

📌 Shape: (10000, 11)

📌 Columns: ['CreditScore', 'Geography', 'Gender', 'Age', 'Tenure', 'Balance', 'NumOfProducts', 'HasCrCard', 'IsActiveMember', 'EstimatedSalary', 'Exited']

📌 Data Types:

CreditScore	int64
Geography	object
Gender	object
Age	int64
Tenure	int64
Balance	float64
NumOfProducts	int64
HasCrCard	int64
IsActiveMember	int64
EstimatedSalary	float64
Exited	int64

dtype: object

📌 Missing Values:

CreditScore	0
Geography	0
Gender	0
Age	0
Tenure	0
Balance	0
NumOfProducts	0
HasCrCard	0
IsActiveMember	0
EstimatedSalary	0
Exited	0

dtype: int64

📌 Summary Stats:

	CreditScore	Age	Tenure
Balance	NumOfProducts		
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
	10000.000000	10000.000000	
mean	650.528800	38.921800	5.012800
	76485.889288	1.530200	
std	96.653299	10.487806	2.892174
	62397.405202	0.581654	
min	350.000000	18.000000	0.000000
	0.000000	1.000000	
25%	584.000000	32.000000	3.000000
	0.000000	1.000000	
50%	652.000000	37.000000	5.000000
	97198.540000	1.000000	

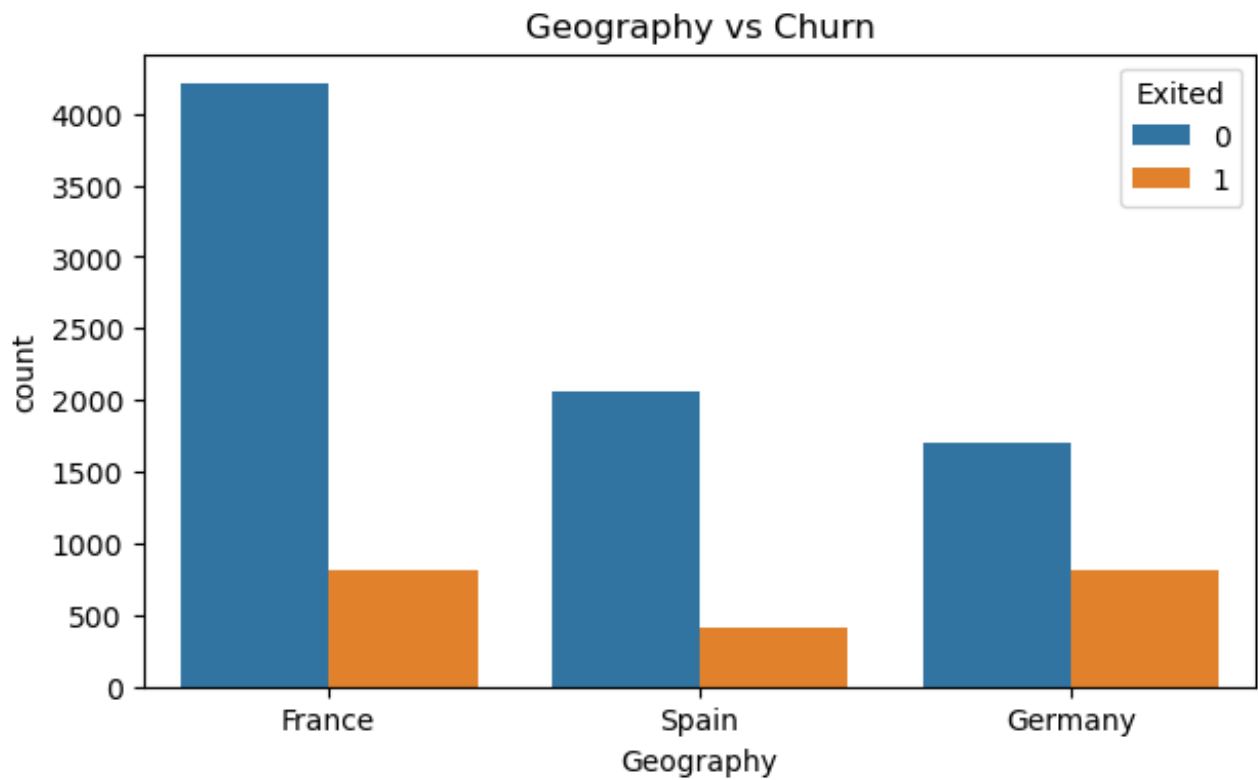
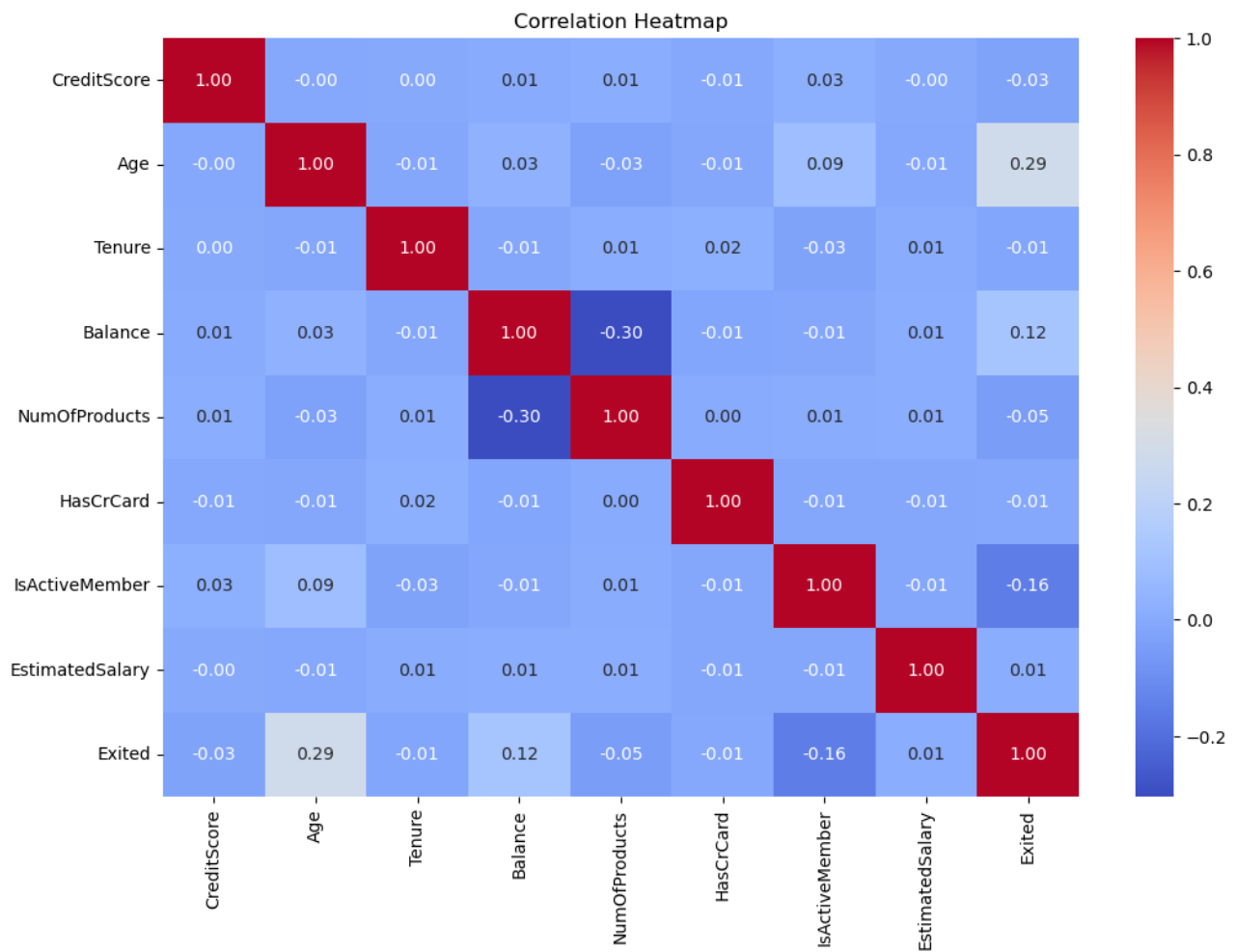
75%	718.000000	44.000000	7.000000
127644.240000		2.000000	
max	850.000000	92.000000	10.000000
250898.090000		4.000000	

	HasCrCard	IsActiveMember	EstimatedSalary
Exited			
count	10000.00000	10000.00000	10000.00000
10000.000000			
mean	0.70550	0.51510	100090.239881
0.203700			
std	0.45584	0.499797	57510.492818
0.402769			
min	0.00000	0.000000	11.580000
0.000000			
25%	0.00000	0.000000	51002.110000
0.000000			
50%	1.00000	1.000000	100193.915000
0.000000			
75%	1.00000	1.000000	149388.247500
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max	1.00000	1.000000	199992.480000
1.000000			

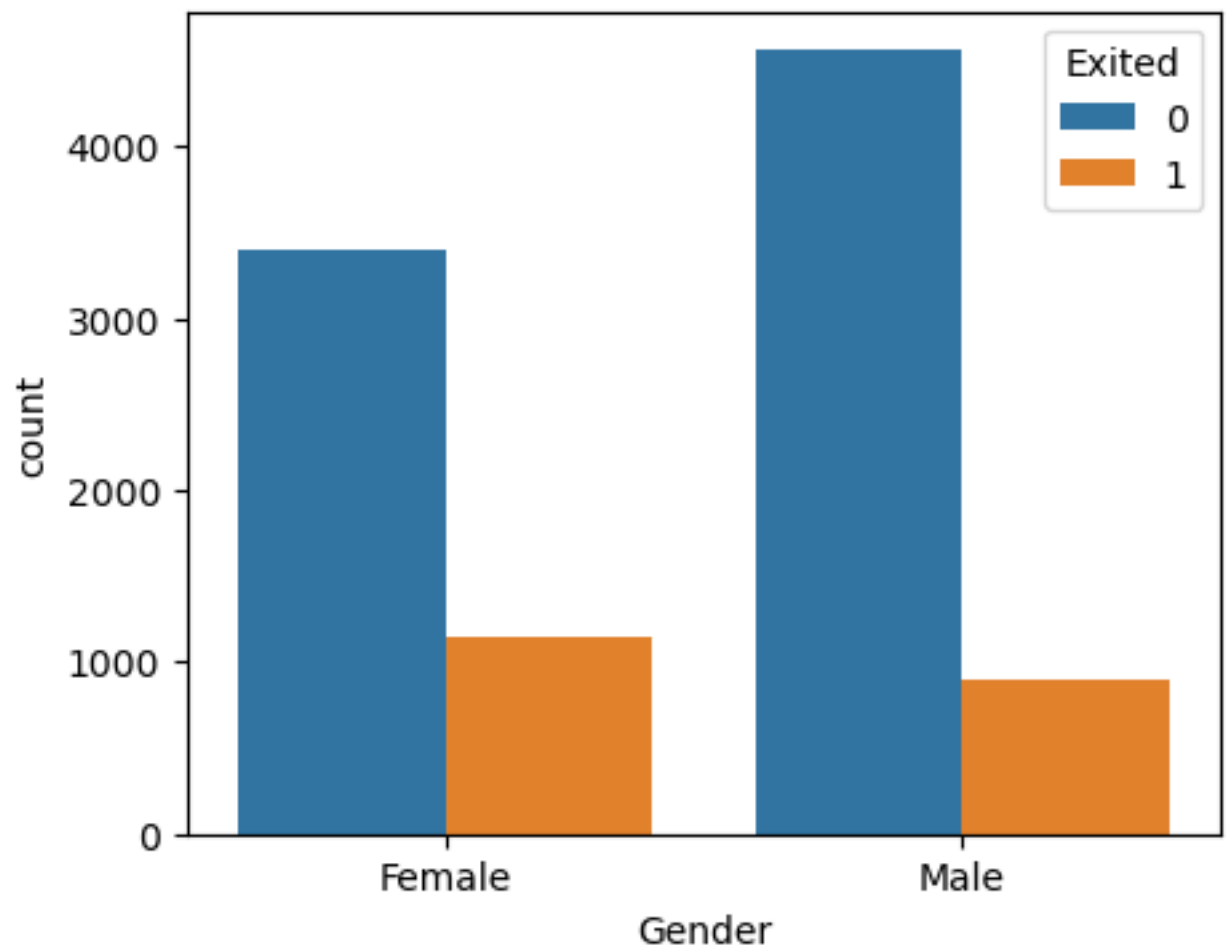
📌 Target Distribution:

Exited	
0	79.63
1	20.37

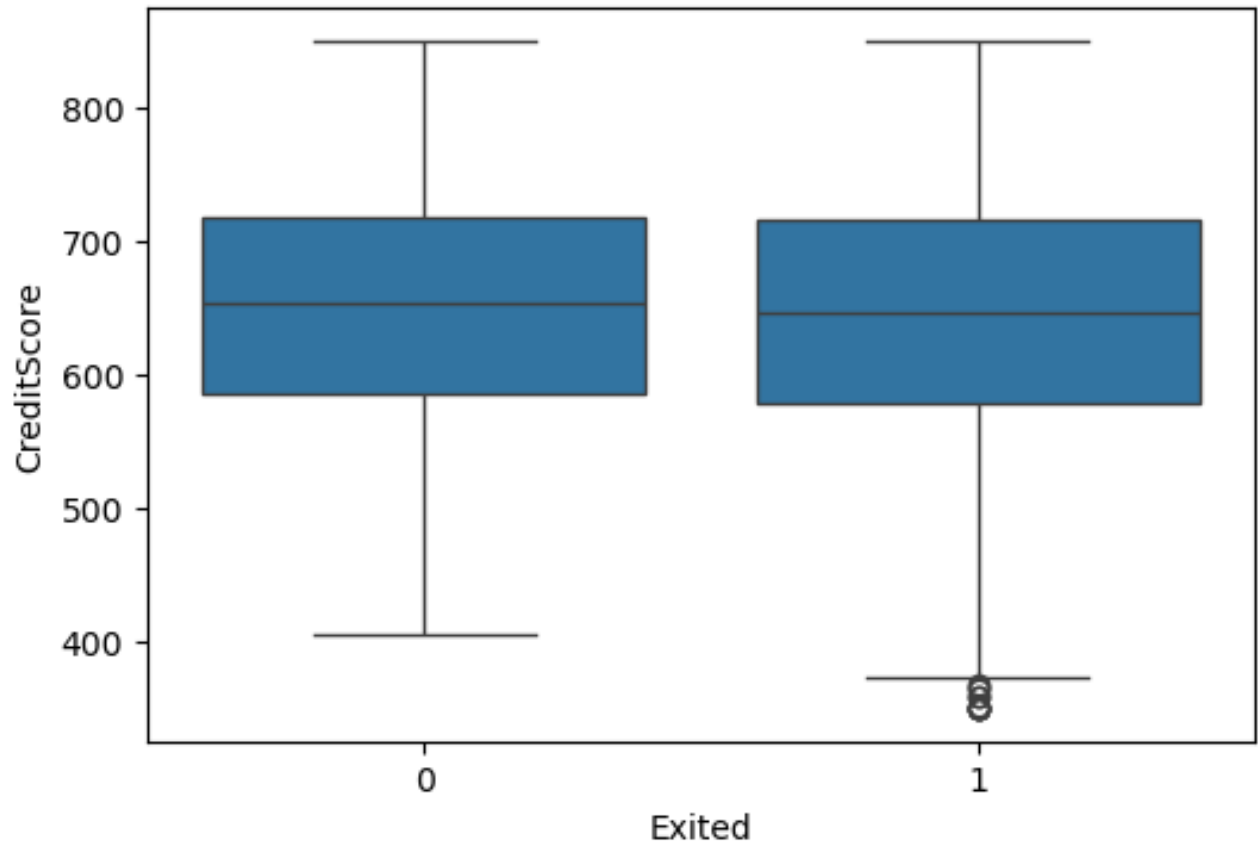
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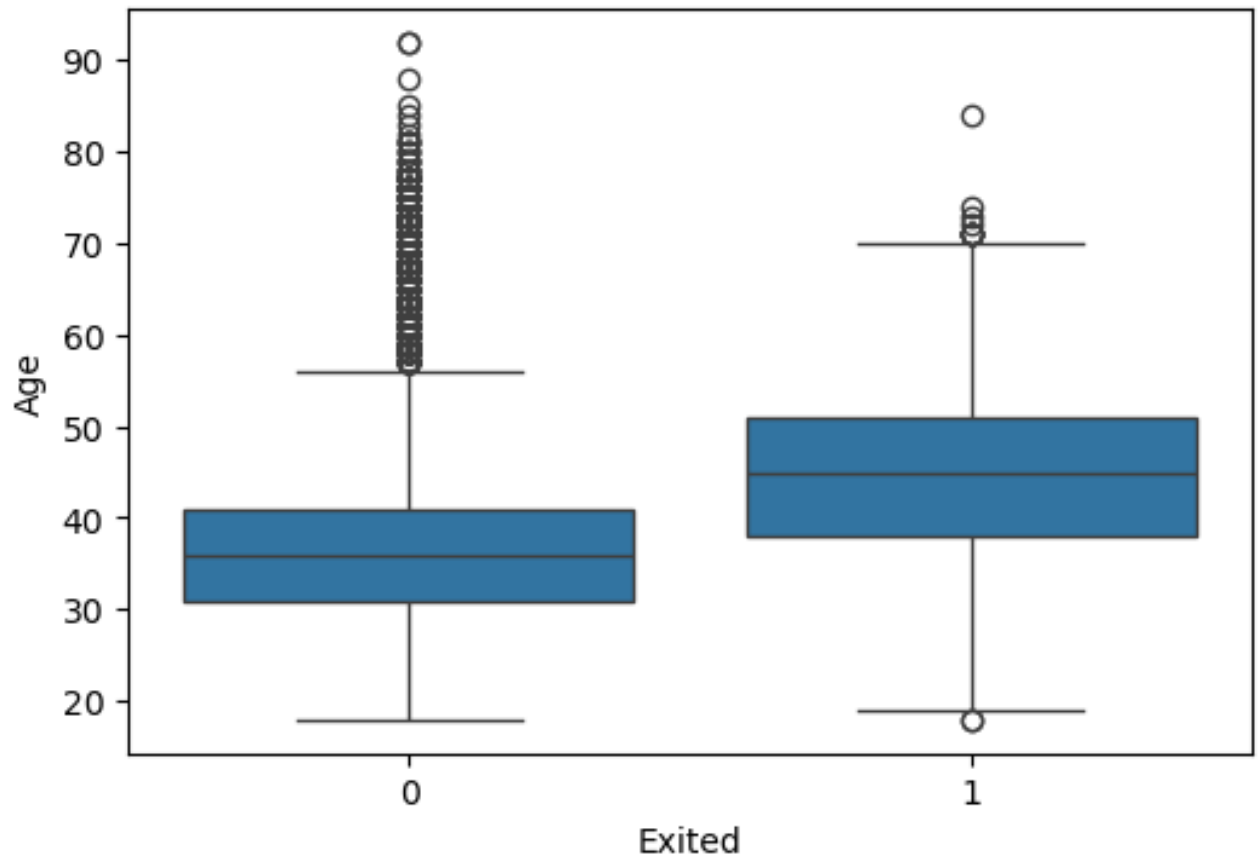
Gender vs Churn

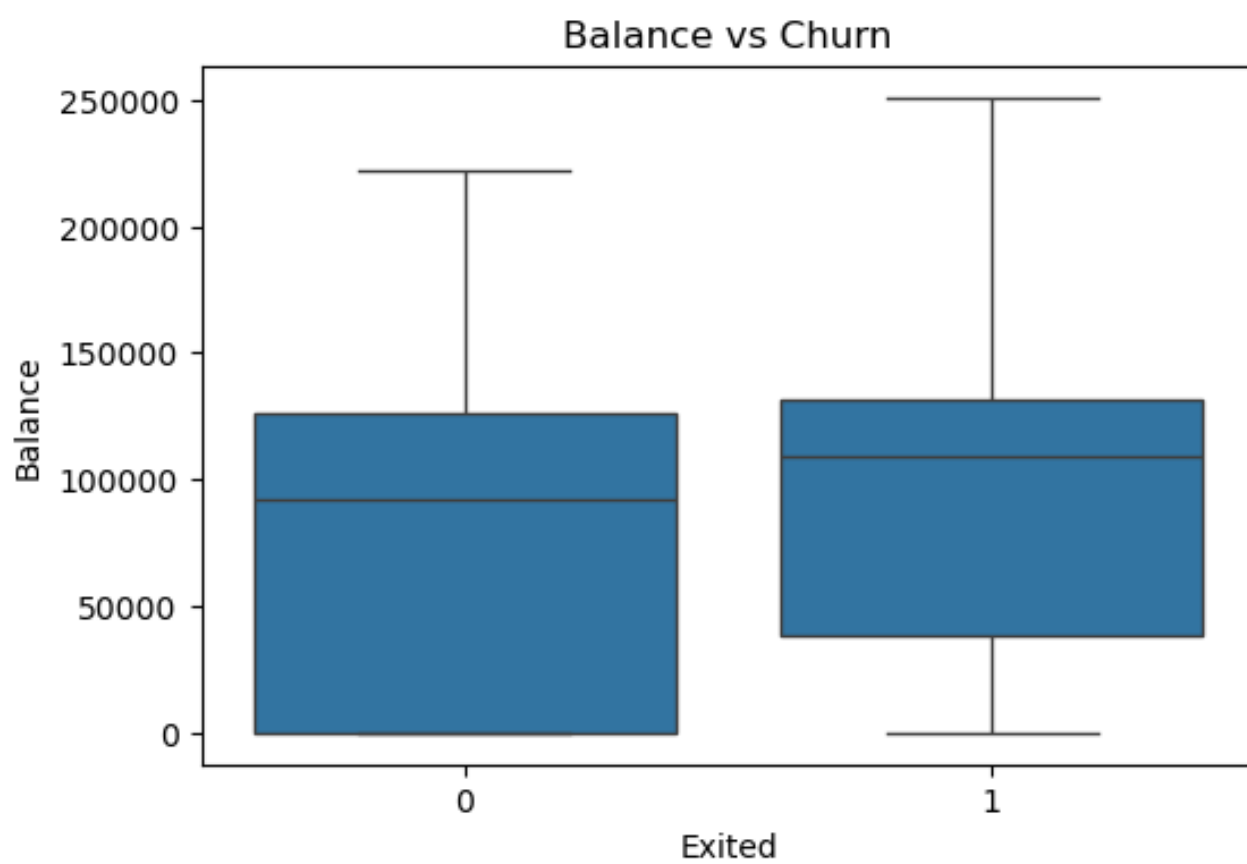
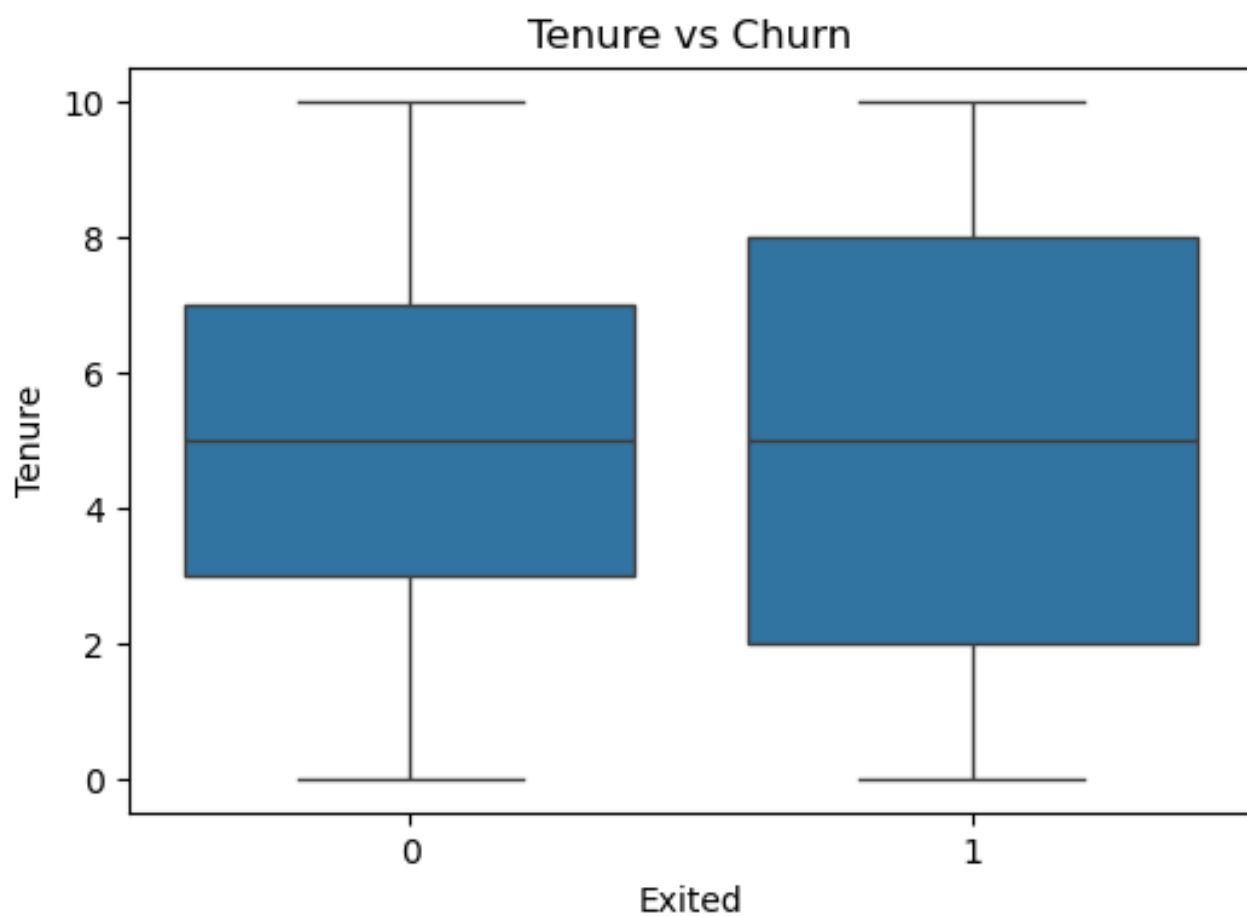


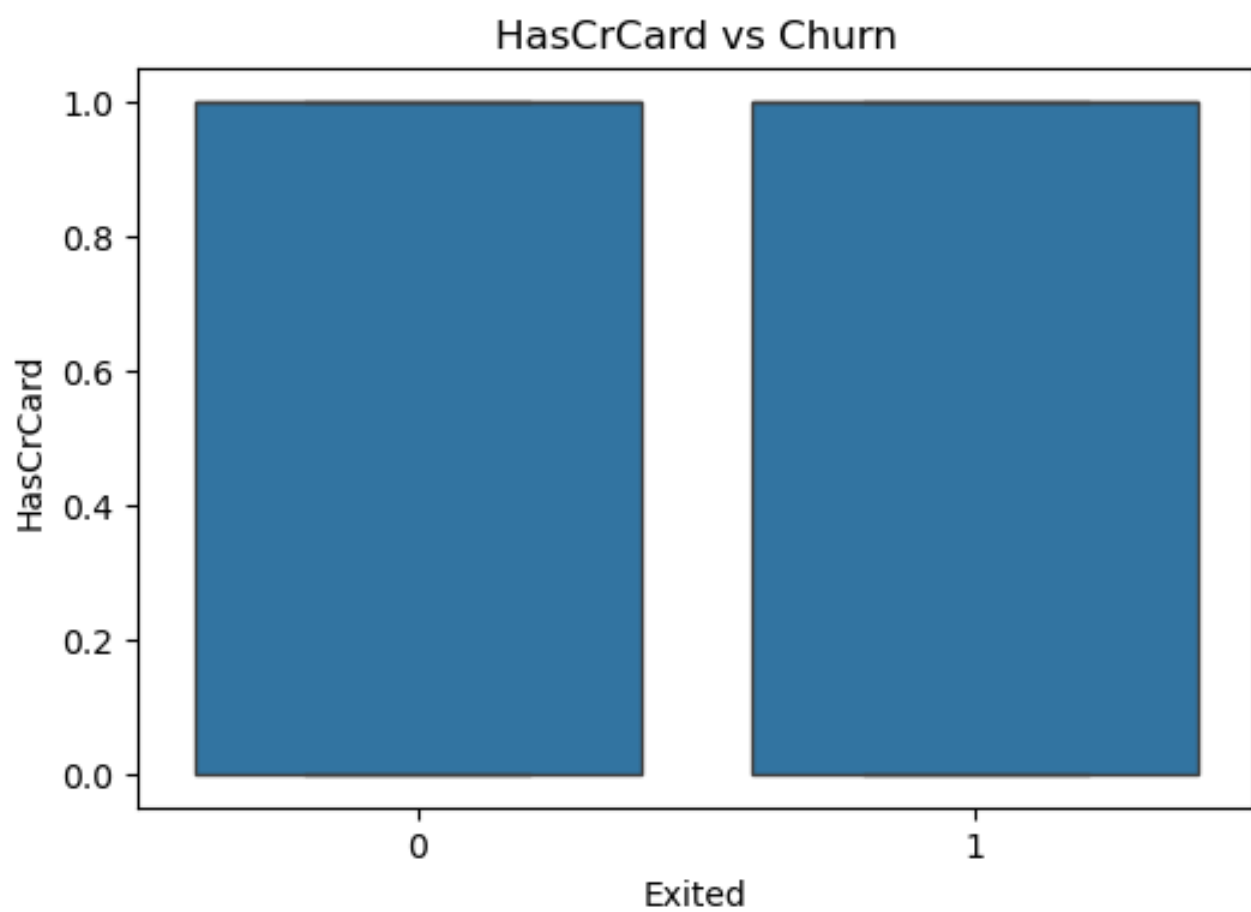
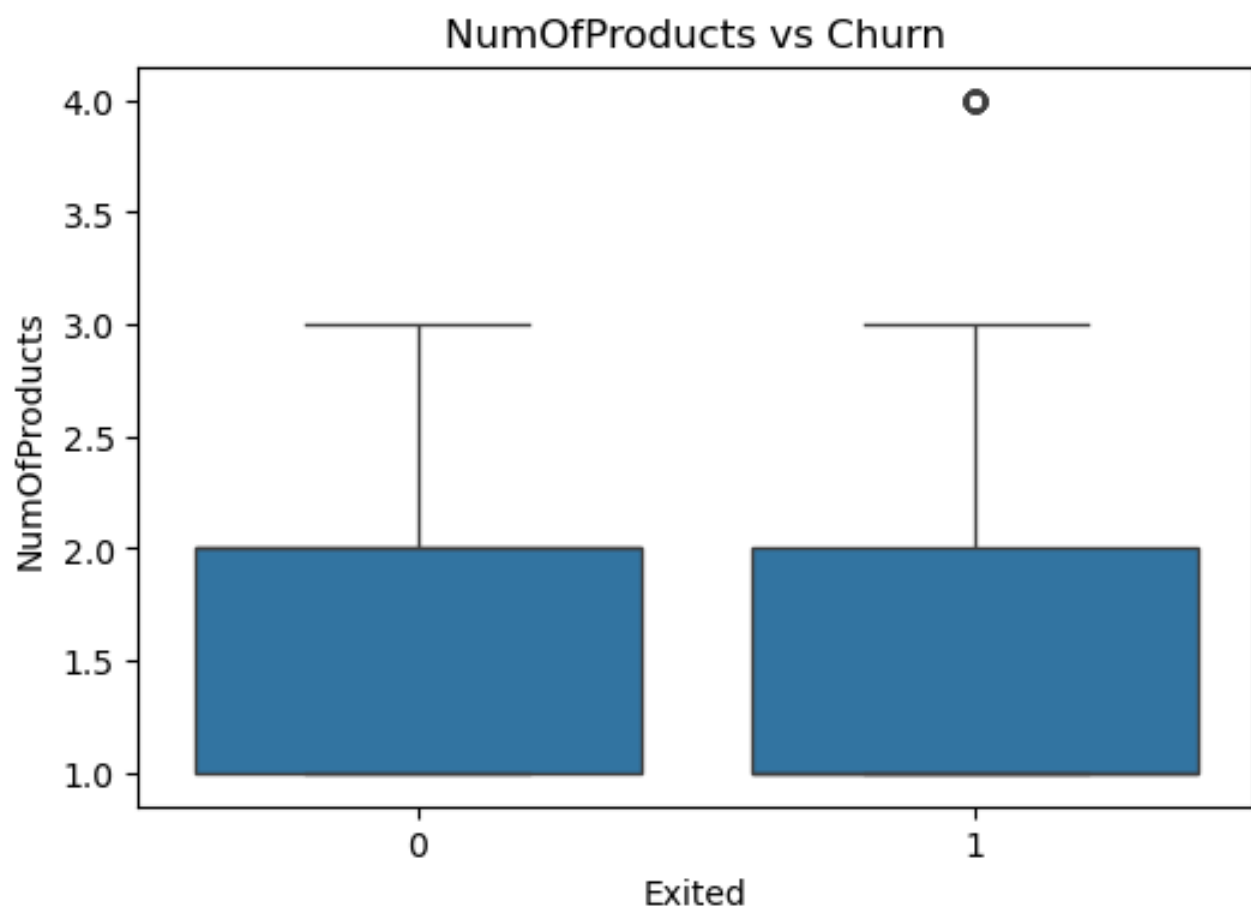
CreditScore vs Churn



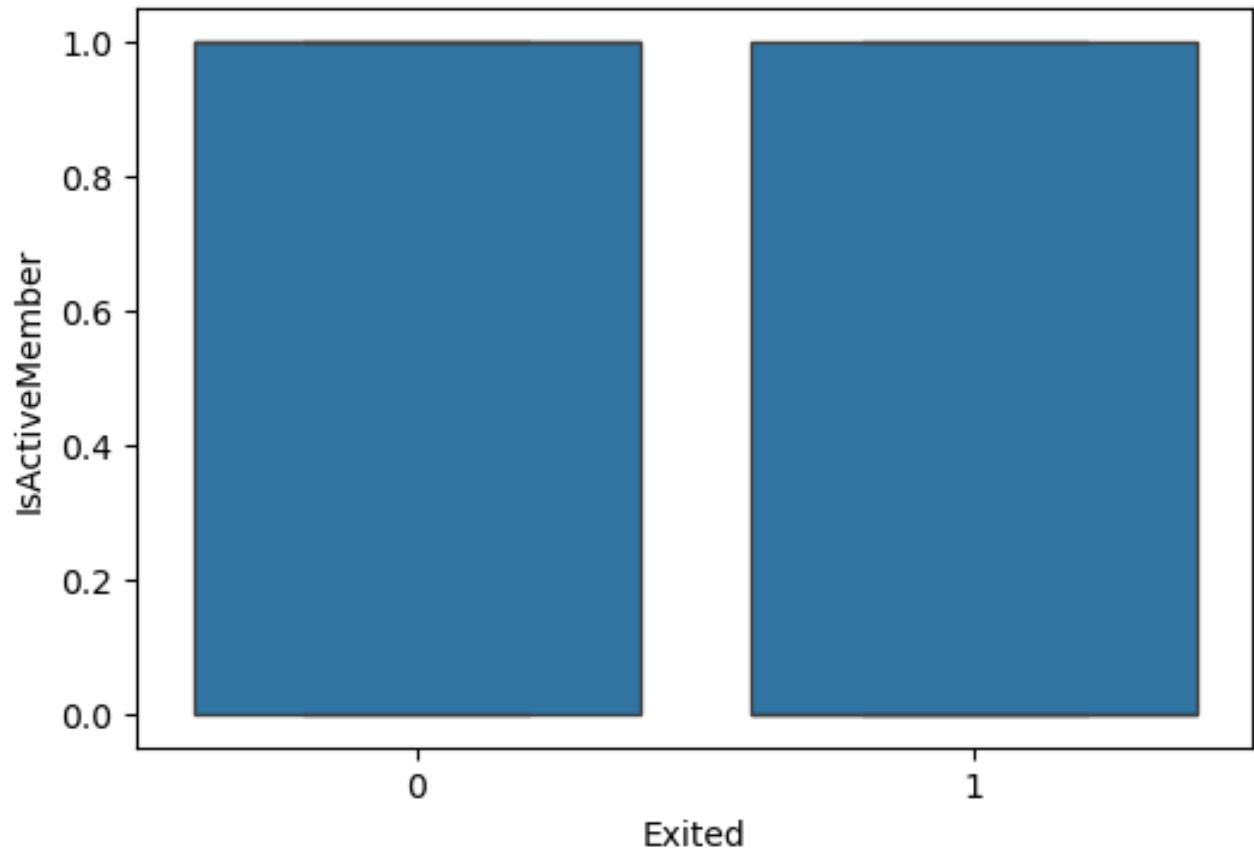
Age vs Churn



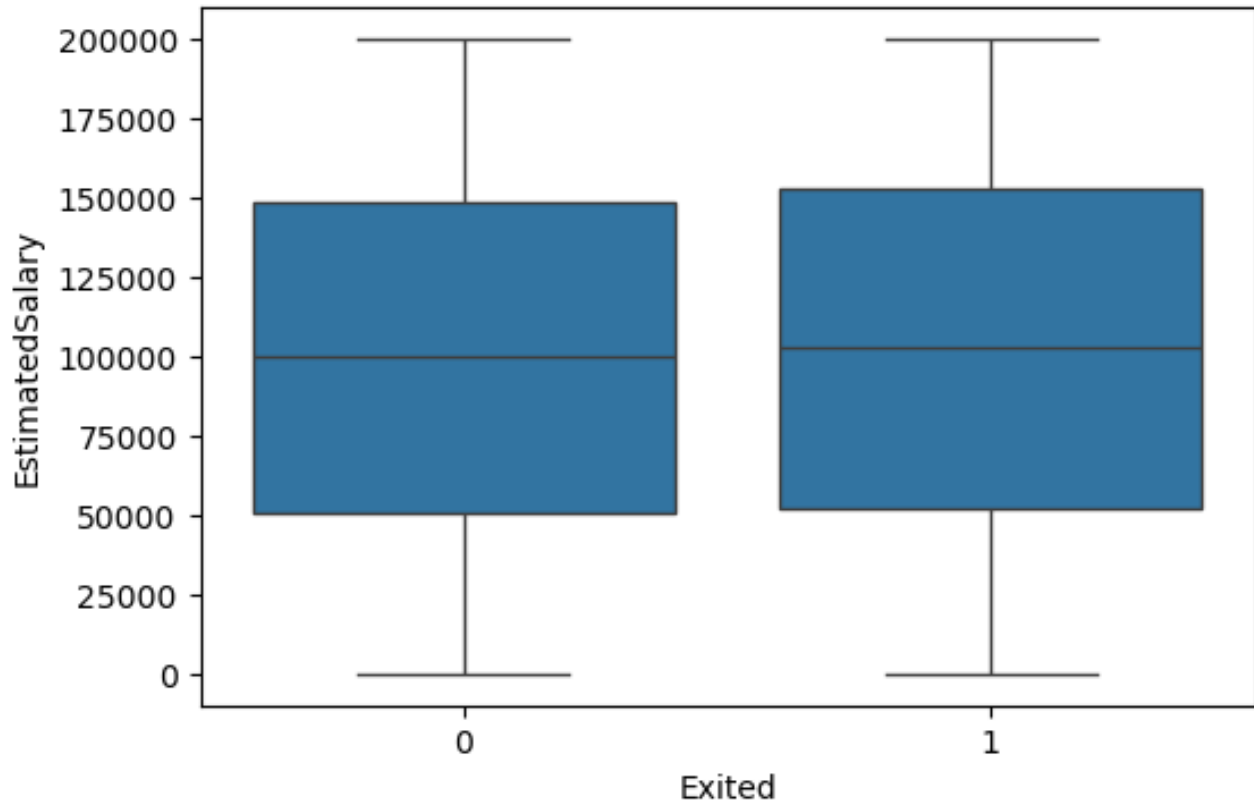




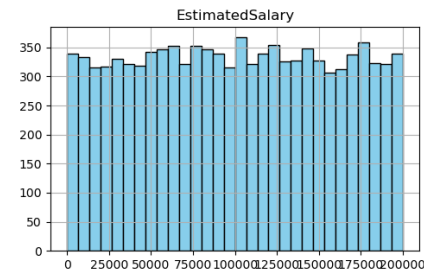
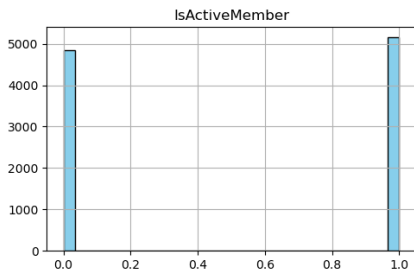
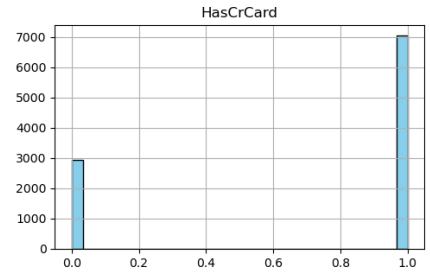
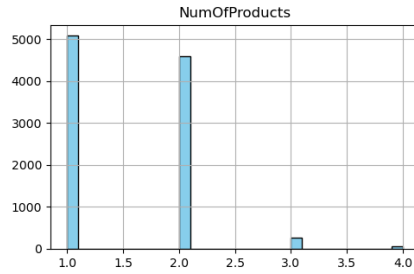
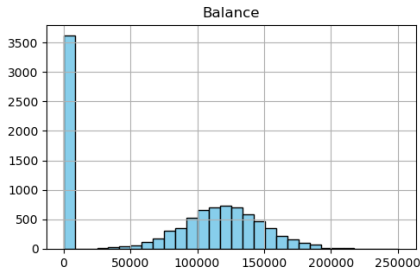
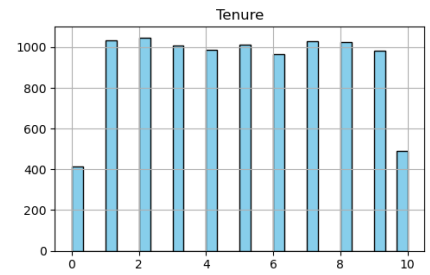
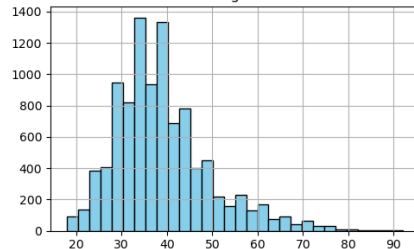
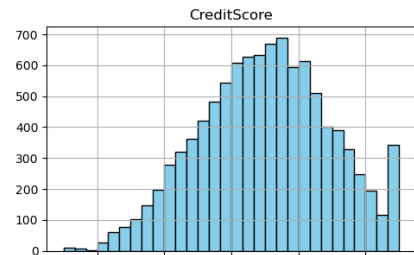
IsActiveMember vs Churn

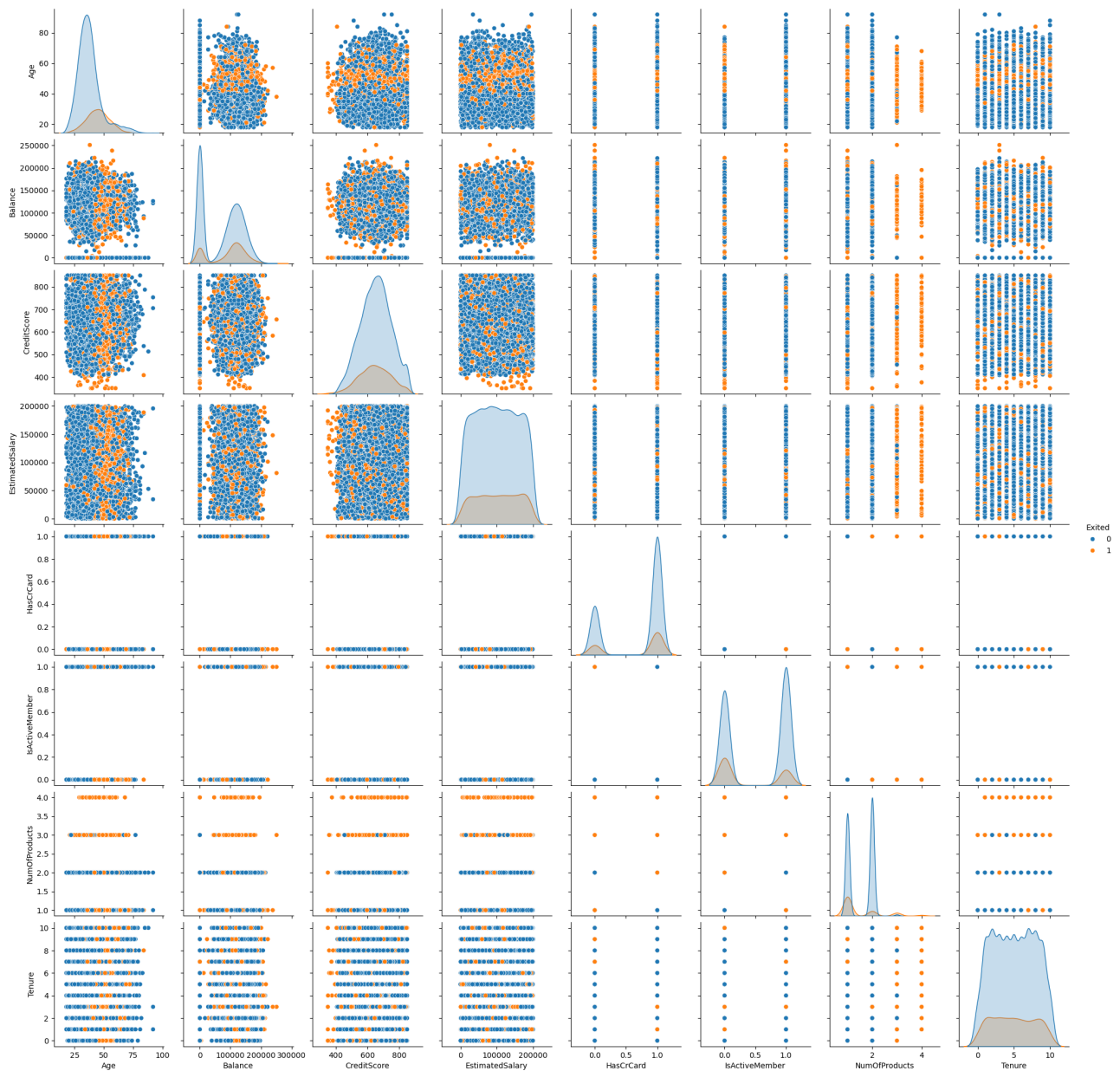


EstimatedSalary vs Churn



Distribution of Numerical Features

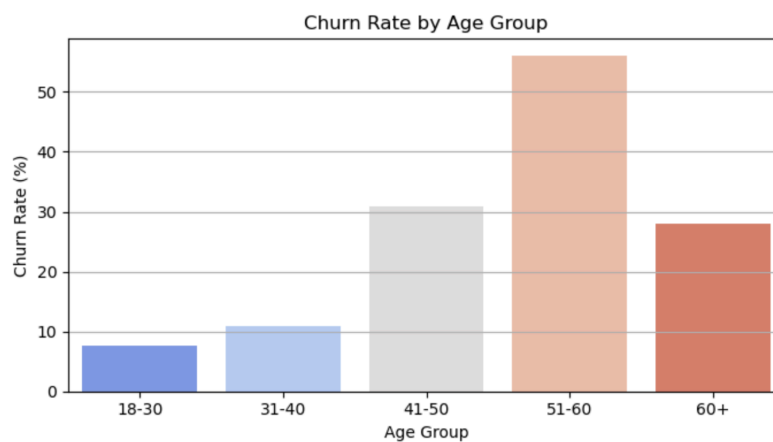




Top 5 inferences that can be concluded:

1. Older Customers Are More Likely to Leave:

Age is the factor that determines the timeline of the customer. More aged people are more often to leave the bank as they have grown old.



This bar plot clearly shows that people aged between 51-60 churn more.

Reasons could be: Older clients might feel neglected or find services complicated.

Action that bank can take: Launch special care programs for senior customers to keep them engaged. Also provide home services for better engagement.

2. Inactive Members Are At High Risk:

Inactive members is a major factor as it determines the customer's interest in the bank. They might have plans to join other banks if they are active.

Action that bank can take: Send push notifications to these specific users or special offers for re-engagement.

3. Higher the salary still likely to churn:

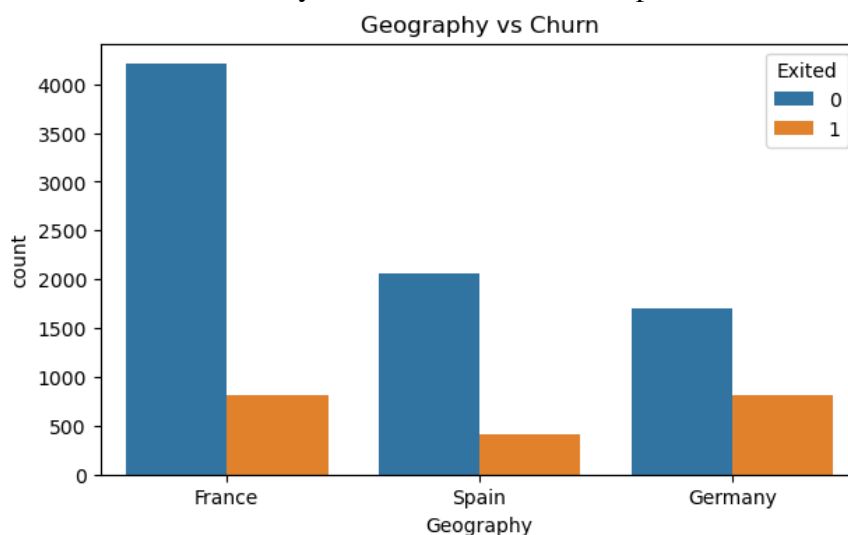
Customers with high salaries still churned if their balance or product usage was low. Just because someone earns more doesn't mean they'll stay.

Actions: Use models to identify rich but inactive customers and pitch them premium services before they leave.

4. Geographical factors:

Customers in Germany are more likely to churn. This might be due to the services provided their is not liked by the customer's.

Actions: Conduct surveys to enhance customer experience.



5. Few Products = Higher Risk of Leaving:

People using only one product of the bank like saving account or current account or loans only had double the churn rate than those using 2 or more. The more services a customer uses, the more loyal they become.

Actions: Make customer aware of all other services or products also so they can become loyal to the bank.

Overall feature importance:

