

# Predicting Customer Churn in the Banking Industry

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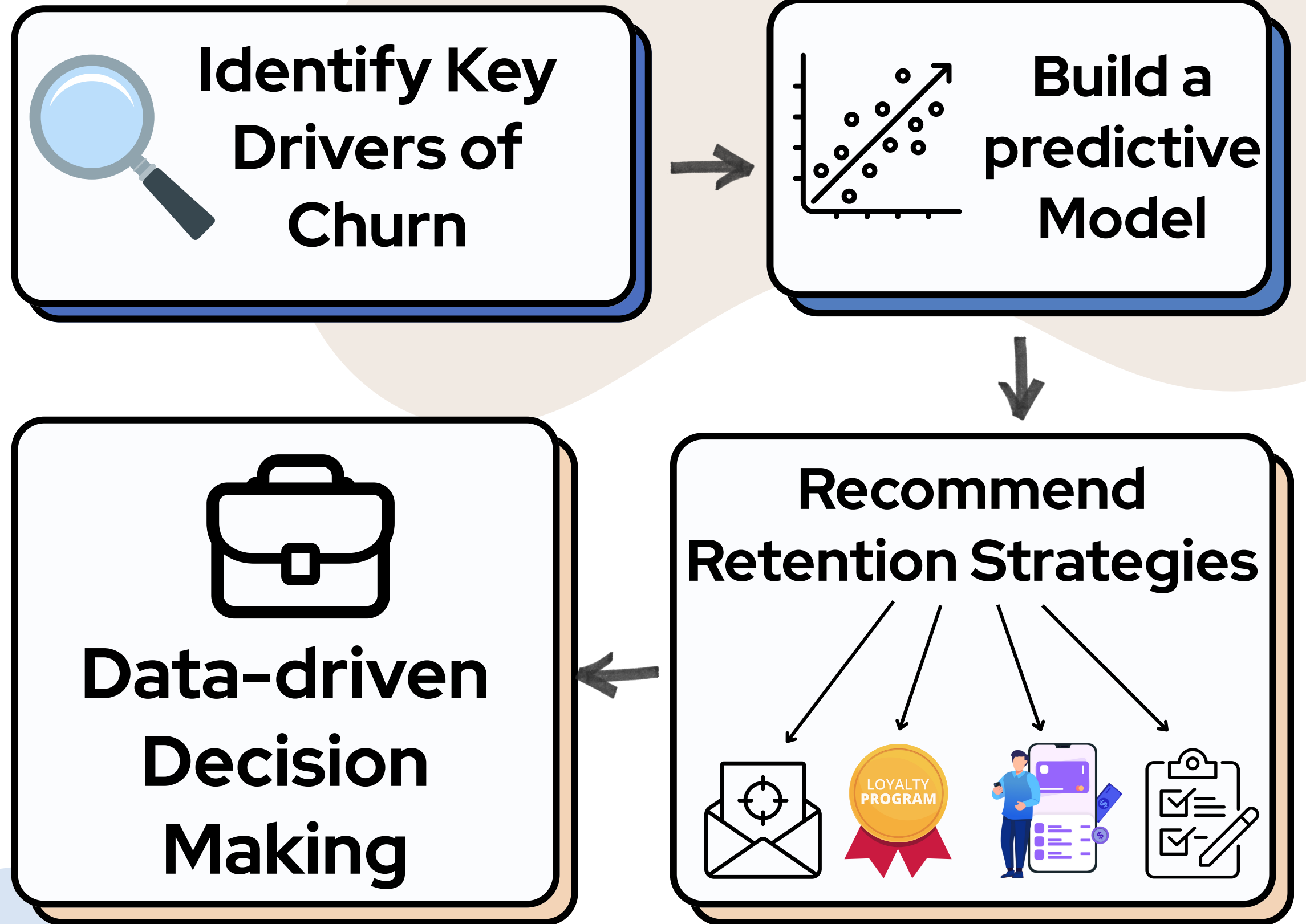
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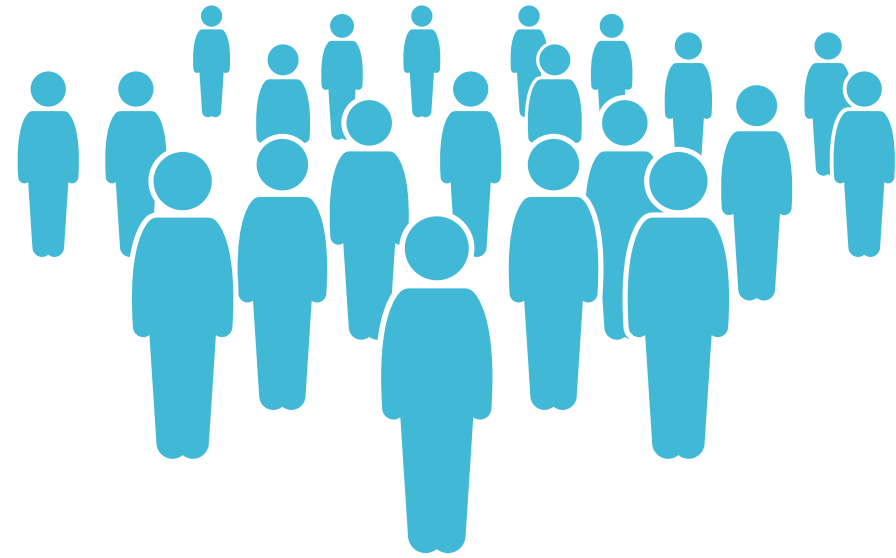
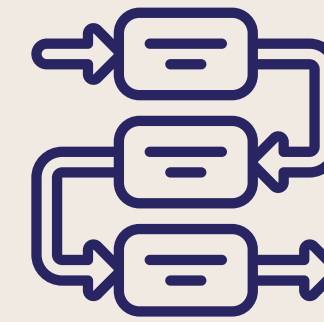


# Introduction & objectives

Identifying why customers churn and devising data-driven ways for retention.

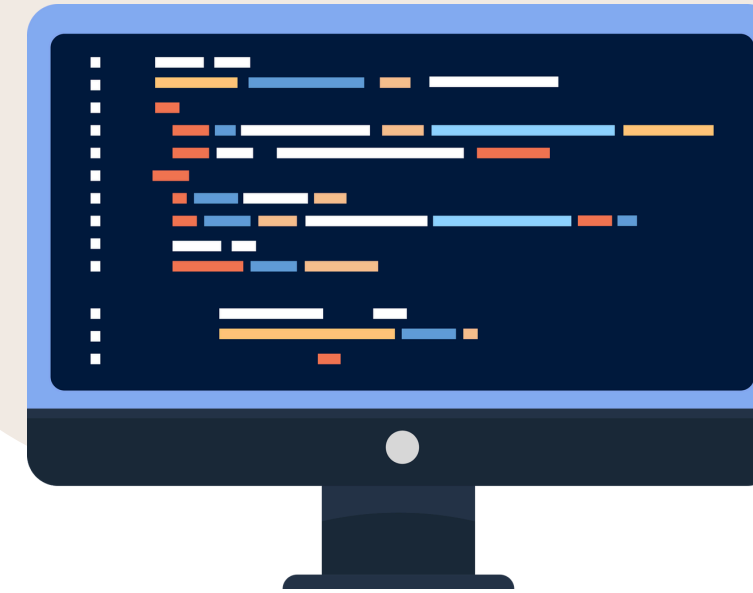


# Methodology



## Dataset

- 10,000 rows
- 12 columns
- Kaggle



## Tools and Libraries

Python

- Pandas
- Matplotlib
- SKLearn



## Logistic Regression Model



## Model Evaluation

- Confusion matrix
- Accuracy

**1**  
 **Explore Data**


Load customer info and explore

**2**  
 **Transform & Encode**

Clean and encode key features

**3**  
 **Train Model**

Standardize and split data

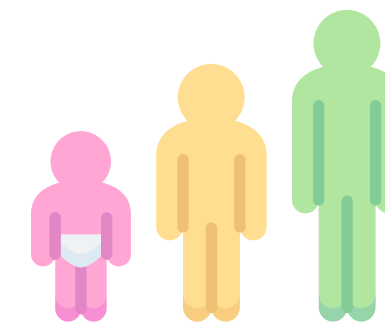
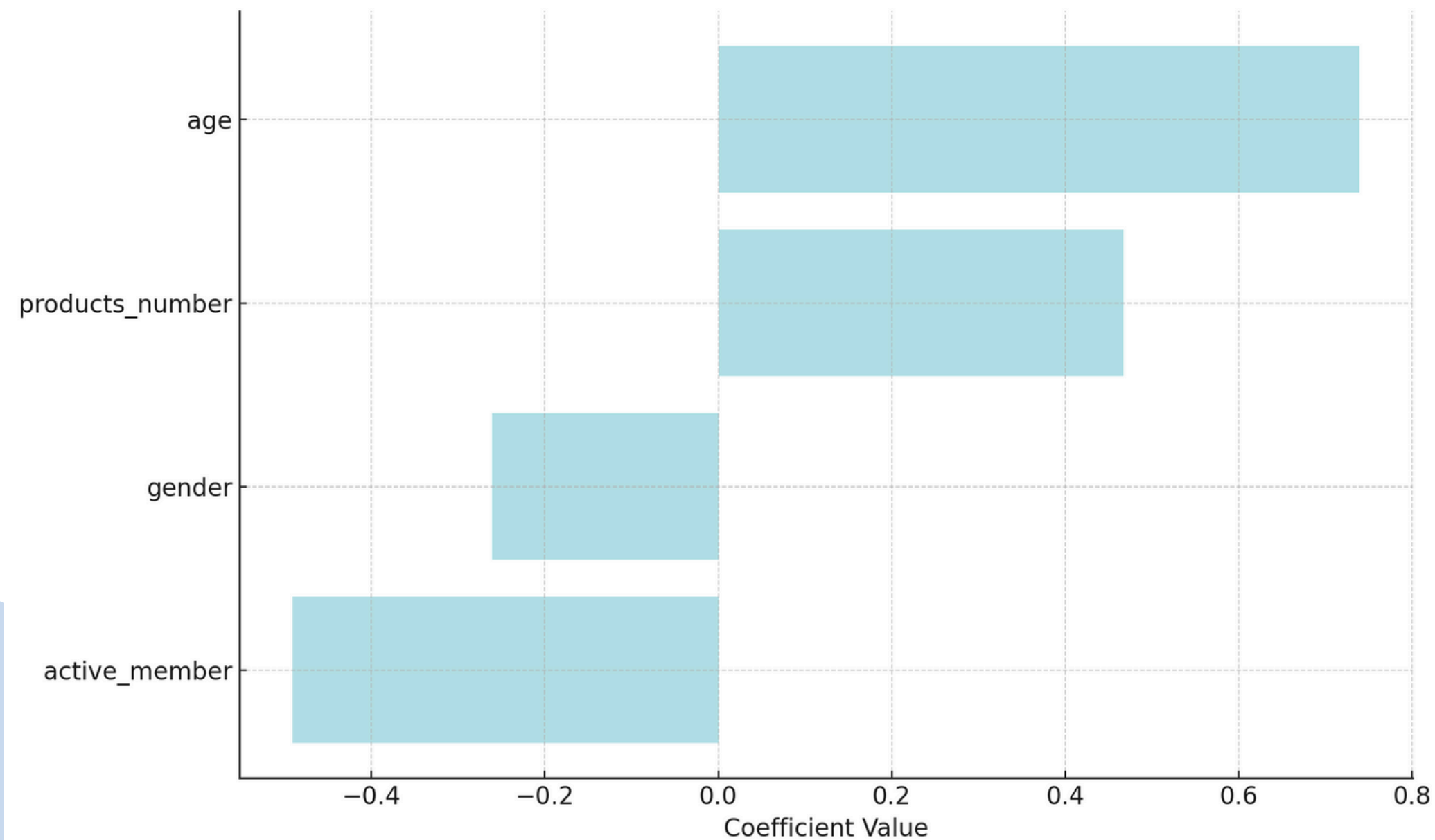
**4**  
 **Model evaluation**

Accuracy and Precision

**5**  
 **Business Impact**

Predict churn and tailor retention strategies

# Analysis & Interpretation



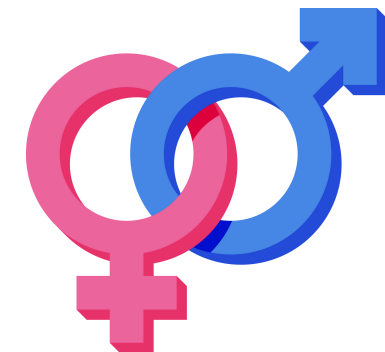
**Age**  
**+0.7388**



**Active Member**  
**-0.4907**

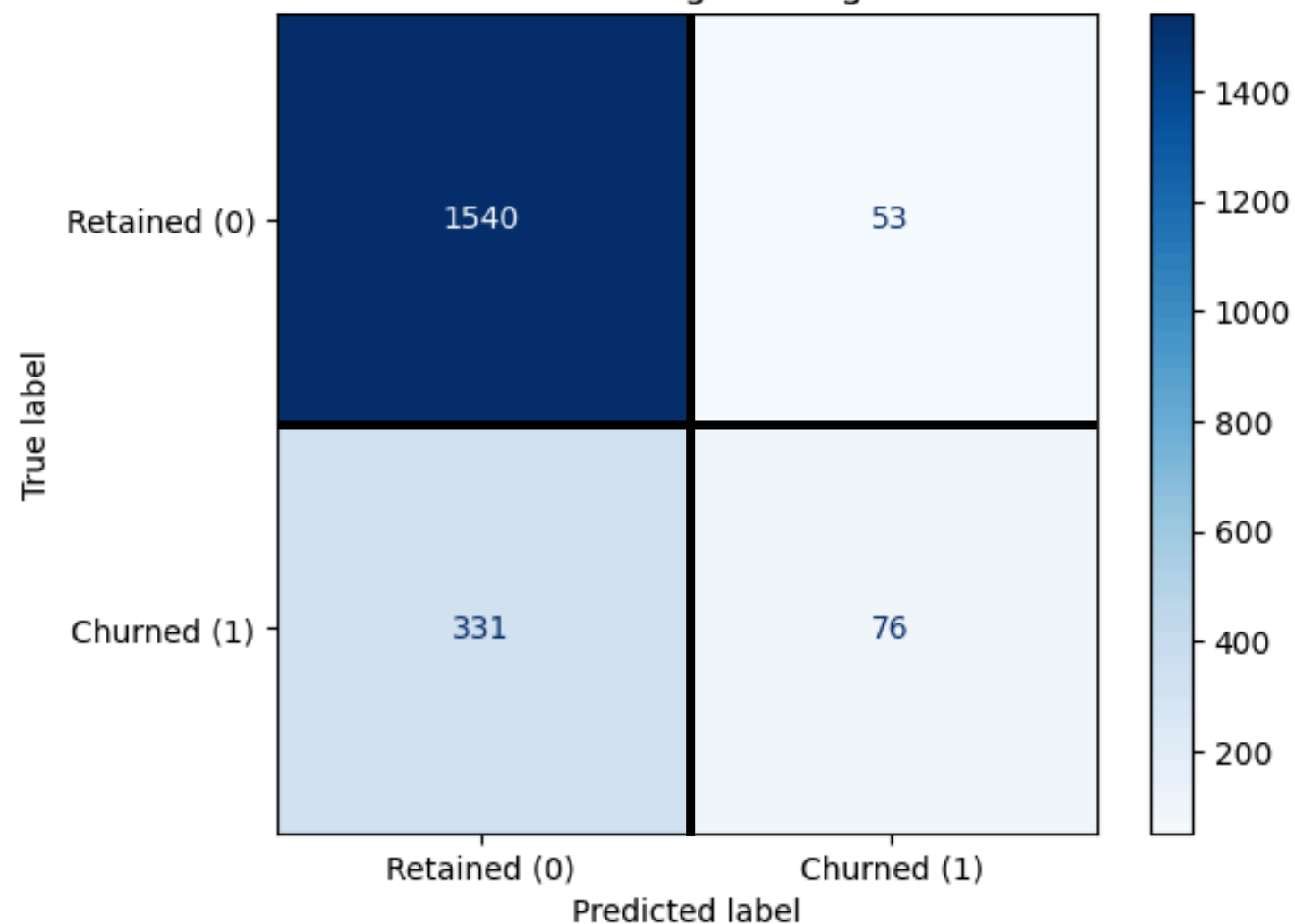


**Products Number**  
**+0.4668**

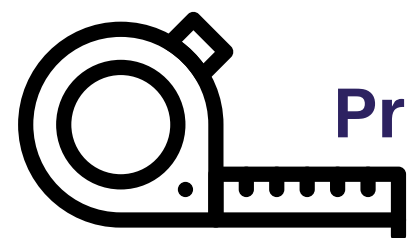


**Gender**  
**-0.2609**

Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression Model



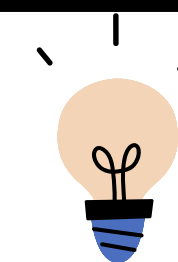
Accuracy score = 80.8%



Precision score = 58.9%



- Strong overall performance.
- Moderate precision with some false positives



- 🧓 Older users = higher churn
- 💬 Active members = lower churn
- 📦 More products = more likely to leave



# Implications & Recommendations



**Age-  
Inclusive  
Design**

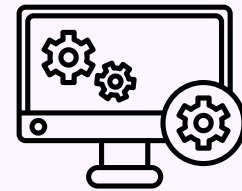


**Seamless  
Product  
Integration**

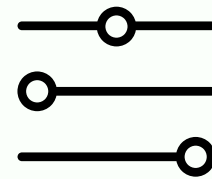


**Re-engage  
Inactive  
Users**

# Limitations Of Project



Basic Model Used



Trade-Off



Data Source



Static Snapshot



THANK YOU!