

Bank Churn Prediction

Project 4
(PGP-AIML-BA-UTA-OCT23-A)

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Executive Summary



- The objective of this study is to build a neural network-based classifier that can determine whether a customer will leave the bank or not in the next 6 months
- The data contains 10000 records: 14 attributes, with no missing values of the attributes. The data was of good quality.
- The data from the past 12 months was analyzed using Machine Learning methodology that revealed the following insights
 - About 20% of the members exited
 - 30% of German, and ~20% of Spain and France members exited
 - About 23% of non-active members exited. About ~8% of active members exited
 - Members between 40-50 age group exited
 - No significant positive or negative correlation between variables exist
- Insights and Recommendations
 - Six different neural networks were trained
 - O Neural network incorporating SMOTE, Adam and Dropout provided the maximum Recall and the best validation

Business Problem Overview and Solution Approach



Problem

- Customers' leaving credit cards services would lead bank to loss, so the bank wants to analyze the data of customers and identify the customers who will leave their credit card services and reason for same
- Develop a neural network-based classification model that will help the bank improve its to understand which customer will leave in the next 6 months
- Solution approach / methodology
 - Bank would want Recall to be maximized, greater the Recall higher the chances of minimizing false negatives.
 Hence, the focus should be on increasing Recall or minimizing the false negatives or in other words identifying the true positives (i.e. Class 1) so that the bank can retain their valuable customers by identifying the customers who are at risk of attrition.
 - Build a suite of neural network models employing: SGD, Adam, Dropout, and SMOTE, in various combinations
 - Select the optimally tuned model and verify with test set

EDA Results



EDA Summary

- The dataset has 10000 rows and 14 columns
- Only 3 variables are object types, rest all are numerical types.

Data Cleaning

• Drop "RowID", "CustomerID" and "Surname" as they are unique for each candidate and might not add value to modeling.

Data Preprocessing



- Duplicate value check: No duplicates
- Missing Value treatment: None
- Outlier check
 - none
- Data preparation for modeling
 - Training set has 6000 records, Validation set has 2000 records, Test set has records
 - Total columns: 11
 - Normalized attributes: "CreditScore", "Age", "Tenure", "Balance", "EstimatedSalary"

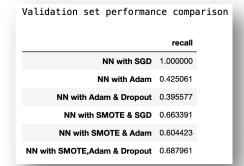
Model Performance Summary



Of the 6 neural network models, the best model incorporated SMOTE, Adam and Dropout

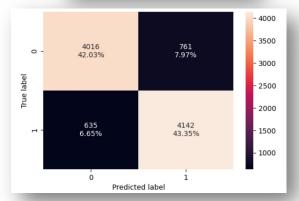
Training Set

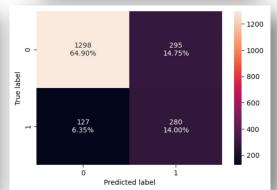
Validation Set

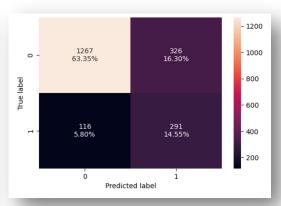


Test Set

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0 1	0.92 0.47	0.80 0.71	0.85 0.57	1593 407
accuracy macro avg weighted avg	0.69 0.83	0.76 0.78	0.78 0.71 0.79	2000 2000 2000



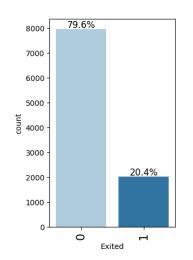


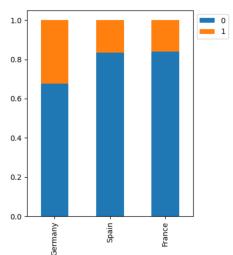


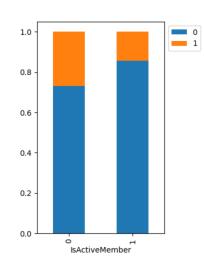


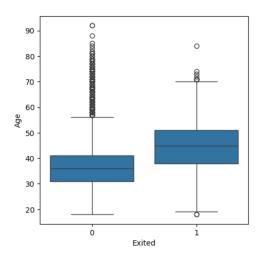
APPENDIX

Variables and Distributions for Exited in the Past 12 Months POWER AHEAD









About 20% of members exited

30% of German, and ~20% of Spain and France members exited

Geography

About 23% of non-active members exited. About ~8% of active members exited

Members between 40-50 age group exited

Correlation Findings



- No significant positive or negative correlation exists.
- Neural network is the preferred option for building a classifier.





Happy Learning!

