

Credit Card Portfolio Performance and Customer Insights Report

*An Insight-Driven Data Analytics Project
Using PostgreSQL and Power BI*

Project Type:

Personal Business Analytics Project

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Tools & Technologies:

PostgreSQL, Power BI, SQL, DAX

Project Focus: Financial Performance Analysis, Customer Segmentation, Business Insight

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1. Introduction

Credit cards play a critical role in modern consumer finance, acting as both a payment instrument and a short-term credit facility. Financial institutions rely heavily on transactional and customer data to understand spending behaviour, manage credit risk, and optimise product offerings. As competition increases and customer expectations evolve, organisations must move beyond static reporting toward continuous, insight-driven monitoring.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of a credit card portfolio using transactional and customer demographic data. The analysis is operationalised through dashboards built in Power BI, with PostgreSQL used as the backend database. Rather than focusing solely on metrics, this report emphasises business insights, behavioural patterns, structural risks, and strategic opportunities derived from the data.

The findings are intended to support decision-making across product strategy, customer segmentation, revenue optimisation, and risk management.

2. Executive Insight Overview

At an aggregate level, the credit card portfolio demonstrates strong revenue performance with total revenue of approximately 56.5M. However, deeper analysis reveals that this performance is driven by a narrow set of structural factors, including card type concentration, geographic clustering, and reliance on traditional transaction channels.

Key Insights Summary

- Revenue growth is transaction-led, not fee-led, indicating dependence on customer spending behaviour.
- Interest income forms a significant portion of revenue, reflecting revolving credit usage.
- Blue cards dominate both transaction volume and revenue, creating product concentration risk.
- Swipe-based transactions significantly outweigh online transactions, highlighting slow digital adoption.
- High-value customers tend to be mid-aged, high-income, and professionally employed.
- Revenue is heavily concentrated in a small number of states, increasing regional exposure.

- Customer satisfaction remains moderate, signalling potential long-term retention risks.

These insights suggest that while the portfolio is currently profitable, its sustainability depends on diversification and strategic repositioning.

3. Portfolio Revenue Analysis

3.1 Overall Revenue Performance

Finding (from dashboard):

The dashboard indicates that the total portfolio revenue is approximately **56.5 million**, with interest earned contributing around **8.0 million**, transaction amount around **45.5 million**, and annual fees forming a smaller proportion of total revenue.

Insight:

This revenue composition shows that the portfolio is primarily **usage-driven**, relying heavily on customer spending behaviour rather than fixed fee income. While this reflects strong customer engagement, it also makes revenue more sensitive to changes in economic conditions or consumer confidence.

Implication:

To reduce dependency on transaction-driven revenue, the organisation could explore enhancing premium offerings or value-added services that generate more stable income streams.

3.2 Interest Earned and Credit Utilisation

Finding (from dashboard):

Interest earned represents a significant portion of total revenue, indicating that a substantial number of customers carry revolving balances rather than paying their full statement amount each cycle.

Insight:

High interest income suggests effective utilisation of credit facilities; however, it also signals increased exposure to **credit risk**, particularly when combined with high average utilisation ratios and delinquency indicators.

Implication:

Balancing profitability with risk management is essential. Monitoring utilisation and delinquency trends alongside interest income can help prevent future portfolio stress.

4. Temporal Performance Analysis

4.1 Quarterly Revenue Trends

Finding (from dashboard):

The quarterly revenue chart shows a clear upward trend, with **Q4 generating the highest revenue and transaction count**, followed by Q3, Q2, and Q1.

Insight:

This pattern highlights strong **seasonal spending behaviour**, likely driven by holidays, travel, and year-end consumption. The portfolio benefits disproportionately from Q4 performance.

Implication:

Seasonality presents both an opportunity and a risk. While Q4 boosts overall performance, targeted initiatives during Q1–Q3 could help stabilise revenue throughout the year.

4.2 Weekly Transaction Stability

Finding (from dashboard):

Weekly transaction volumes remain relatively consistent across the year, with minor fluctuations around seasonal peaks.

Insight:

Stable weekly activity indicates that customers regularly use credit cards for routine expenses, reinforcing the card's role as a primary payment method rather than an occasional credit tool.

Implication:

This stability provides a strong base for introducing recurring rewards, subscription-linked benefits, and predictive spending analytics.

5. Card Product Performance Insights

5.1 Revenue by Card Category

Finding (from dashboard):

The revenue-by-card-category visual shows that **Blue cards contribute the majority of revenue**, followed by Silver cards, while Gold and Platinum cards contribute significantly less.

Insight:

The portfolio is highly dependent on **mass-market card products**, indicating strong volume but limited monetisation through premium offerings.

Implication:

This concentration increases exposure to churn among price-sensitive customers and suggests untapped potential in premium card upselling.

5.2 Premium Card Underutilisation

Finding (from dashboard):

Despite higher annual fees and credit limits, Gold and Platinum cards account for a relatively small share of total revenue.

Insight:

This suggests either a lack of effective targeting for premium customers or an insufficient value proposition that fails to motivate upgrades.

Implication:

High-income and high utilisation blue card customers represent a strategic segment for premium conversion campaigns.

6. Transaction Behaviour Insights

6.1 Transaction Type Distribution

Finding (from dashboard):

Swipe transactions generate the highest revenue, followed by chip transactions, while online transactions contribute the least.

Insight:

Customer behaviour remains heavily oriented toward **physical card usage**, indicating slower adoption of digital transaction channels compared to broader industry trends.

Implication:

Encouraging online transactions could improve operational efficiency, enhance data richness, and increase customer stickiness through digital ecosystems.

6.2 Expenditure Category Patterns

Finding (from dashboard):

The highest revenue-generating expenditure categories include **Bills, Fuel, Grocery, and Entertainment**.

Insight:

Customers frequently use credit cards for **essential and recurring expenses**, not just discretionary purchases, creating predictable spending patterns.

Implication:

This predictability can be leveraged through category-specific rewards, utility partnerships, and subscription-based loyalty programs.

7. Customer Demographic Insights

7.1 Gender-Based Revenue Contribution

Finding (from dashboard):

Male customers contribute a higher share of total revenue compared to female customers.

Insight:

This difference may reflect variations in income levels, credit limits, or spending behaviour rather than engagement levels alone.

Implication:

There is an opportunity to design targeted offerings aimed at increasing engagement and spend among female customers.

7.2 Age Group Contribution

Finding (from dashboard):

Customers aged **40–60** generate the highest revenue, while younger age groups contribute comparatively less.

Insight:

Mid-aged customers are likely in peak earning years, with greater financial stability and higher credit utilisation, making them the most valuable segment.

Implication:

Retention strategies and premium offerings should prioritise this age group while developing entry-level engagement strategies for younger customers.

7.3 Income Group Analysis

Finding (from dashboard):

High-income customers account for a disproportionate share of revenue compared to medium- and low-income groups.

Insight:

Revenue distribution is highly skewed, indicating that a relatively small segment drives a large portion of portfolio value.

Implication:

Shifting toward a **customer lifetime value-based strategy** could significantly enhance profitability.

7.4 Education and Occupation Effects

Finding (from dashboard):

Customers with graduate-level education and professional occupations (business, white-collar, self-employed) show higher revenue contributions.

Insight:

Education and occupation act as strong indicators of financial capability and stable spending behaviour.

Implication:

These attributes can enhance segmentation, credit scoring, and targeted marketing initiatives.

8. Geographic Performance Insights

8.1 Revenue by State

Finding (from dashboard):

A small number of states contribute the majority of total revenue.

Insight:

While geographic concentration improves marketing efficiency, it also increases exposure to regional economic or regulatory risks.

Implication:

Diversifying growth into mid-performing states could reduce risk while expanding the revenue base.

9. Customer Satisfaction and Retention

9.1 Satisfaction Score Interpretation

Finding (from dashboard):

The average customer satisfaction score is approximately **3.19**, indicating neutral to moderately positive sentiment.

Insight:

Customers are not dissatisfied, but they are not strongly loyal either, which increases vulnerability to competitive offerings.

Implication:

Improving perceived value through transparent pricing, relevant rewards, and service quality could strengthen retention.

10. Integrated Insight Summary

Finding (cross-dashboard):

Revenue is strong but concentrated across products, channels, customers, and regions.

Insight:

The portfolio is financially healthy but structurally fragile, with growth driven more by existing behaviour than strategic differentiation.

Implication:

Long-term sustainability will depend on diversification, digital adoption, and value-based customer strategies.

11. Strategic Recommendations

The following strategic recommendations are derived directly from the dashboard findings and insights discussed in earlier sections. They focus on improving revenue sustainability, reducing concentration risk, and strengthening customer engagement.

11.1 Transition from Volume-Based to Value-Based Growth

Finding:

Revenue is heavily driven by Blue card customers, indicating reliance on high transaction volumes rather than high-value products.

Recommendation:

Shift toward a **value-based growth strategy** by increasing revenue per customer. This can be achieved by identifying high-income, high utilisation blue card users and offering targeted upgrades to Gold or Platinum cards with clearly differentiated benefits.

Benefit:

This reduces dependency on price-sensitive mass-market customers and improves customer lifetime value.

11.2 Accelerate Digital Transaction Adoption

Finding:

Swipe transactions dominate revenue, while online transactions remain relatively low.

Recommendation:

Promote digital and online card usage through incentives such as online-exclusive cashback, partnerships with e-commerce platforms, and rewards for subscription-based spending.

Benefit:

Increased digital adoption improves operational efficiency, enhances data visibility, and strengthens customer engagement within digital ecosystems.

11.3 Strengthen Customer Segmentation and Targeting

Finding:

Revenue contribution varies significantly by age, income, education, and occupation, with mid-aged and high-income customers contributing the most.

Recommendation:

Adopt more granular, data-driven segmentation that combines demographic and behavioural attributes to support personalised marketing, credit limit optimisation, and product recommendations.

Benefit:

More precise targeting improves marketing effectiveness and maximises return on investment.

11.4 Reduce Geographic Concentration Risk

Finding:

A small number of states contribute a disproportionate share of total revenue.

Recommendation:

Maintain strong engagement in high-performing states while gradually expanding targeted campaigns in mid-performing regions with growth potential.

Benefit:

This balances revenue stability with risk diversification and supports sustainable expansion.

11.5 Improve Customer Satisfaction and Retention

Finding:

The average customer satisfaction score indicates neutral to moderately positive sentiment.

Recommendation:

Focus on improving customer experience through clearer reward structures, transparent fee communication, and responsive customer service, particularly for high-value segments.

Benefit:

Improved satisfaction reduces churn risk and supports long-term portfolio stability.

11.6 Align Revenue Growth with Risk Management

Finding:

Interest income forms a significant portion of revenue, reflecting widespread revolving credit usage.

Recommendation:

Integrate risk indicators such as utilisation ratios and delinquency trends into revenue monitoring, and proactively engage customers showing early signs of financial stress.

Benefit:

This ensures revenue growth is sustainable and does not compromise long-term credit quality.

12. Summary and Conclusion

This insight-driven analysis demonstrates that while the credit card portfolio currently performs well, its revenue structure is concentrated across products, channels, and

regions. Sustainable growth will require a shift toward value-driven strategies, digital adoption, enhanced customer segmentation, and improved satisfaction.

By leveraging PostgreSQL and Power BI, the project successfully transforms raw transactional and customer data into actionable insights that support both operational monitoring and strategic planning. The recommendations outlined provide a clear roadmap for improving portfolio resilience and long-term performance.

13. Appendices

13.1 Appendices A (SQL Schema & Queries)

Object Explorer | Dependencies | Dependents | Processes | postgres/postgres... | postgres/postgres... | postgres/postgres... | ccdb/postgres@PostgreSQL 18*

Dependencies X Dependents X Processes X postgres/postgres... X postgres/postgres... X postgres/postgres... X ccdb/postgres@PostgreSQL 18*

PostgreSQL 18

- Databases (2)
 - ccdb
- Casts
- Catalogs
- Event Triggers
- Extensions
- Foreign Data Wrappers
- Languages
- Publications
- Schemas (1)
 - public
- Aggregates
- Collations
- Domains
- FTS Configurations
- FTS Dictionaries
- FTS Parsers
- FTS Templates
- Foreign Tables
- Functions
- Materialized Views
- Operators
- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (2)
 - cc_detail
 - cust_detail
- Trigger Functions
- Types

ccdb/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

Query History

Show queries generated internally by pgAdmin? Remove Remove All

Yesterday - 1/11/2026

17:13:18 ▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;

17:13:13 ▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER; C...

17:11:09 ▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER; C...

17:11:01 ▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER; C...

1/5/2026

▶ SELECT * FROM cc_detail

00:24:23 ▶ COPY cust_detail FROM 'C:\customer.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADE...

00:23:26 ▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\credit_card.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEAD...

00:23:09 ▶ CREATE TABLE cc_detail (Client_Num INT, Card_Category VARCHAR(...

00:22:09

Data Output

client_num	card_category	annual_fees	activation_30_days	customer_acq_cost	week_start_date	week_num	qtr	current_year	interest_earned
1	70082083	Blue	200	0	87	2023-01-01	Week-1	Q1	2023
2	70092292	Blue	445	1	100	2023-01-01	Week-1	Q1	2023

Showing rows: 1 to 1000 Page No: 1 of 11

File Object Tools Edit View Window Help

Object Explorer Dependencies X Dependents X Processes X postgres/postgres... X postgres/postgres... X postgres/postgres... X ccdbs/postgres@PostgreSQL 18*

PostgreSQL 18 Databases (2) Casts Catalogs Event Triggers Extensions Foreign Data Wrappers Languages Publications Schemas (1) public Aggregates Collations Domains FTS Configurations FTS Dictionaries FTS Parsers FTS Templates Foreign Tables Functions Materialized Views Operators Procedures Sequences Tables (2) cc_detail

ccdb/postgres@PostgreSQL 18

No limit

Query History

Show queries generated internally by pgAdmin? Remove Remove All

Yesterday - 1/11/2026

17:16:40

▶ SELECT * FROM cc_detail

17:16:01

▶ COPY cust_detail FROM 'C:\cust_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;

17:13:18

▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;

17:13:13

▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER; C...

17:11:09

▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\cc_add.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER; C...

17:11:01

1/5/2026

▶ SELECT * FROM cc_detail

00:24:23

▶ COPY cust_detail FROM 'C:\customer.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;

00:23:26

▶ COPY cc_detail FROM 'C:\credit card.csv' DELIMITER ',' CSV HEADER;

Data Output Messages Notifications

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13.2 Appendices B (POWERBI Dashboard)

