Al Proposal

Predicting Customer Churn in Banking Using Machine Learning

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Introduction

customer retention is a critical component of sustained growth and profitability. Customer churn, where clients discontinue their relationship with a bank, directly impacts revenue and operational costs. This project leverages machine learning (ML) techniques to predict customer churn using demographic, behavioral, and transactional data. By identifying at-risk customers, banks can deploy targeted strategies to enhance customer satisfaction and reduce attrition.

Problem Statement

Customer churn is a major challenge for banks due to:

- 1. Low Switching Costs: Customers can easily switch to competing banks offering better services or rates.
- 2. Complexity of Churn Factors: The factors influencing churn are diverse and deeply rooted in customer behavior, making accurate prediction difficult.

This project aims to address the challenge by:

1. Developing an ML model to predict customer churn based on historical data.

2. Analyzing the key drivers of churn to inform retention strategies.

Goals

The objectives of this project include:

- Build a Predictive Model: Develop a machine learning model to classify customers as likely to churn or remain.
 - Feature Analysis: Identify and interpret the most significant factors influencing churn.
 - Improve Retention Strategies: Provide actionable insights to design effective customer retention plans.
- Evaluate Model Performance: Use metrics like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score to ensure the model's reliability.

Approach and Methodology

Dataset

The dataset used is from Kaggle, (<u>DataSet</u>) containing key features for churn prediction:

- Features:
- CreditScore: Customer's credit score.
- Geography: Country of residence (France, Spain, Germany).

- Gender: Male/Female.
- Age: Customer's age.
- Tenure: Years with the bank.
- Balance: Account balance.
- NumOfProducts: Number of bank products used.
- HasCrCard: Ownership of a credit card (Yes/No).
- IsActiveMember: Bank activity status (Yes/No).
- EstimatedSalary: Customer's salary estimate.
 - Target Label:
- Exited: Whether the customer exited (1) or stayed (0).

Steps

- 1. Data Preprocessing:
- Handle missing values, normalize numerical features, and encode categorical variables like Geography and Gender.
 - 2. Model Training:
 - Train an XGBoost classifier, known for its robustness in structured data tasks.
 - 3. Hyperparameter Tuning:
- Optimize model parameters using GridSearchCV to improve accuracy and generalization.

4. Evaluation:

• Use metrics like AUC, precision, recall, and F1 score to assess performance.

Related Work

Several studies have explored churn prediction in banking and related sectors:

- 1. Predicting Customer Churn in Banking Industry Using Random Forest Algorithm (2020): Focused on demographic and behavioral data to predict churn.
- 2. Customer Churn Prediction in Telecom Using Machine
 Learning (2019): Demonstrated the adaptability of decision trees
 and gradient boosting for churn prediction.
- 3. Comparative Study on Customer Churn Prediction Models in Retail Banking (2018): Compared algorithms like logistic regression, SVM, and neural networks for churn prediction.
- 4. Application of Deep Learning to Predict Customer Churn in Banking (2021): Highlighted the effectiveness of neural networks and LSTM for analyzing transaction sequences.
- 5. Explaining and Predicting Customer Churn Using SHAP Values (2022): Focused on interpretability of ML models for actionable insights.