

Sprocket Central Pty Ltd

Data analytics approach

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Agenda

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data Exploration
- 3. Model Development
- 4. Interpretation

Introduction

Data Quality Assessment

	Customer Demographic	Customer Addresses	Transaction Data
Accuracy	DOB: Inaccuracy Job Industry Category: Misspelling		
Completeness	DOB: Blanks Job Title: Blanks Job Industry Category: Blanks Tenure: Blanks Customer IDs: Not in Sync	Customer IDs: Not in Sync	Standard Cost: Blanks Brand: Blanks Product Line: Blanks Product Class: Blanks Product Size: Blanks Product First Sold Date: Blanks Customer IDs: Not in Sync
Consistency	Gender: Inconsistency	States: Inconsistency	
Currency	Deceased Customers: Filter Out		
Relevancy	Default: Exclude Field		Order Status: Exclude Cancelled
Validity			Product First Sold Date: Format

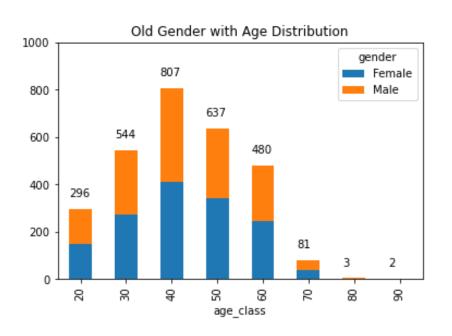
Introduction

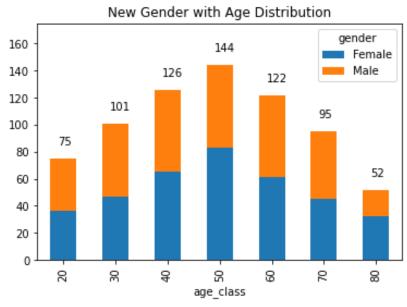
Data Cleaning

- Records with Missing Fields were Dropped.
- Join Keys between Tables were considered and conflicting Records were Dropped.
- Age, Last Purchase (Days Ago) and Profit Fields were Added.
- Records pertaining to Deceased Customers were Dropped.
- Transactions more than a year old were Dropped.

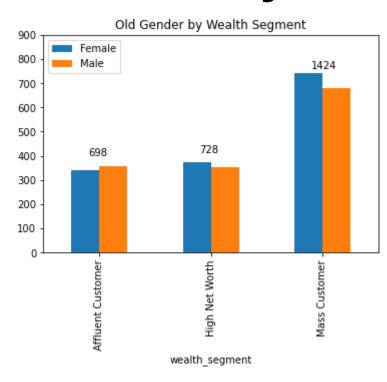
Distinct Customer IDs As Received	4,000
Distinct Customer IDs after Data Cleaning	3,492

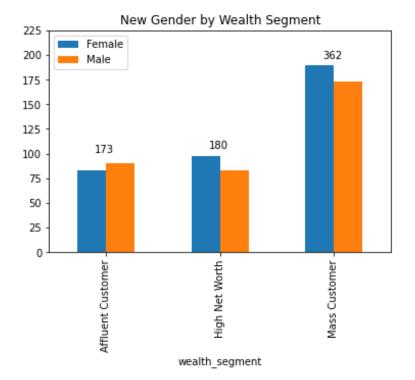
Gender with Age Distribution



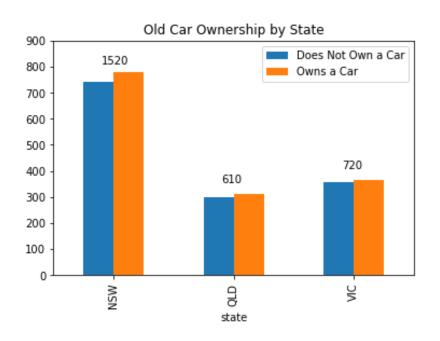


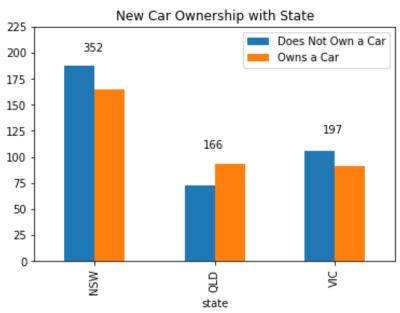
Gender with Wealth Segment



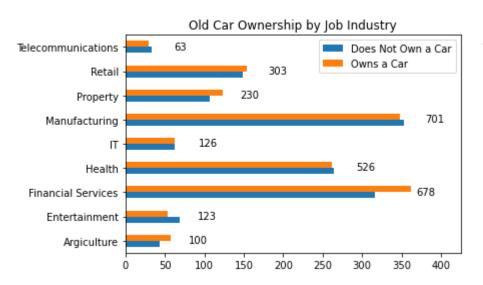


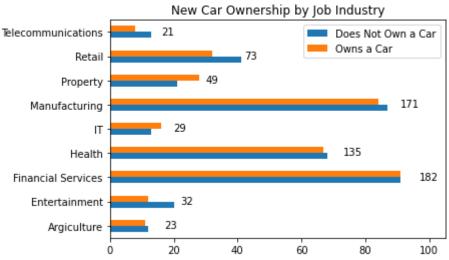
Car Ownership with State



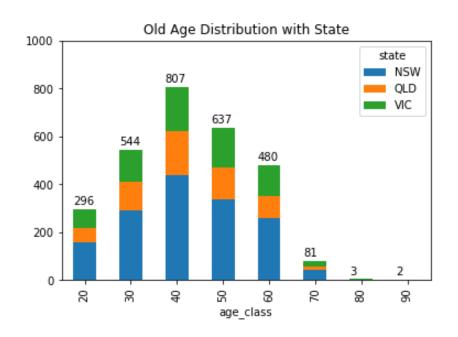


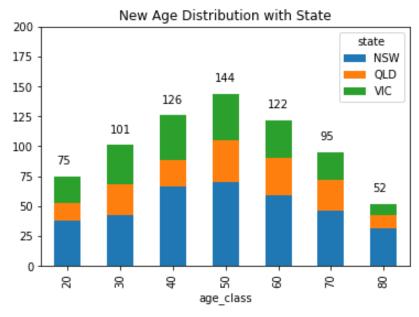
Car Ownership with Job Industry



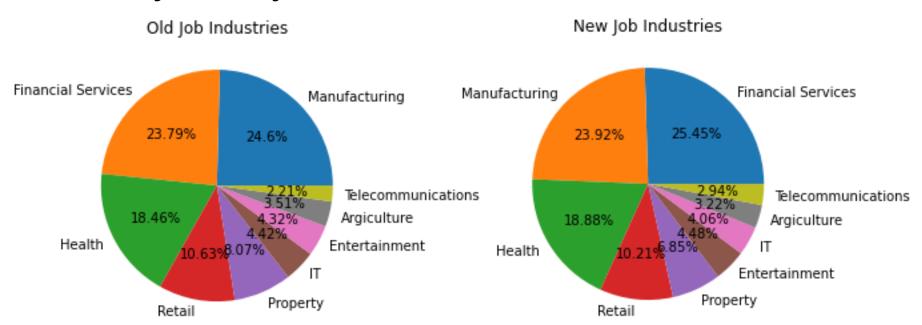


Age Distribution with State





Job Industry Diversity



Recent Transactions



RFM Analysis

Recency

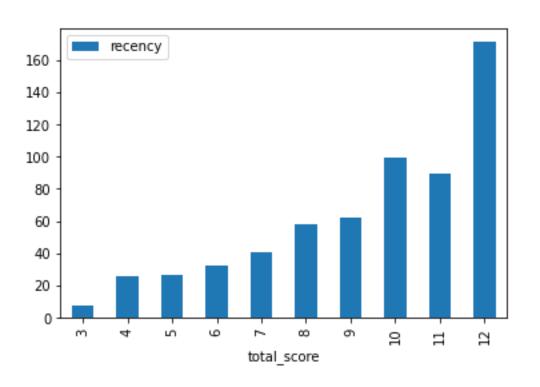
- The last day on which a customer performed a transaction was taken as the recency parameter.
- Customers were divided into 4 quartiles and given a R_Score.

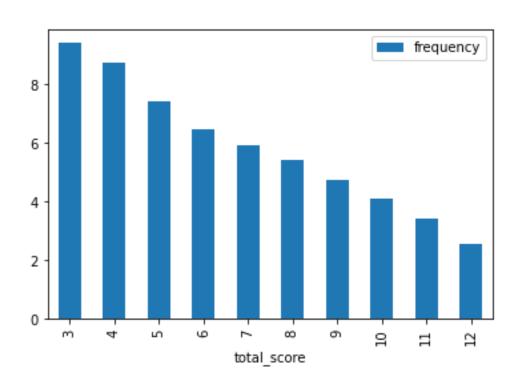
Frequency

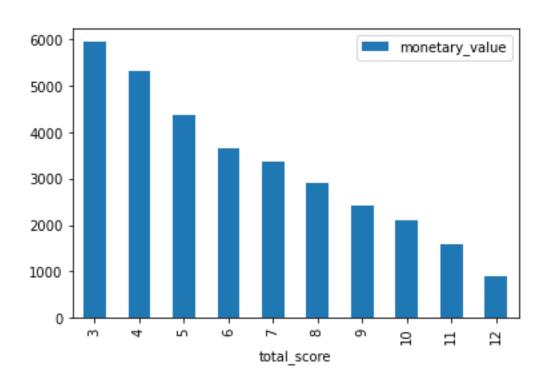
- ➤ The frequency of transactions done by a particular customer was taken as the frequency parameter.
- Customers were divided into 4 quartiles and given a F_Score.

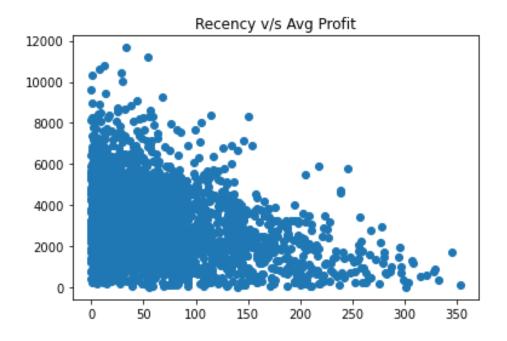
Monetary Value

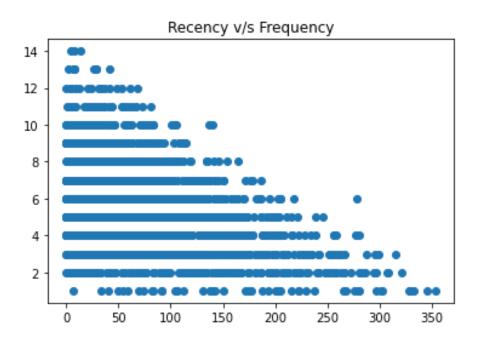
- The average profit per customer was taken as the monetary value parameter.
- Customers were divided into 4 quartiles and given a M_Score.

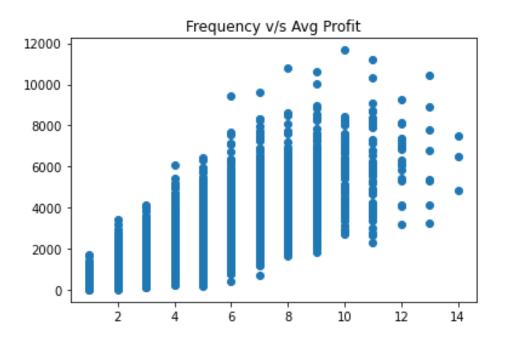








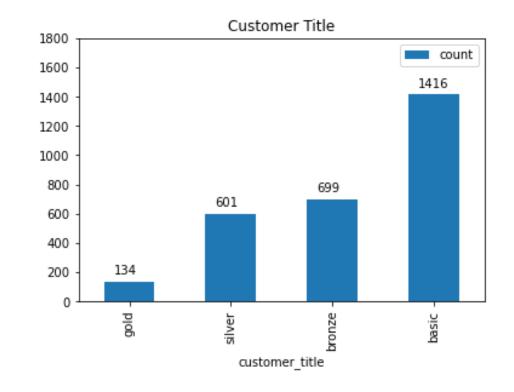




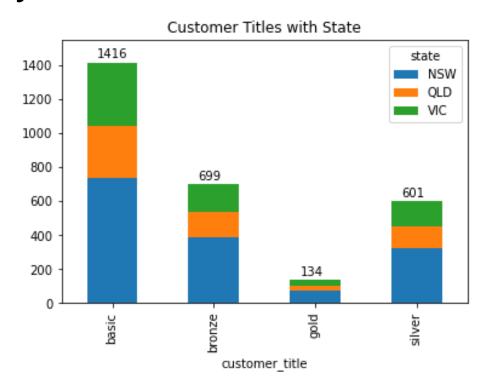
RFM Analysis

Based on the RFM Class, four customer tiers were identified:

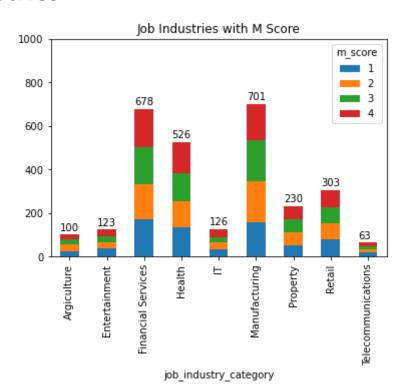
- 1. Gold Class: These customers have recently made a purchase, are frequent and are most profitable.
- 2. Silver Class
- 3. Bronze Class
- 4. Basic Class: These customers have not made any recent purchase, are not frequent and do not contribute majorly.



Customer Tiers by State



Profitable Job Industries



Customer Segments

Segment	RFM Score	Cumulative	
Platinum	3	134	
Very Loyal	4	296	
Becoming Loyal	5	558	
Recent	6	891	
Average	7	1300	
High Risk	8	1712	
Evasive	9	2110	
Losing	10	2417	
Inactive	11	2595	
Lost	12	2850	

Targeting Methodology

- Customers having high RFM Scores can be filtered and targeted.
- The customers have made recent purchases, are frequent, and drive the most profits.

Appendix

Appendix

S4. SELECTED DISTRIBUTION INDICATORS, Household net worth and gross household income—2011–12

		Household	Gross	
		net	household	
		worth(a)	income(a)	
Ratio of values at top of selected percentiles				
P90/P10	ratio	53.87	9.06	
P80/P20	ratio	11.61	4.45	
P80/P50	ratio	2.36	1.90	
P20/P50	ratio	0.20	0.43	
Percentage share received by households in				
Lowest net worth quintile	%	0.9	12.1	
Middle net worth quintile	%	12.0	17.4	
Highest net worth quintile	%	60.8	31.3	
Percentage share received by households in				
Lowest gross income quintile	%	12.4	4.3	
Middle gross income quintile	%	16.4	15.7	
Highest gross income quintile	%	36.8	46.5	