Customer Segmentation Using K-Means Clustering

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of a **K-Means clustering analysis** performed to segment customers based on their purchasing behavior and geographical location. The analysis aimed to identify distinct customer groups to inform targeted marketing strategies.

Key highlights:

- Five clusters were identified.
- Clustering performance was evaluated using the Silhouette Score and the Davies-Bouldin Index.
- Results indicate moderately well-defined clusters, providing valuable insights into customer profiles across different regions.

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Introduction

Understanding customer behavior is crucial for businesses aiming to enhance **customer satisfaction** and increase **profitability**. Clustering analysis helps segment customers into groups with similar characteristics.

This report details the application of **K-Means clustering** to a dataset containing customer purchasing behavior and geographical information. The objective is to identify **natural groupings of customers** to facilitate targeted marketing and personalized services.

Methodology

2.1 Data Description

The dataset includes the following features for each customer:

- Recency: Number of days since the customer's last purchase.
- Frequency: Total number of purchases made by the customer.
- Monetary: Total monetary value of the customer's purchases.
- Geographical Indicators:
 - Asia
 - Europe
 - North America
 - o South America

Each geographical indicator is a binary variable indicating the customer's region.

2.2 Data Preprocessing

The following preprocessing steps were performed:

- 1. **Handling Missing Values**: Checked for and addressed missing/null values in the dataset.
- 2. **Scaling Features**: Standardized the features using **z-score normalization** to ensure equal contribution to distance calculations.
- 3. **Encoding Categorical Variables**: Ensured geographical indicators were properly encoded as binary variables.

2.3 Clustering Algorithm

- Algorithm Used: K-Means Clustering
- Number of Clusters (k): 5 (chosen based on domain knowledge and preliminary analysis)
- Initialization Method: K-Means++ to improve convergence.
- Number of Initializations (n_init): 10 (to avoid local minima convergence).
- Random State: Set for reproducibility.

2.4 Evaluation Metrics

- Silhouette Score:
 - Measures the cohesion and separation of clusters.
 - Range: [-1, 1], with higher scores indicating better-defined clusters.

- Davies-Bouldin Index (DB Index):
 - o Evaluates intra-cluster similarity and inter-cluster differences.
 - o Range: [0, ∞), with lower scores indicating better clustering.

Results

3.1 Evaluation Metrics Results

- **Silhouette Score**: **0.4846** (moderately high, indicating reasonably well-defined clusters).
- **Davies-Bouldin Index**: **0.8381** (relatively low, indicating good separation between clusters).

3.2 Cluster Profiles

K-Means Cluster Profiles:

	Recency	Frequency	Monetary	Asia	Europe	North America	South America
Cluster_KMeans							
0	275.916667	1.333333	764.795000	0.333333	0.166667	0.333333	0.166667
1	58.491228	5.298246	3827.558947	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
2	68.000000	5.690476	3560.888810	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
3	66.354167	4.791667	3414.071458	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000
4	55.425000	5.325000	3730.360000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

The table below summarizes the average values of key features for each cluster:

Discussion

4.1 Interpretation of Clusters

- Cluster 0:
 - Profile: High Recency, Low Frequency, and Monetary Value; diverse geographical distribution.
 - o **Interpretation**: Inactive or churned customers.
- Cluster 1:
 - Profile: Low Recency, High Frequency, and Monetary Value; exclusively South America.
 - o **Interpretation**: Loyal and valuable customers from South America.
- Cluster 2:
 - o **Profile**: Similar to Cluster 1; exclusively North America.
 - o Interpretation: Key customers from North America.
- Cluster 3:
 - **Profile**: Moderate engagement; exclusively Europe.

o **Interpretation**: Moderate-value customers with growth potential.

Cluster 4:

- o **Profile**: Low Recency, High Frequency, and Monetary Value; exclusively Asia.
- o Interpretation: Highly engaged and valuable customers from Asia.

4.2 Insights

1. Regional Segmentation:

- Clusters 1 to 4 show strong regional purchasing behaviors.
- Tailored regional marketing strategies can enhance engagement.

2. Customer Engagement Levels:

- Cluster 0 requires re-engagement strategies.
- o Clusters 1, 2, and 4 are high-value segments that merit loyalty programs.

3. Potential for Growth:

 Cluster 3 represents an opportunity to convert moderately engaged customers into high-value ones.

Recommendations

1. Re-Engagement Campaigns for Cluster 0:

 Use discounts and personalized communications to reactivate inactive customers.

2. Loyalty Programs for High-Value Clusters:

 Strengthen loyalty programs tailored to regional preferences for Clusters 1, 2, and 4.

3. Upselling and Cross-Selling Opportunities:

 Analyze purchasing patterns in high-value clusters to identify products for upselling.

4. Increase Engagement in Cluster 3:

 Target European customers with promotional offers and cultural customization.

5. Regional Marketing Strategies:

 Design campaigns that consider language, cultural nuances, and regional holidays.

Conclusion

The K-Means clustering analysis successfully segmented customers into **five distinct clusters** based on purchasing behavior and geographical location. Evaluation metrics indicate **reasonably well-defined clusters** that provide actionable insights for marketing and customer retention.