AAA Northeast
Member Segmentation Analysis

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Agenda

- Background

- Objectives

- Approach

- Methodology & Analysis Result

- Recommendations

- Appendix

Background

AAA Northeast is one of the regional clubs comprising the American Automobile Association, covering Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and portions of New York and New Jersey. AAA Northeast offer services such as roadside assistance, maps, and various discounts as part of their services.

- Roadside assistance is a costly benefit, particularly towing. Members who frequently use roadside assistance are less desirable.

- AAA also offers other paid services at highly competitive prices. They also offer insurance, travel and banking/loan products. AAA would like to increase the penetration of these services.

Objectives

Provide a market segmentation of AAA members at household level for AAA Northeast to better serve their members. This analysis would allow AAA to:

- Better anticipate the needs of members

- Customize communications and offering to various segments

- Expend more effort driving acquisition and renewal of desirable members
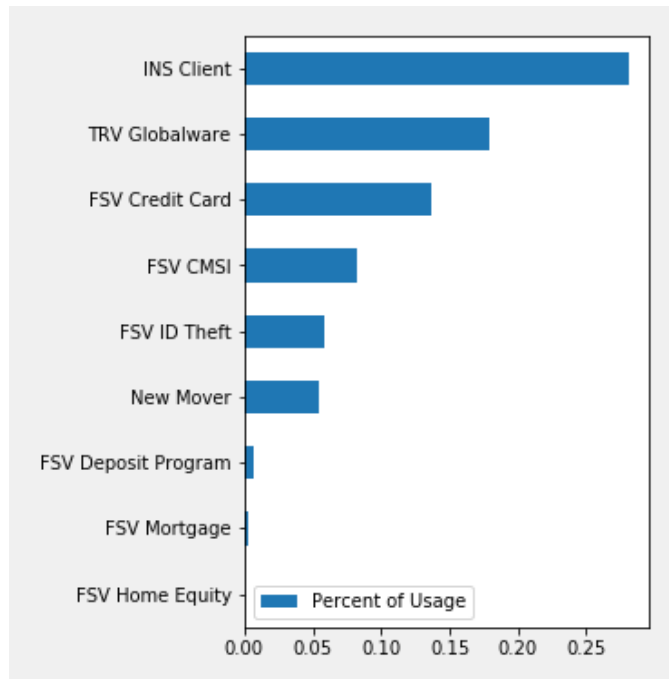
Approach

- Data Understanding
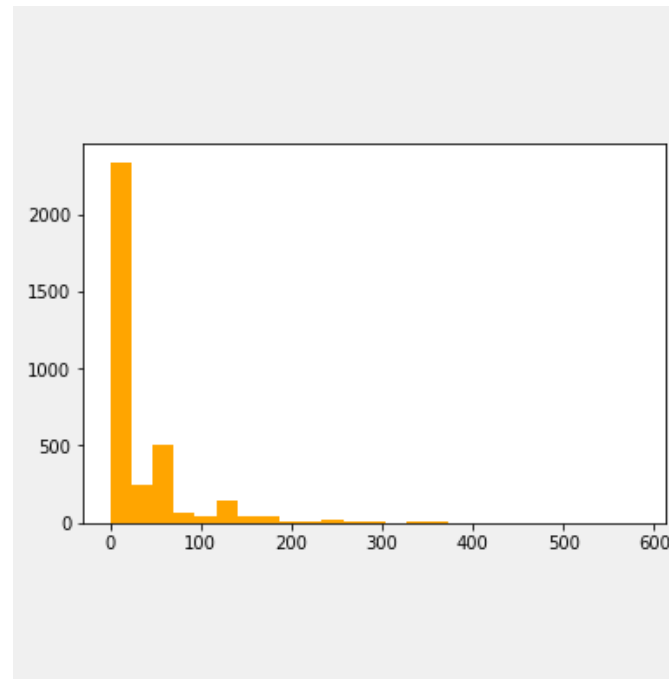- Problem Definition & Solution

Data Understanding

Revenue

In general, AAA products have low market penetration. The highest penetration is less than 30% of the household.

Cost

The distribution of cost is highly skewed, with 67% households didn't generate any costs in 2019.

Segmentation

No. of Product Purchased	No. of Household
0	1589
1	1220
2	539
3	135
4	25
5	3

Around 45% of the households do not use any products from AAA Northeast, showing big market opportunities

Problem Definition & Solution

Revenue

Business Problem: How likely are the members to purchase AAA's financial products?

Solution: Predictive models

Goal: Predict probability of purchasing a product

Cost

Business Problem: How likely will the members to use AAA's financial product in the next 12 months?

Solution: Predictive models

Goal: Forecast probability of generating cost in the next 12 months

Segmentation

Business Problem: How to target members and achieve highest ROI?

Solution: Clustering based on predicted probabilities of purchasing products and generating cost

Goal: Explore the market opportunities that maximizes ROI

Analysis Result
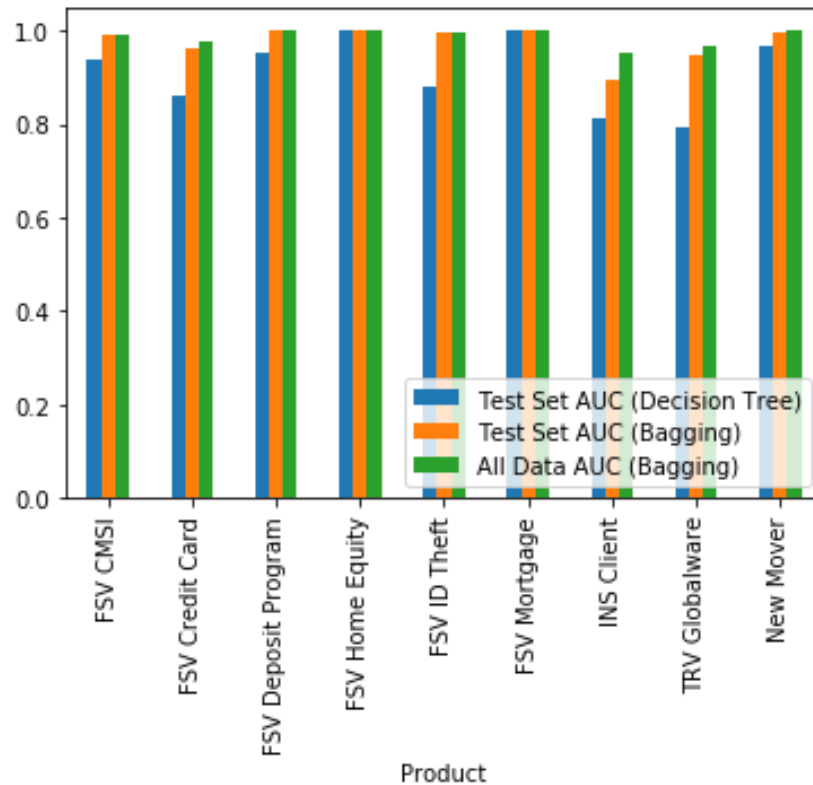
- Revenue
- Cost
- Segmentation

Revenue

Predict Probability of Purchasing a Product

Best Model: Bagging + Decision Tree

Prediction Power on Probability (AUC):

- Test Set (Decision Tree) 0.911474

- Test Set (Bagging): 0.975726

- All Data (Bagging): 0.986834

With high AUC on predicting all products, we can be confident that the probability of purchasing would be a good reference on potential buyers for each product.

Cost

Forecast Cost in the Next 12 Months

Time-Relevant Variables: Use the cost before year 2019 as year n-1, n-2, and so on to predict the cost in year 2019. Afterwards, treat year 2019 as year n-1, year 2018 as year n-2, and so on to predict the cost in year 2020.

Assumption: The household information would remain the same in year 2020

Best Model: Bagging + Decision Tree

Result:
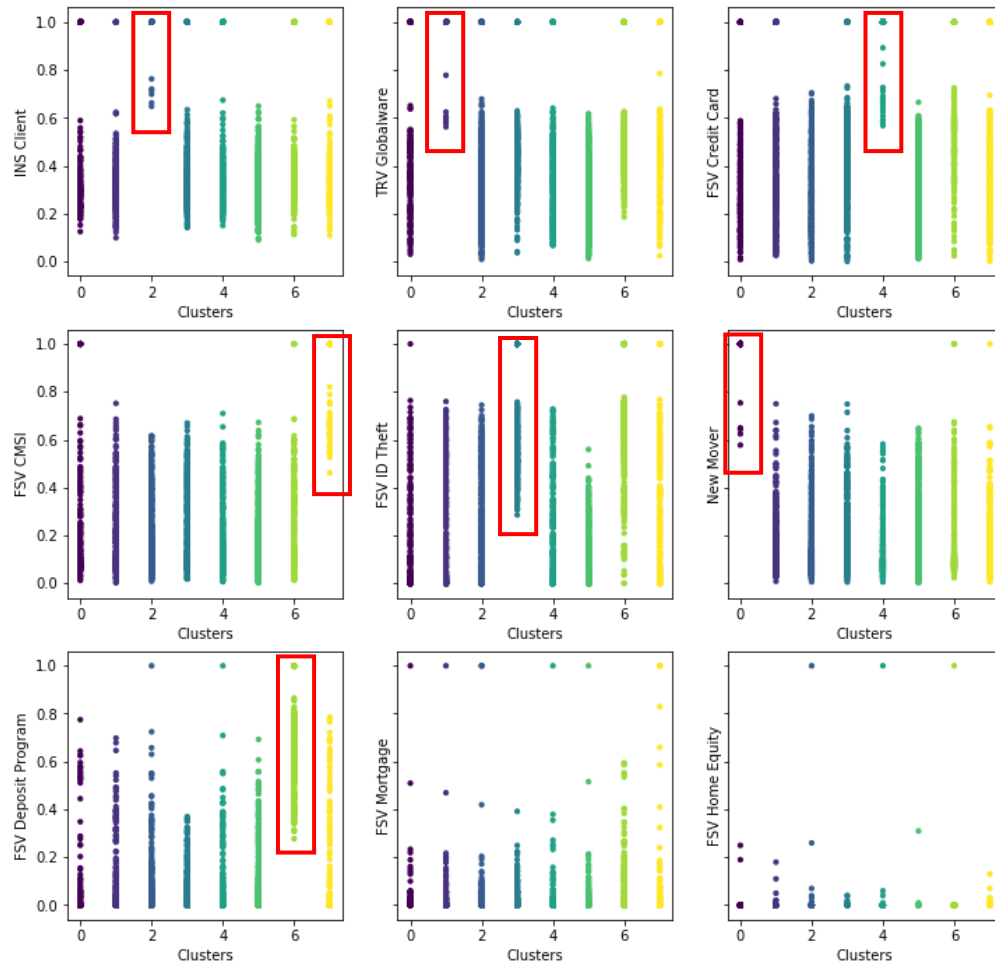
	Accuracy	AUC
Test Set	0.77	0.77
Whole Data Set	0.76	0.80

Segmentation – Number of Segments
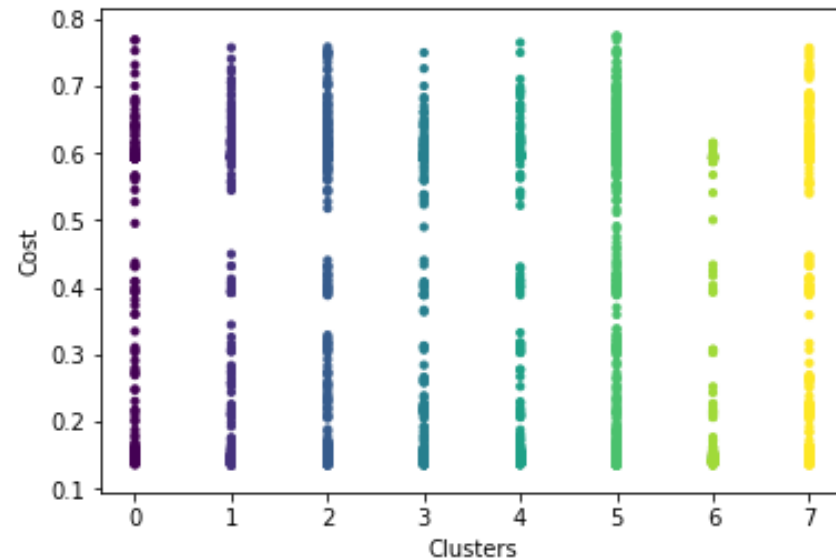
Explore Market Opportunities

When the households are clustered into 8 or 9 groups, we can identify target groups with high interest on a particular product for 7 products.

Therefore, it seems 8 is an ideal number of clusters.

Segmentation – Cost across Segments

Predicted probability of cost does not show noticeable difference across clusters. One reason might be that cost is generated randomly as customers only need road service in emergency. It is also possible that cost is hard to predict.

Recommendations

1. Use the segmentation result to target HHs that have particularly high interest on a certain product

2. Based on HH profile to make tailored product strategies

3. Focus customized product strategy on top 7 popular products

4. Collect more information for cost prediction or conduct more exploration analysis on the pattern of cost.

HH Information by Product

- The table summarizes the size of potential HH for each product.
- Each segment represents a target group that is much more likely to purchase the product than the others.

Product	Targeted Household Size*	Avg Prob. of Purchase (Target HHs)	Avg Prob. of Purchase (Non Target HHs)
INS Client	6	0.701071	0.419056
FSV Credit Card	19	0.672262	0.352905
TRV Globalware	7	0.619258	0.391825
FSV CMSI	48	0.638845	0.185443
FSV ID Theft	281	0.544852	0.218673
New Mover	6	0.707800	0.172453
FSV Deposit Program	361	0.616487	0.055583

* The households that have purchase the product are excluded.

Appendix

- Data Preprocessing
- Challenges and Modeling Process
- Results from Other Models

Data Preprocessing

Data Cleaning:
- Remove cancelled members
- Transform Income/Credit Ranges/Number of Children to numeric data

Feature Engineering:
- Aggregate cost by year to create new cost variables – cost in 2014, cost in 2015, and so on
- Count number of member type by HH

Granularity – Household Level:
- Use sum or mean of numeric data
- Use mode for non-numeric data on variables that are consistent within HH
- Fill in missing value with median

Challenges and Modeling Process

Predict Probability of Purchasing a Product

Challenge: Unbalanced data

Solution: Up-Sampling

Process & Model (For Each Product):

- Up-Sampling
- Train and Test Models
- Optimize and Select Best Single Model: Decision Tree
- Apply Bagging on Optimized Decision Tree

Forecast Cost in the Next 12 Months

Challenge: With skewed distribution, cost prediction has low performance (RMSE)

Solution: Modify question and predict whether a customer will generate cost

Process & Model:

- Train and Test Models
- Optimize and Select Best Single Model: Decision Tree
- Apply Bagging on Optimized Decision Tree

Explore Market Opportunities

Process & Model:

- Gather data used for segmentation:
  1. Probability of purchasing each product
  2. Probability of generating cost in the next 12 months
- Apply K-Means Clustering

Results from Other Models

Performance of other models tried for product prediction, using 'INS Client' as an example.

kNN

```
Best Number of Neighbors: {'n_neighbors': 9}
Accuracy on Training Set: 0.5888475836431226
Accuracy on Test Set: 0.5966303270564915
AUC: 0.6263004871915763
```

Logistic Regression

```
Best Parameters: {'max_iter': 1000, 'tol': 10, 'C': 0.0001}
Accuracy on Training Set: 0.5563816604708798
Accuracy on Test Set: 0.5441030723488602
AUC: 0.5618890460474619
```

Random Forest

```
Best Parameters: {'n_estimators': 150, 'max_features': 'auto', 'max_depth': 5}
Accuracy on Training Set: 0.6042131350681537
Accuracy on Test Set: 0.6164519326065411
AUC: 0.6562293729372938
```

THANK YOU