



# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

---

Clustering Customers & Generating a Customer Value Prediction Model  
by Alina Aufenanger

# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

## Introduction

### Company

**TheLook** - an E-Commerce clothing shop operating since 2019.

### Data

Stored in Google Data Base containing tables on Users, Orders, Order Items, Products, etc.

### First steps

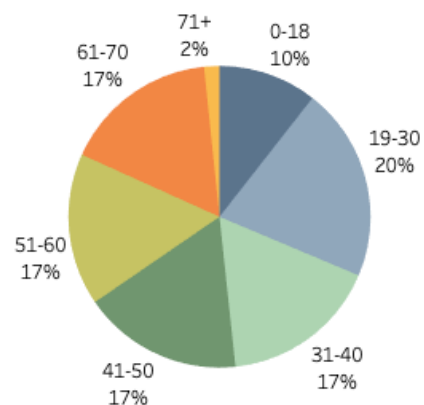
Getting better insights into the business by conducting customer segmentation.

# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

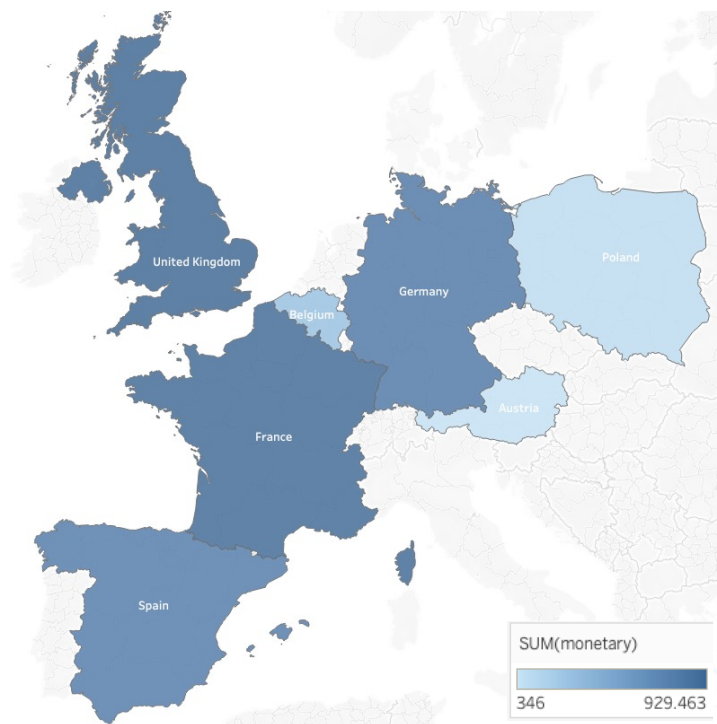
## Types of Segmentation



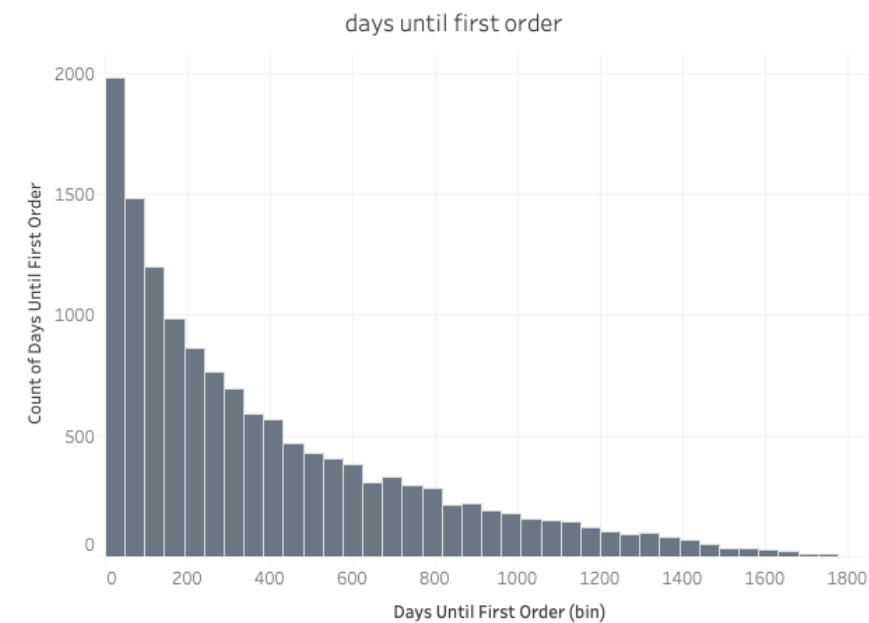
Demographic



Geographic



Behavioral

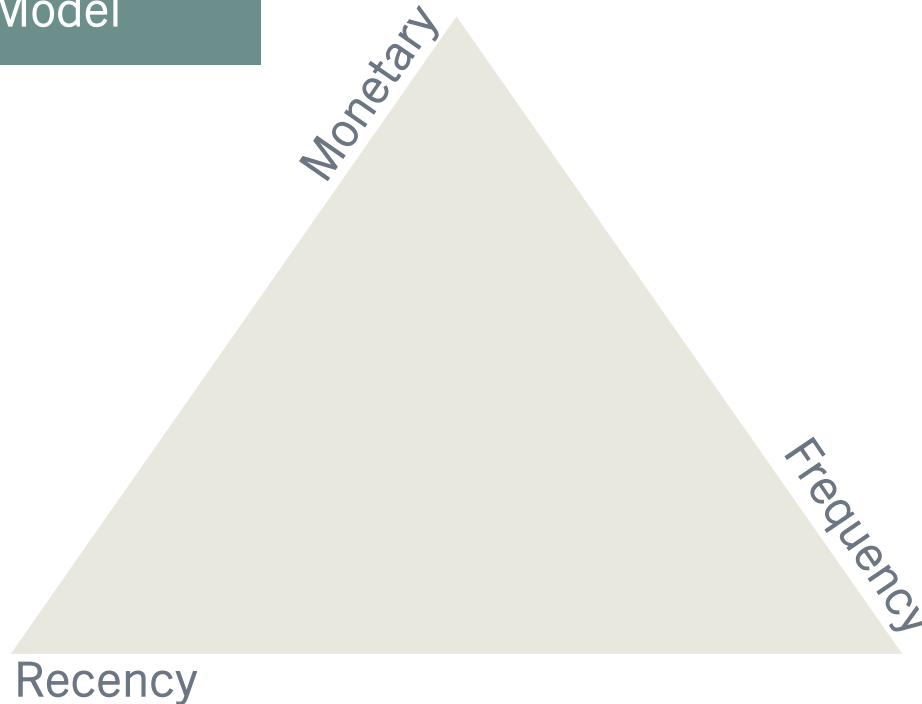




# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

## RFM vs K-Means Clustering

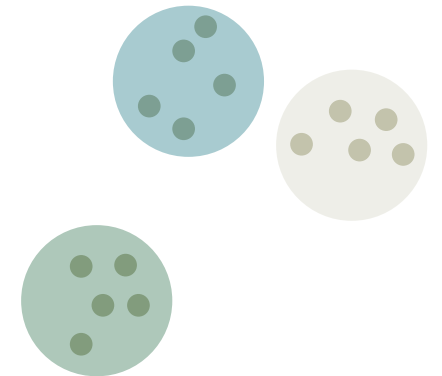
### RFM-Model



- Rates customers on a scale of 1-5 for each RFM variable.
- Segments customers based on their total RFM score.
- Provides a straightforward and interpretable segmentation based on predefined score thresholds.

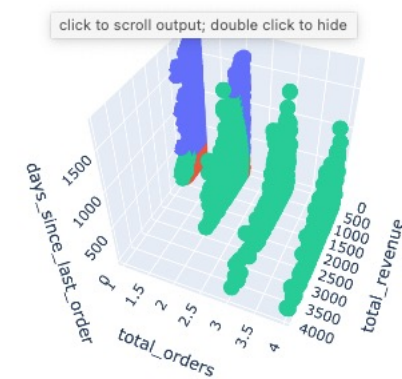
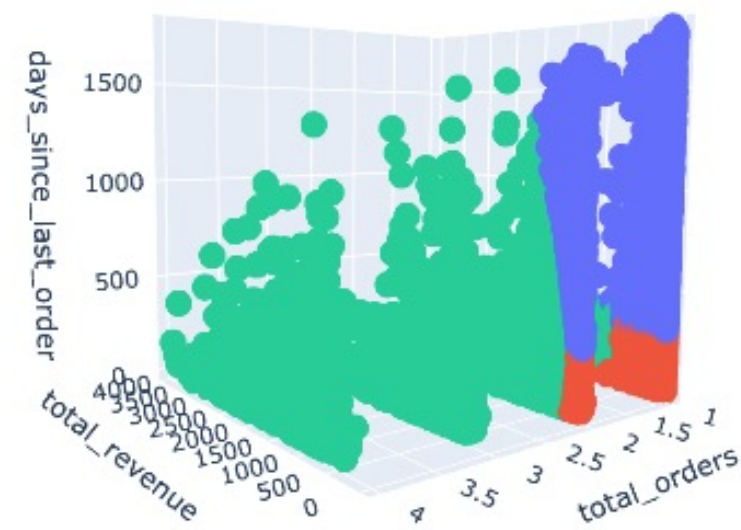
### K-Means Model

- Utilizes machine learning to group similar customers into 'k' clusters.
- Considers raw RFM variables as features for clustering.
- Allows for a more data-driven and adaptive segmentation based on patterns in the data.
- The decision to set 'k' to 3 is driven by business knowledge.



# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

## Customer Segmentation with K-Means



# CUSTOMER SEGMENTATION

## Customer Segments Overview

	Active Customer	Casual Customer	Quiet Customer
Total Customers	1,756	3,537	8,726
Average Revenue	\$ 1,074	\$ 123	\$ 157
Average Revenue/Order	\$ 334	\$ 97	\$ 110
Average Orders	3	1	1
Average Lifetime	508 days	43 days	102 days

# CUSTOMER VALUE PREDICTION

Generating a customer centric revenue prediction model based on historical data

## Features

Total Orders

Days since Registration (T)

Days between First & Last Order (LT)

K-Means Customer Cluster

## Process

PowerTransform: T, LT

MinMaxScaler: all X

## Best Model

GradientBoostingRegressor

(min\_samples\_leaf=2, random\_state=42,  
subsample=0.8)

MAE Train 120, Test 121

R2 Train 0.74, Test 0.72

Best Features Total Orders (88%)

# CONCLUSIONS

## Usage

High-level business planning: setting revenue targets, developing marketing strategies, decision support

## Limitations

Absence of concrete time component: model is based on historical data & its predictive power may diminish if there are significant changes in customer behavior.

Heavily depending on Total Orders Component

## Next Steps

### Scenario Analysis:

Conduct scenario analyses by inputting hypothetical changes to customer features into the model. This can help simulate the potential impact of business decisions on customer revenue and guide strategic planning.

### Follow up on:

Product & Price Analysis, Implement Time Series Analysis