# BANK CHURN PREDICTION

Final Project

Rakamin Academy Data Science Batch 24

### STEADFAST AND CO.



# STEADFAST AND CO. TEAM



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Anggota



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Anggota





**Business Understanding** 

Bagian 2:

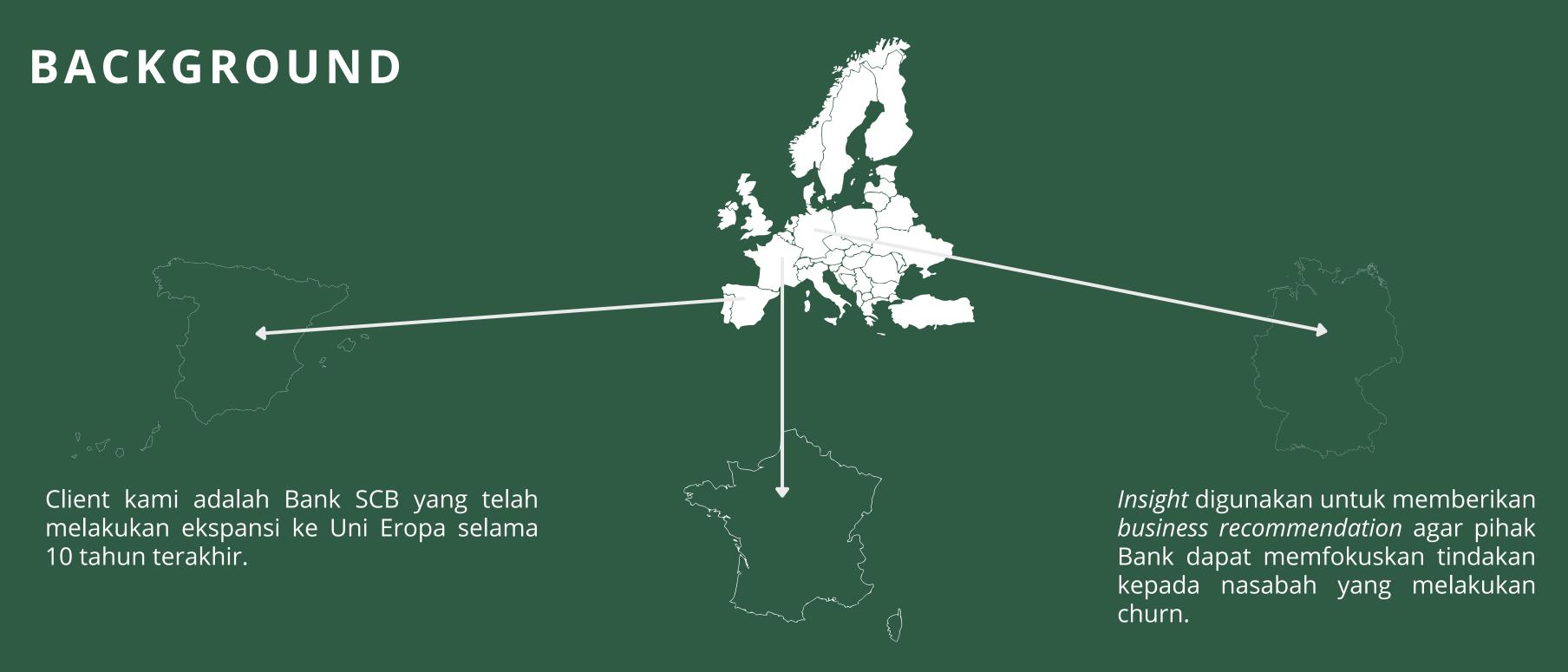
Data Pre-Processing

Bagian 3:

Machine Learning Evaluation

Bagian 4:

Business
Recommendation (TBD)



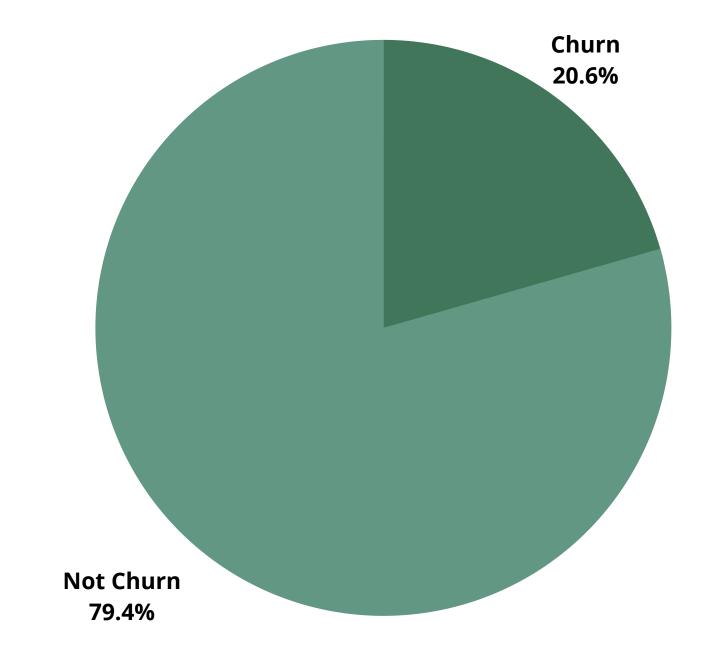
Bank SCB meminta tim Steadfast and Co. untuk memberikan *insight* dari database nasabah yang melakukan churn.

#### **MENGAPA?**

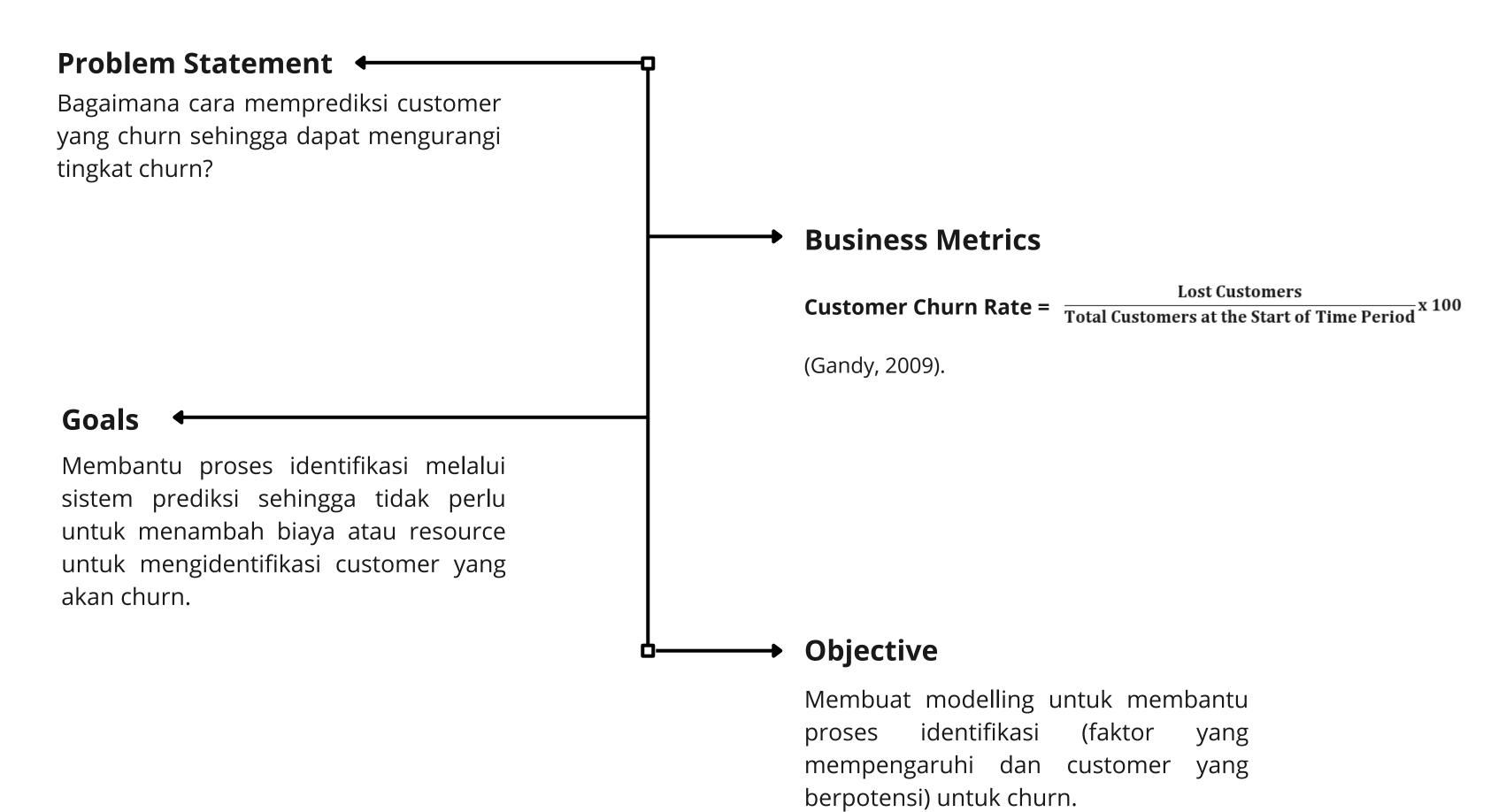
Pada tahun ini, dari 10.000 nasabah, persentase nasabah yang melakukan churn adalah 20.37% dari total nasabah yang ada di Bank SCB.

Biaya untuk mendapatkan customer baru mencapai **5-6 kali lebih mahal** dibandingkan dengan mempertahankan customer lama (Benlan *et al.*, 2014).

Menurut Gallo dalam Harvard Business Review (2014), mengurangi tingkat churn customer hingga **5%** dapat meningkatkan keuntungan perusahaan sebesar **25-95%**.



#### **BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING**

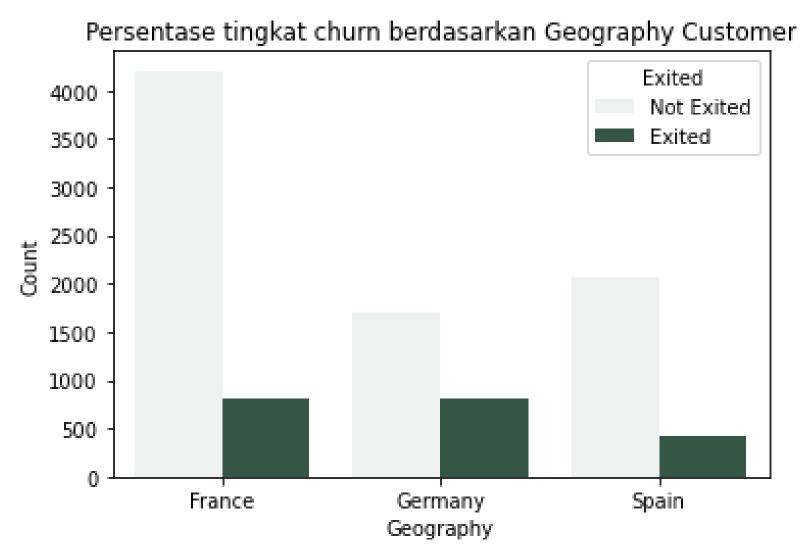


# PENJELASAN DATASET

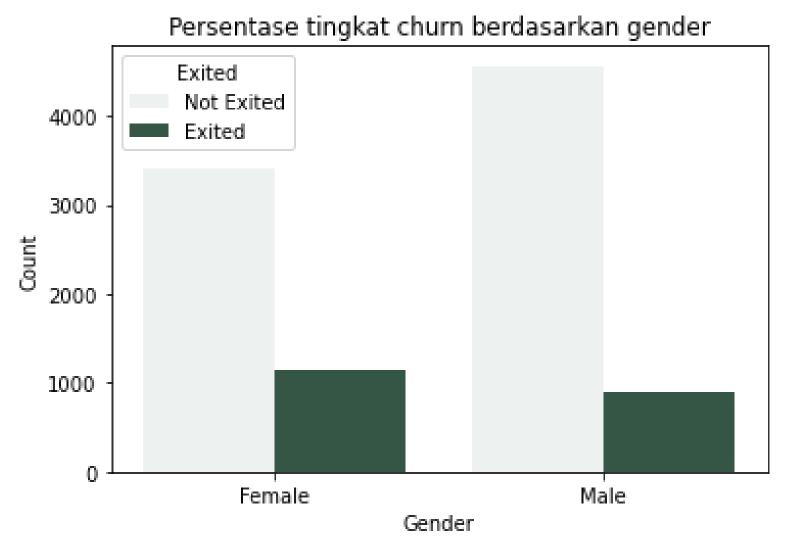
Dataset memilik 14 kolom dan 10.000 baris. Target dari dataset ini adalah Exited.

Column Name	Explanation				
RowNumber	Corresponds to the record (row) number and has no effect on the output.				
CustomerId	Contains random values and has no effect on customer leaving the bank.				
Surname	The surname of a customer has no impact on their decision to leave the bank.				
CreditScore	Can influence customer churn, since a customer with a higher credit score is less likely to leave the bank.				
Geography	A customer's location can affect their decision to leave the bank.				
Gender	It's interesting to explore whether gender plays a role in a customer leaving the bank.				
Age	This is certainly relevant, since older customers are less likely to leave their bank than younger ones.				
Tenure	Refers to the number of years that the customer has been a client of the bank.				
Balance	Also, a very good indicator of customer churn, as people with a higher balance in their accounts are less likely to leave the bank compared to those with lower balances.				
NumOfProducts	Refers to the number of products that a customer has purchased through the bank.				
HasCrCard	Denotes whether a customer has a credit card. This column is also relevant, since people with a credit card are less likely to leave the bank.				
IsActiveMember	Active customers are less likely to leave the bank.				
EstimatedSalary	As with balance, people with lower salaries are more likely to leave the bank compared to those with higher salaries.				
Exited	Whether or not the customer left the bank.				

# **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

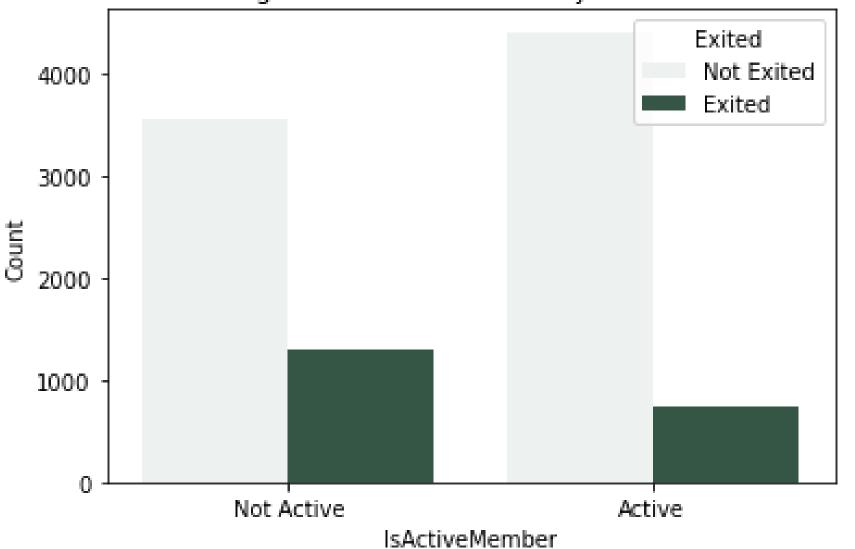


Nasabah yang berada di wilayah Jerman akan lebih cenderung melakukan churn.



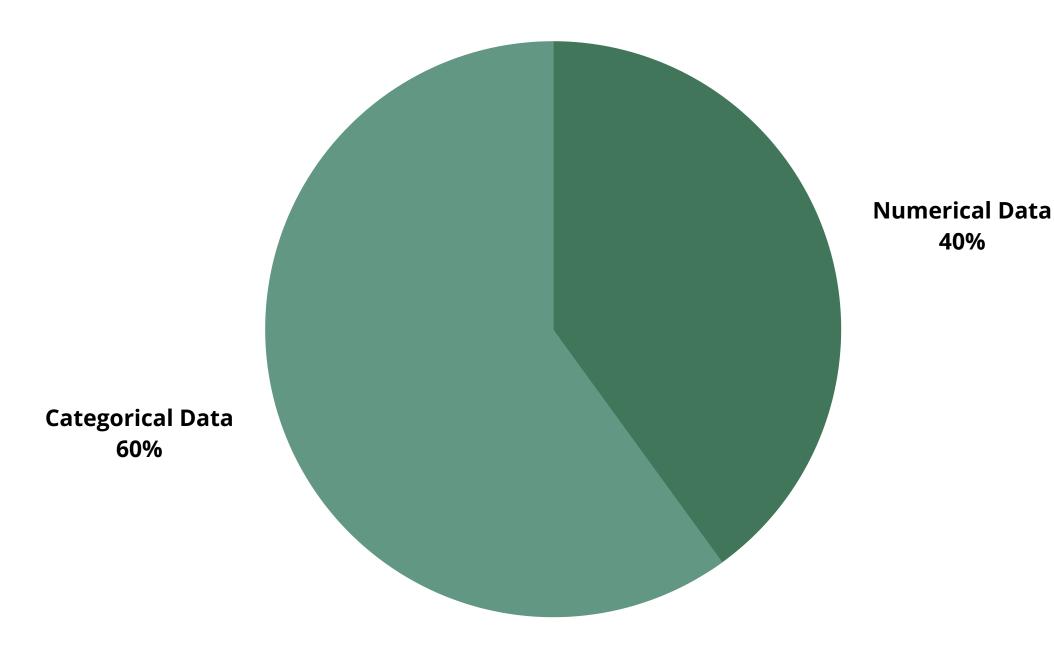
Nasabah wanita akan lebih cenderung melakukan churn.

#### Persentase tingkat churn berdasarkan jumlah Active Member



Nasabah yang tidak aktif akan lebih cenderung untuk melakukan churn.

#### DATA PRE-PROCESSING



13 Kolom Dan 10000 Baris

#### Dropped Features

- RowNumber
- CustomerId
- Surname

#### Categorical

- Geography
- Gender

40%

- Tenure
- NumOfProducts
- HasCrCard
- IsActiveMember

#### Numerical

- CreditScore
- Age
- Balance

#### Target

Exited

# DATA PRE-PROCESSING: IN DETAIL

Missing Values	———— Tidak Ada
Duplicate Data	Tidak Ada
Handling Outliers	10000 → 9859
Log Transformation	1 Kolom
Normalisasi	— Tidak Ada
Standarisasi	4 Kolom
Feature Encoding	— Dari 10 Kolom → 13 Kolom
Feature Selection	— 10 Kolom
Feature Extraction	——— Tidak Ada

# **EVALUATION METRICS**



**AUC Score** 



Precision Score

#### Kami menggunakan Evaluation Metrics AUC Score dan Precision Score.

AUC Score dipilih karena Metric tersebut memperlihatkan seberapa besar kemungkinan Model dapat membedakan nasabah churn dan tidak churn.

Precision Score juga dipilih karena Metric tersebut dapat meminimalisir False Positive, sehingga dapat meminimalisir jumlah nasabah yang terdeteksi churn yang dalam real casenya tidak churn.

# **MODEL EVALUATION**

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	Train Score	Test Score
Logistic Regression	0.82	0.58	0.27	0.37	0.78	0.79
K-nearest Neighbor	0.82	0.56	0.36	0.44	0.79	0.83
Decision Tree	0.85	0.84	0.29	0.43	0.80	0.84
Random Forest Classifier	0.85	0.82	0.27	0.40	0.84	0.87
Adaboost Classifier	0.84	0.69	0.35	0.47	0.84	0.86

Berdasarkan semua model yang telah di-tune, Model yang memiliki hasil terbaik adalah **Random Forest Classifier.**