 1 | . XXX | 6.52 | XXX | 97.57 |
| 2+ | · xxx | 2.43 | xxx | 100 |



Building Model – SAS Code

Binary

```
proc logistic data = training desc outest = param
    outmodel=model1;
model dependent = independent / scale=none
    lackfit stb selection=stepwise;
output out=results reschi=Pearson;
run;
```

- Ordinal
 - Automatic
- Nominal
 - Option: link = glogit

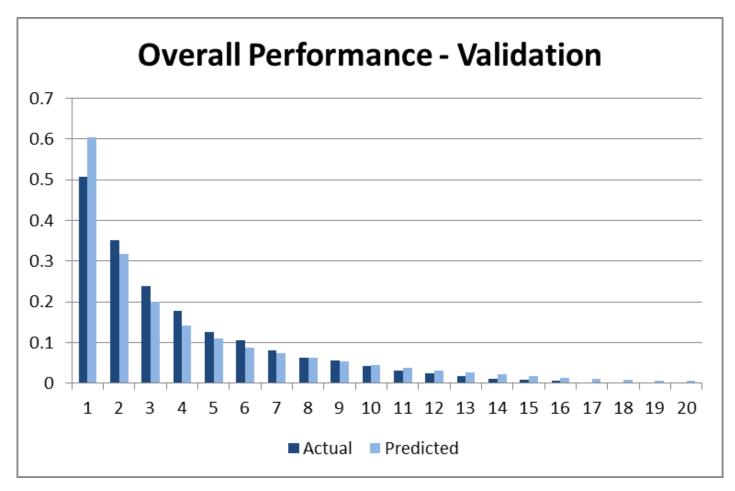


Solutions - Lift

| | Num. of | Num. of | | | Cum. % | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|
| Decile | Collectors | Responses | Actual | Predicted | Captured | Lift | Cum. Lift |
| 1 | XXX | XXX | 0.50832 | 0.60449 | 27.52% | 5.50 | 5.50 |
| 2 | XXX | XXX | 0.35083 | 0.31672 | 46.51% | 3.80 | 4.65 |
| 3 | XXX | XXX | 0.23902 | 0.19921 | 59.45% | 2.59 | 3.96 |
| 4 | XXX | XXX | 0.17735 | 0.14198 | 69.05% | 1.92 | 3.45 |
| 5 | XXX | XXX | 0.12565 | 0.10954 | 75.85% | 1.36 | 3.03 |
| 6 | XXX | XXX | 0.10564 | 0.08823 | 81.57% | 1.14 | 2.72 |
| | | | | | | ••• | |
| 19 | XXX | XXX | 0.00016 | 0.00673 | 99.99% | 0.00 | 1.05 |
| 20 | XXX | XXX | 0.00016 | 0.0049 | 100.00% | 0.00 | 1.00 |



SolutionsOverall Performance

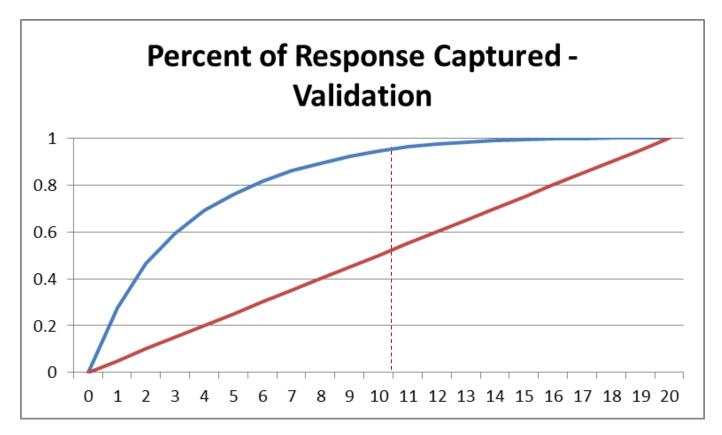




Solutions

Percent of Responses Captured

Percent Concordant: 86.8





Summary

- Binary logistic regression
 - Straightforward
- Multiple response level
 - Helps us better understand multiple vs. one-time responders
 - Proportional odds assumption
 - Nominal logistic regression
- Next steps
 - Validation by future campaigns
 - Periodical re-calibration
 - Fine tune model in ever-changing marketplace



Questions?









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