

## MY BIO

### EDUCATION

- MSC in Mental Health(UK)
- BN in Mental Health(UK)
- BA Statistics(SA)
- Current Clinical Facilitator with UTS and UTAS

# Capstone Project

- Predicting Customer Churning (Banking Sector)
- Classification Problem
- Presented by Elijah Sabondo
- Capstone Project Institute Of Data (IOD)

# Agenda

Introduction

What is customer churn?

Why is it a Business Problem?

Project Pipeline

Exploring Data Analysis

Model Designs

Model Evaluation & Choice of Model Design

Recommendations

Conclusion



## Introduction- What is customer churn?

Customer churn occurs when customers or subscribers stop doing business with a company or service

For this project it occurs when customers stop doing business with the bank and leave

Customer retention, on the other hand, is generally more cost-effective as you've already earned the trust and loyalty of existing customers.

# Why is it a Business Problem?

Customer Churning is a problem for businesses because of costs of getting new customers:

Less Customer Less Revenue or More Customers More Revenue. Implicit in customer Churning is

Customers Churn because of:

Bad Customer Service

Bad Onboarding

Lack of ongoing Customer Success

When customers churn a business lose both the customer and revenue.

# Introduction- Dataset for Bank Customers Churning



This is a dataset in which there are details of a bank's customers and the target variable is a binary variable reflecting the fact whether the customer left the bank (closed their account) or they continues to be a customer.



[Churn Prediction of bank customers | Kaggle](#)



There are 10000 rows and 14 columns. Each row represents a bank customer, and each column contains customer's attributes.



The attributes or features are:

# Dataset Shape & features

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Shape: (10000 rows and 14 columns)

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RowNumber

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CustomerId

---

Surname

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CreditScore

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Geography

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Gender

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Age

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Tenure

---

Balance

---

NumberOfProducts

---

HasCrCard

---

EstimatedSalary

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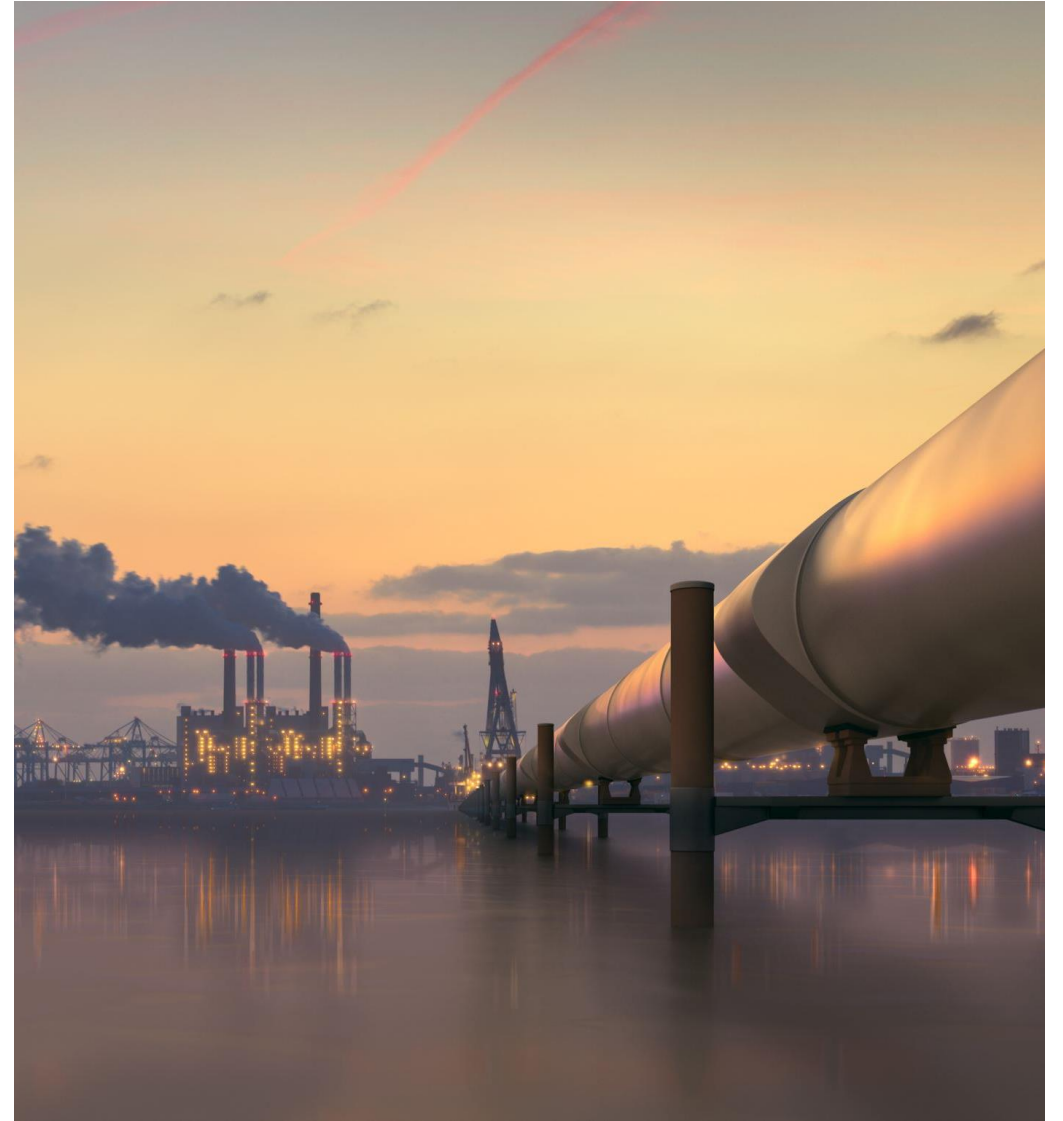
IsActiveMember

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Exited

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# Project Pipeline







# EDA

Exploratory Data Analysis

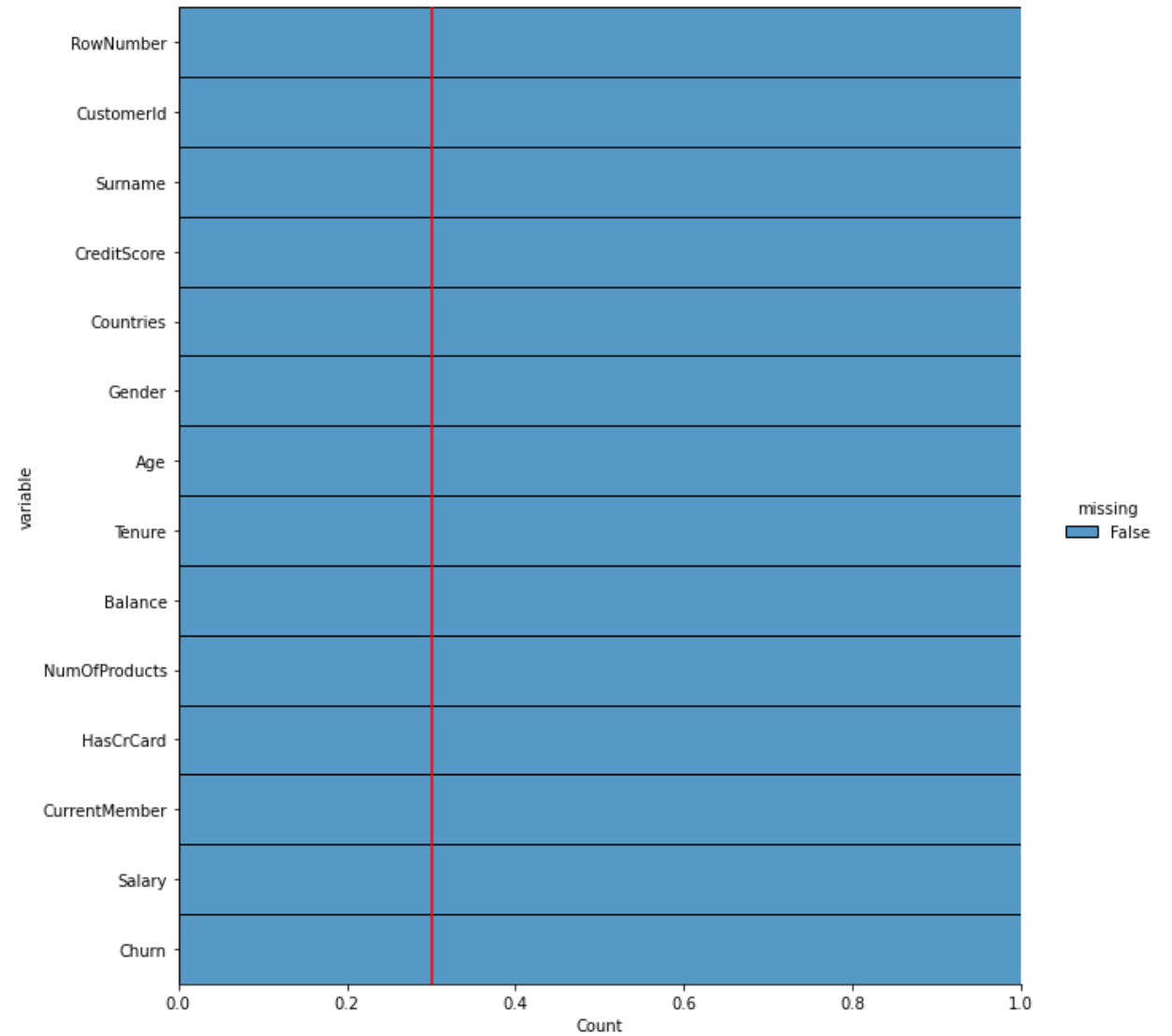


# EDA

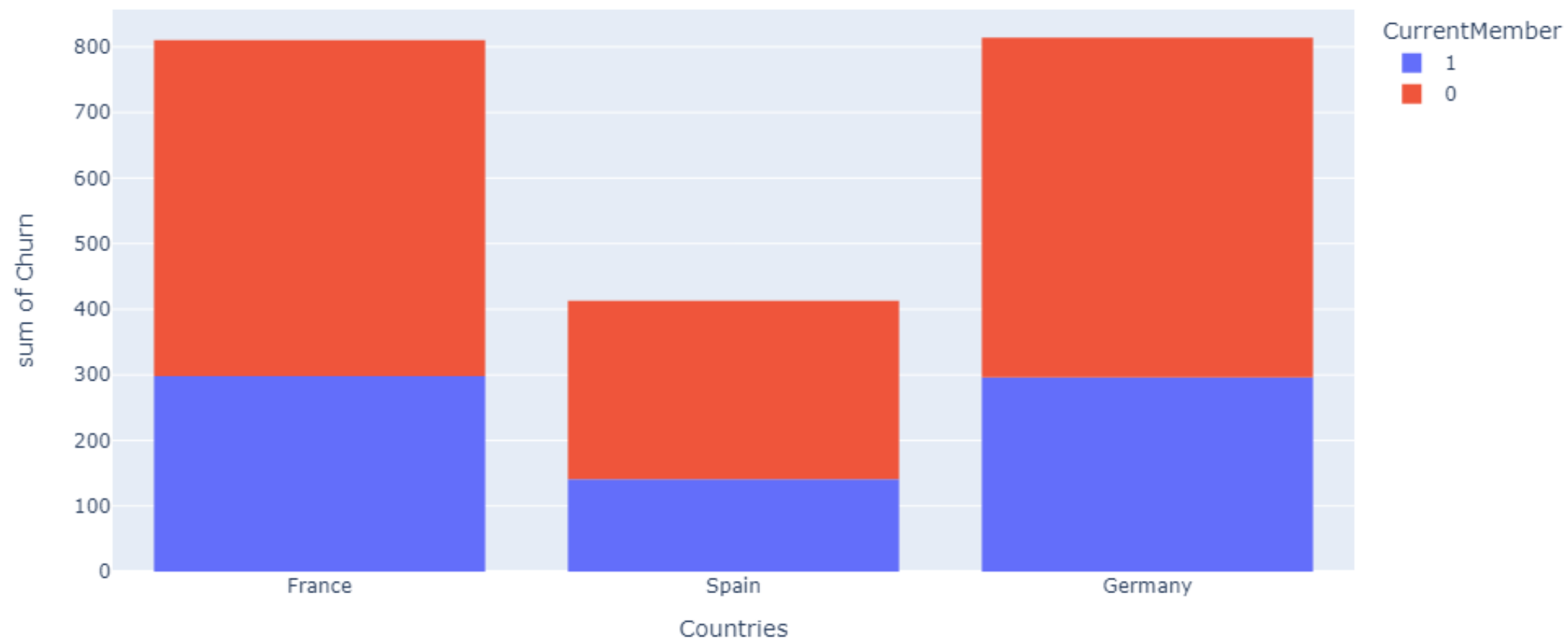
There is no missing data



# NO missing Data



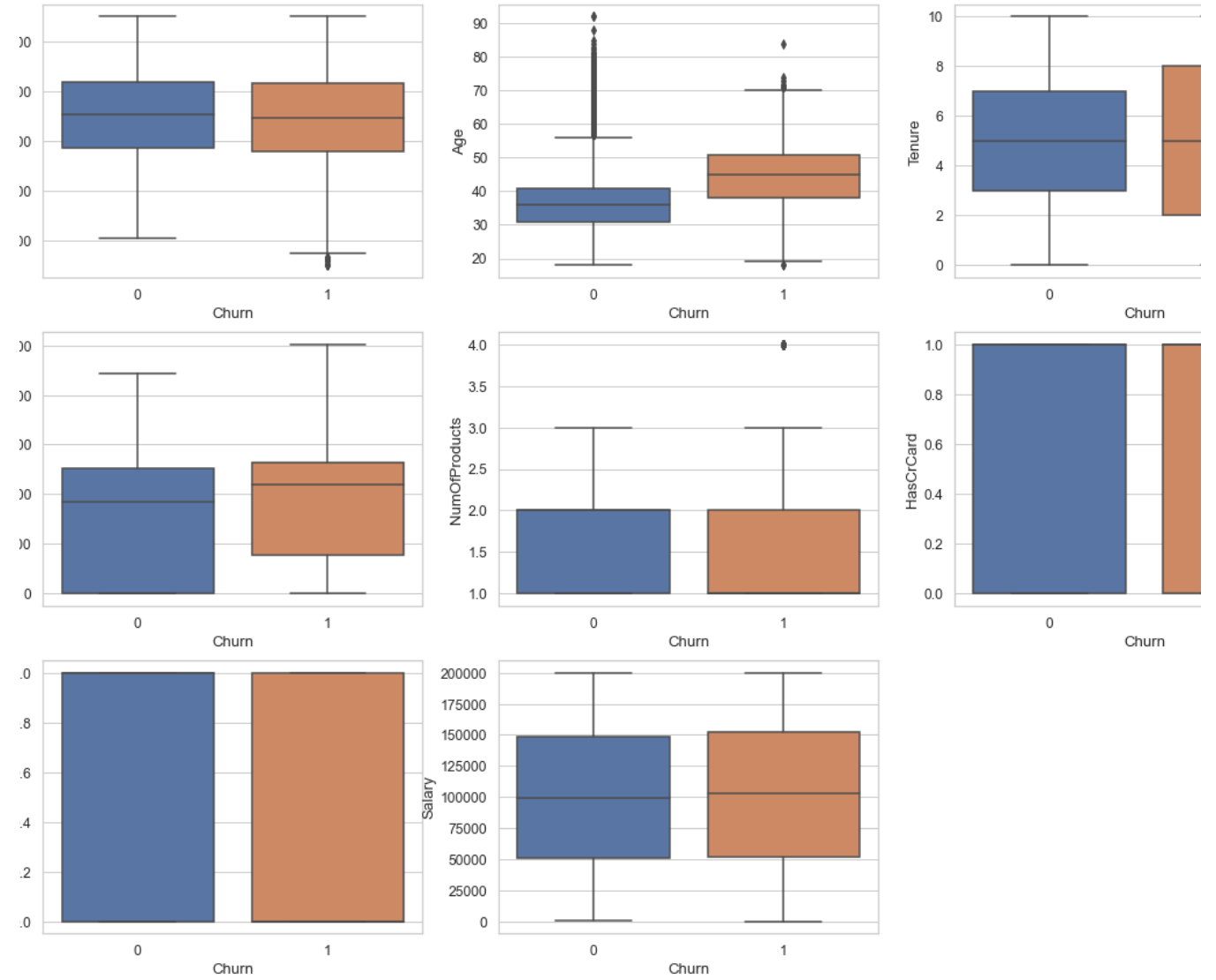
Total by Countries



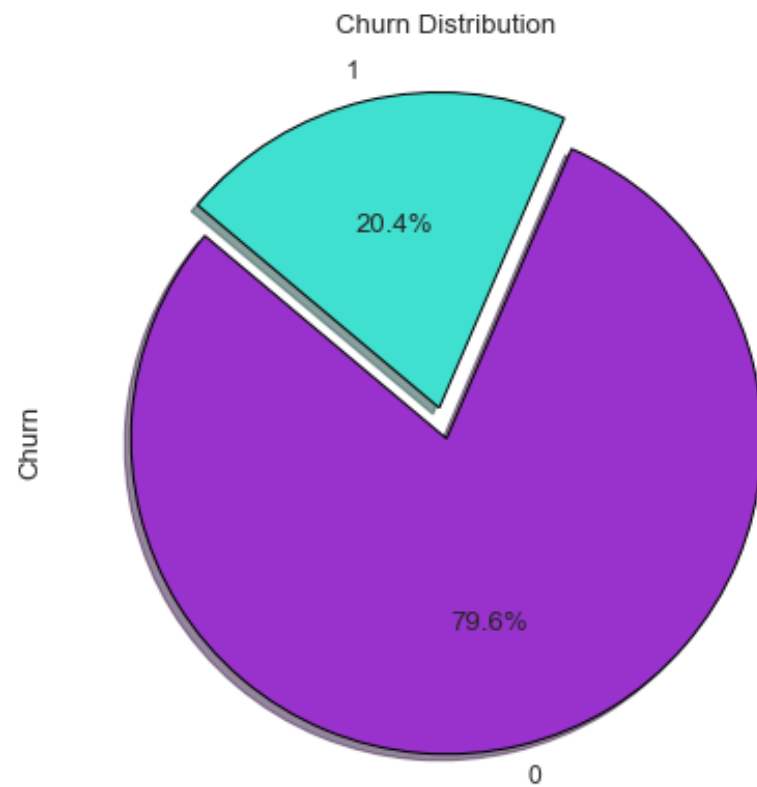
# EDA WRT CHURN

- EDA with Respect to Churn

# EDA

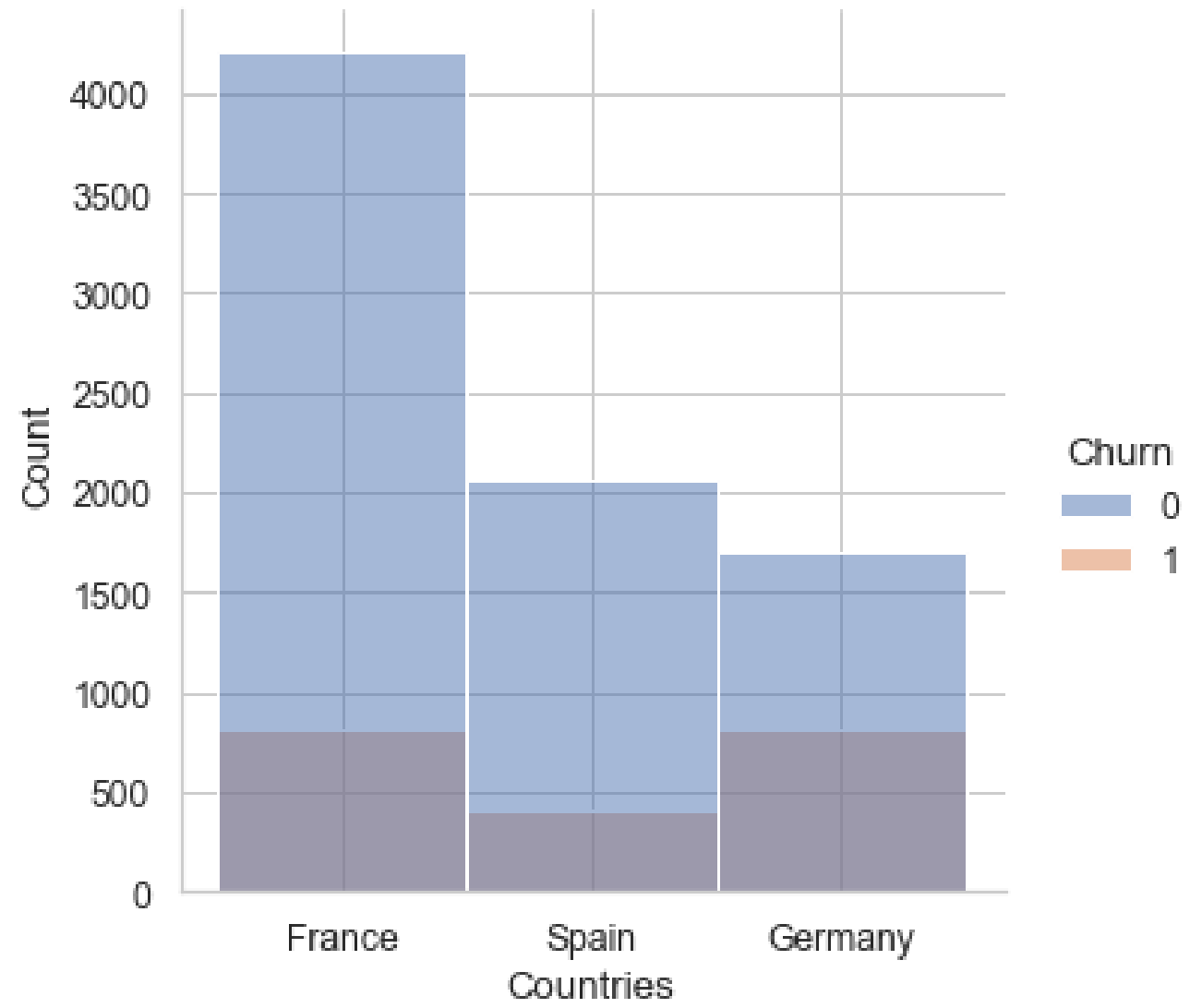


# EDA with respect to Churn



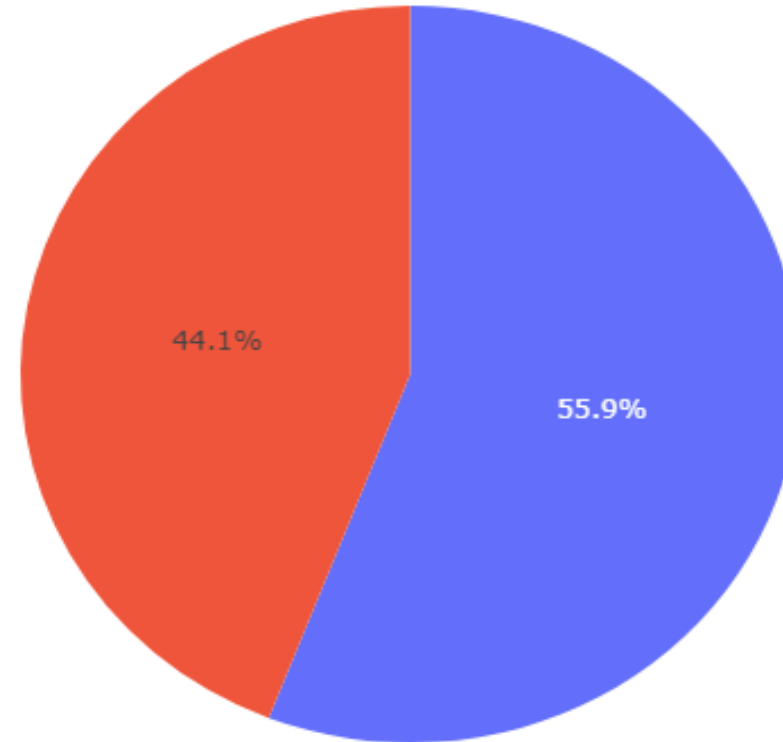


# Churn by country



# Churn by Gender

Gender



# EDA with respect to Churn

Insights about Target variable ("Churn")

2037 customers left and 7963 did not Churn

France has the largest number of customers followed by Germany and Spain the last.

There were 7963 non-Churn (80%) and 2037 Churn (20%)

More females(56%) left the bank than male(44%)

$(\text{Lost Customers} \div \text{Total Customers at start of period}) \times 100 = (2037/10000) \times 100\% = 20.37\%$

The data is imbalanced

# MODELS

- MODELS

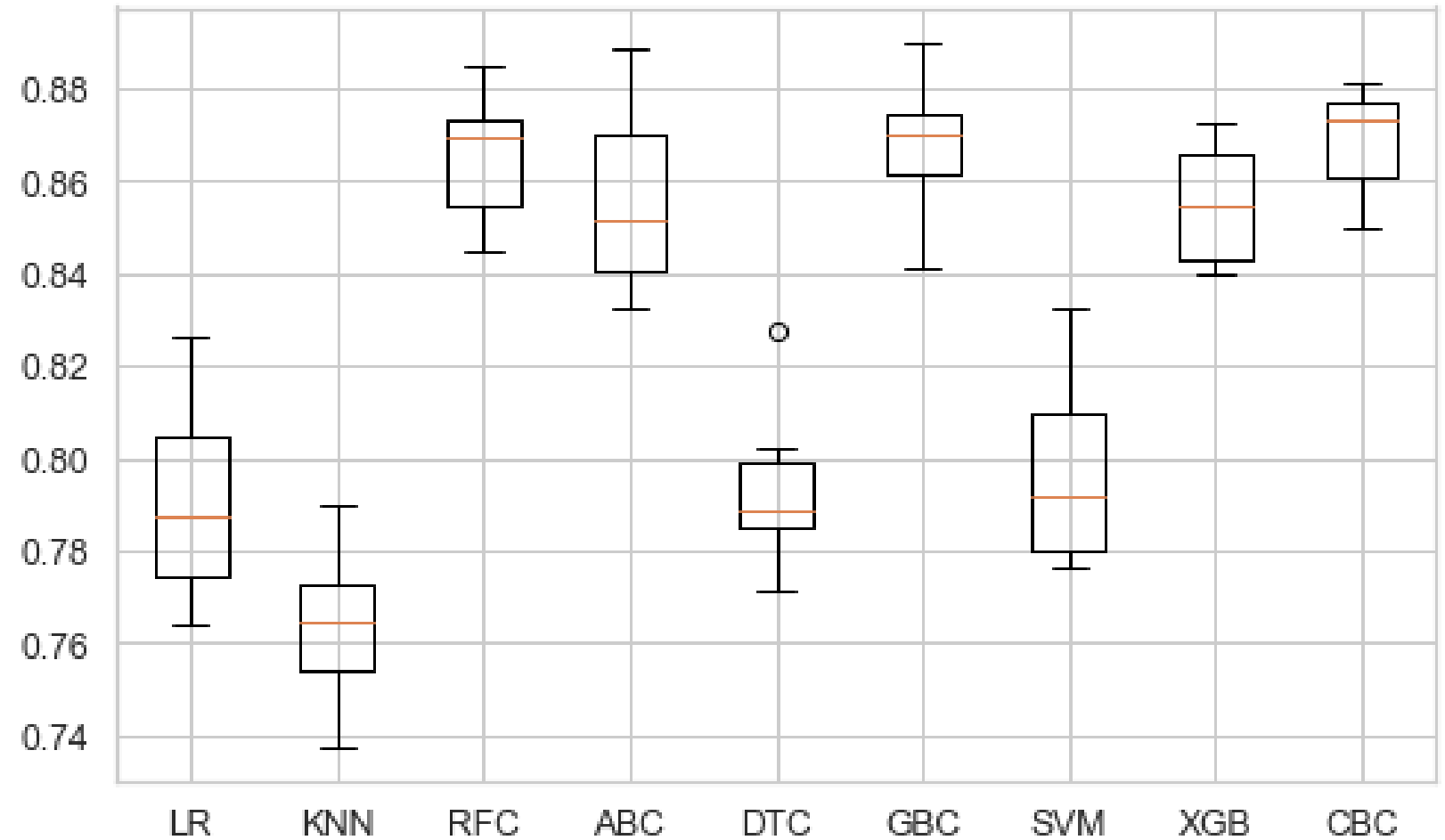
Which model  
is performing  
the best?

LR	Mean=0.789800	STD=0.006645
RFC	Mean=0.862500	STD=0.008559
KNN	Mean=0.765000	STD=0.009088
DTC	Mean=0.789400	STD=0.008126
ABC	Mean=0.858300	STD=0.006435
SVC	Mean=0.796300	STD=0.010479
GBC	Mean=0.865100	STD=0.009628
XGB	Mean=0.853900	STD=0.006503
CBC	Mean=0.864100	STD=0.007049

Which model  
is performing  
best


CBC: 0.868500 (0.010980)

Comparison between different MLAs



Score	LR	SVC	DT	RF	GB	XGB	ABC	CBC	Best_Score
Accuracy	0.790300	0.7963	0.792300	0.855500	0.864200	0.865000	0.858000	0.865700	CBC
Precision	0.397260	0.0000	0.490383	0.849198	0.772858	0.758051	0.733353	0.764820	RF
Recall	0.057431	0.0000	0.518896	0.353956	0.472261	0.495828	0.476677	0.493369	DT

## Recommendations & Conclusions



**What to do about  
churn due to natural  
causes**

Pinpoint your red flag customers so you can catch the slow decline into natural churn before it happens.

Do constant customer development to help you understand your customers' changing needs and goals so that you can shift your strategy to address them.

Conduct contact customer surveys to get an idea of exactly why natural churn is occurring, and whether there's anything you can do to prevent it.





## CONCLUSION



Of the ML algorithms used CatBoostClassifier topped the rank, followed by Random Forest, and Decision tree in third place.



Data was imbalanced and used SMOTEToken to balance the data



Applying balanced data on Catboost Algorithm to improve the precision and recall scores returned a slight reduced Accuracy, Precision, but improved recall by about 16%



CatBoost algorithm can still predict Customer Churn with 84% Accuracy, Precision 61% and Recall 59% and with 86% of the data as area under the curve(i.e. 86% of the data is included).

# CONCLUSION

# Consideration

- Exit Interviews/ surveys



Any Questions