Consumer Complaint Analysis

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Question

Can we identify companies that may be committing malpractice.

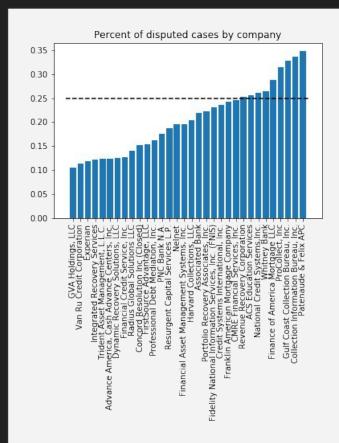
Data Preparation

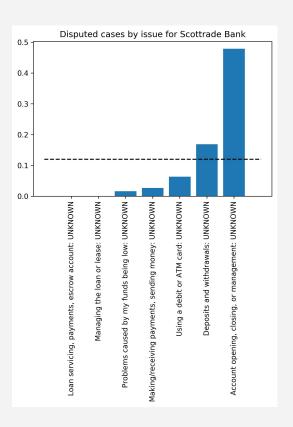
- Minimal cleaning needed
- Filled field with ERROR and UNKNOWN as appropriate.
- Ignored data that was problematic for a test

Tools

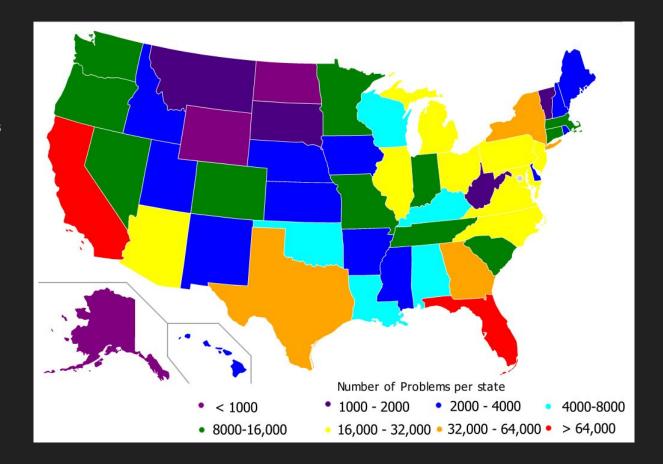
- Python
 - o numpy
 - matplotlib
- Jupyter

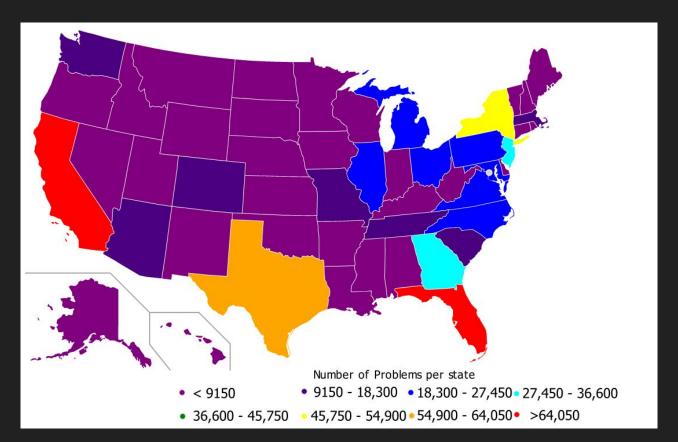
- IdentifyCompaniesby complaintdispute rate
- Identify
 Companies
 by fraction of
 disputes for a
 type of
 complaint



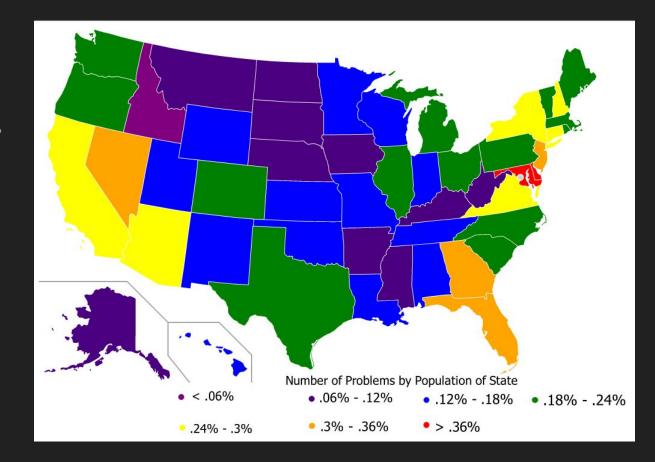


- Number of reported problems ranged heavily by state
- Florida and California led the pack
- Alaska, Wyoming, and North Dakota had the fewest complaints





- When compared to population, the results are noticeably different
- Idaho trails behind the rest of the country
- Maryland and Delaware lead the country



Lift Correlation:

- The big correlation type that we used to analyze the data set's issue-company pairs
- Checks to see how commonly a pair appears in relation to the amount of times the individual members appear at all

$$lift(A, B) = \frac{P(A \cup B)}{P(A)P(B)}$$

Issue	Company	Lift
Late Fee	FDIC	13.962
Credit Card Protection/Debt Protection	Square One Financial, LLC	92.879
Credit Reporting	Capital One	8.983
Advertising, marketing, or disclosures	NetSpend Corporation, a TSYS Company	423.112
Arbitration	GAMACHE & MYERS, PC	246.555
Cash Advance Fee	Commerce Bank	17.310

Chi-Square:

- Another kind of correlation, equally impactful as lift
- Checks to see the probability of an issue-company combination being mere randomness in the data set

Issue: Late Fee

Average Chi-Square Correlation: 532.135

Company	Chi-Square Correlation	
Bank of America	6094.632	
Wells Fargo & Company	3775.741	
FDIC	3262.525	
Alliance Data Card Services	2935.158	
Experian	2886.604	

Application

- Data can be used for the following:
 - Finding companies to avoid
 - Finding states that hold companies more accountable