# Analyzing a Bank Marketing Campaign Dataset

And creating a machine learning model for opening a term deposit

### **Description of the Dataset**

- The given dataset contains the results of Portugal bank marketing campaigns.
- The goal of the marketing campaigns was to find customers who are willing to open a term deposit.
- The conducted campaigns were mostly based on direct phone calls, offering bank clients to place a term deposit.

### Source of the Dataset

- Direct source:
  - https://www.kaggle.com/volodymyrgavrysh/bank-marketing-campaigns-dataset
- Original source:
  - https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/bank+marketing
- Citation of the source
  - This dataset is public available for research. The details are described in S. Moro, P. Cortez and P. Rita. A Data-Driven Approach to Predict the Success of Bank Telemarketing. Decision Support Systems, Elsevier, 62:22-31, June 2014

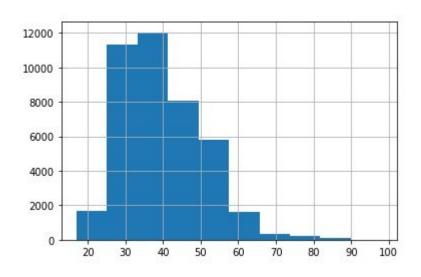
# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

# Only a small TEASER

More examples, more details and more context, see:

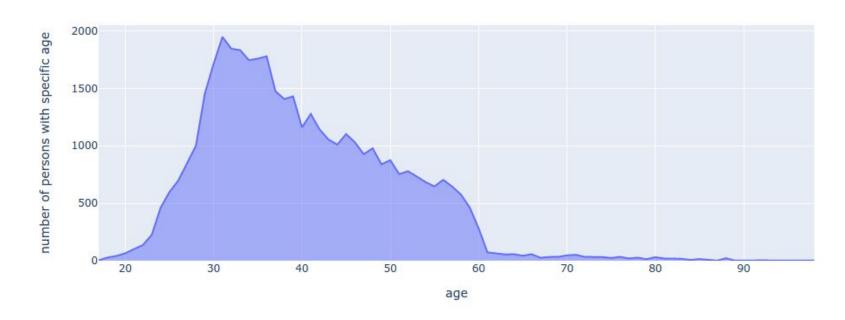
ipynb-files

# Histogram of the age of the contacted customers

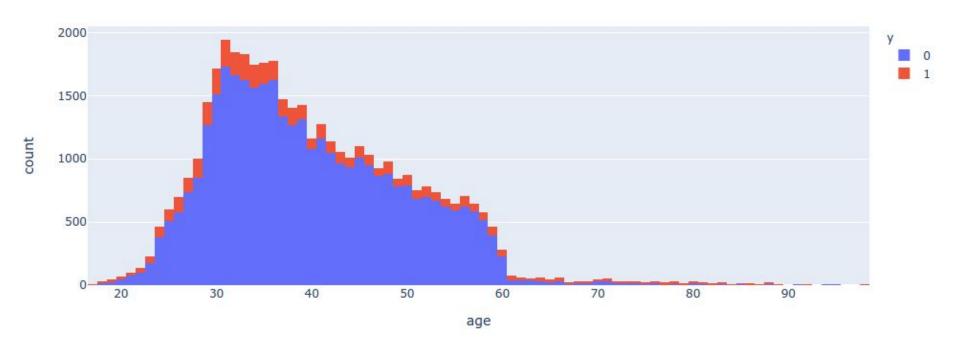


# Age of customers

Exact age distribution of all contacted customers



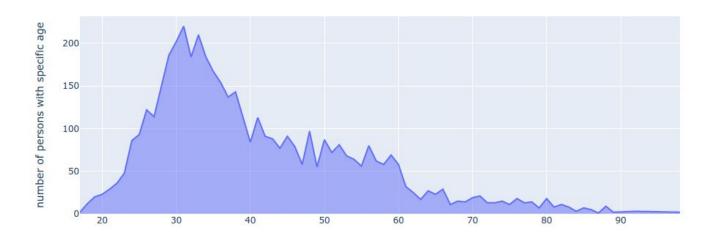
#### Histogram of age grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits



# Customers, who subscribed to a term deposit

- The average customer, who actually subscribed to a term deposit is around 40.9 years old.

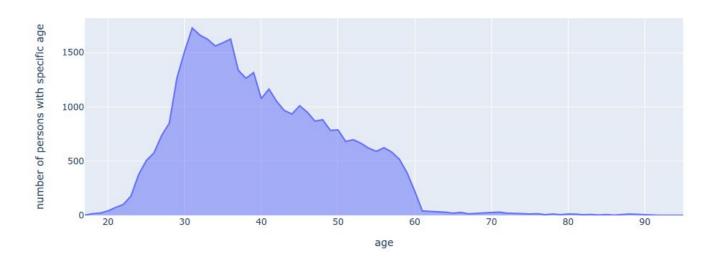
Exact age distribution of all contacted customers, who actually subscribed to a term deposit



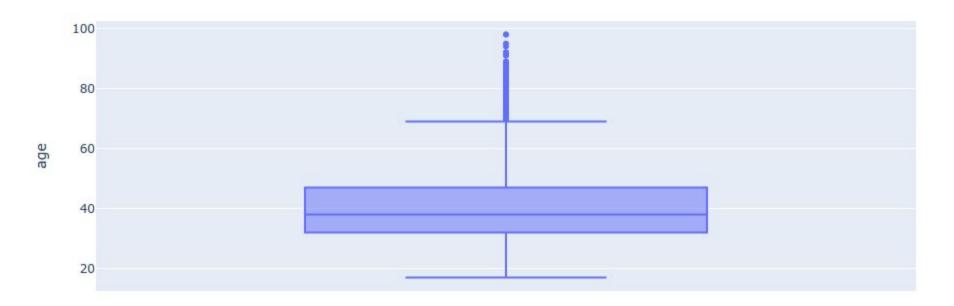
# Customers, who did not subscribed to a term deposit

- The average customer, who did not subscribe to a term deposit is around 39.9 years old.

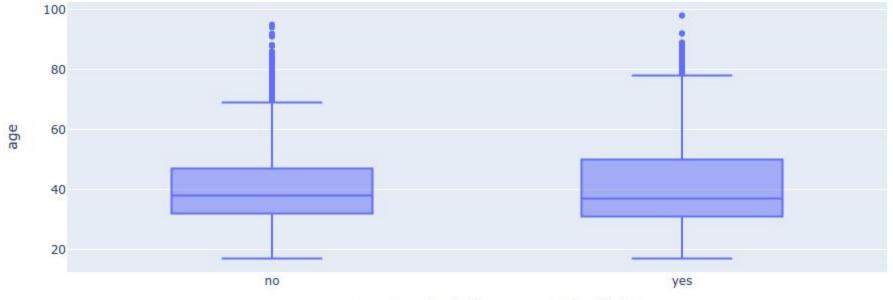
Exact age distribution of all contacted customers, who did not subscribe to a term deposit



#### Customers' age in general



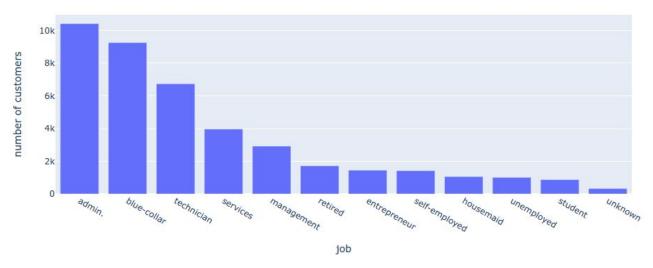
#### Comparison of customers' age, who subscribed to a term deposit to those who did not



y: no ... no subscription, yes ... subscribed

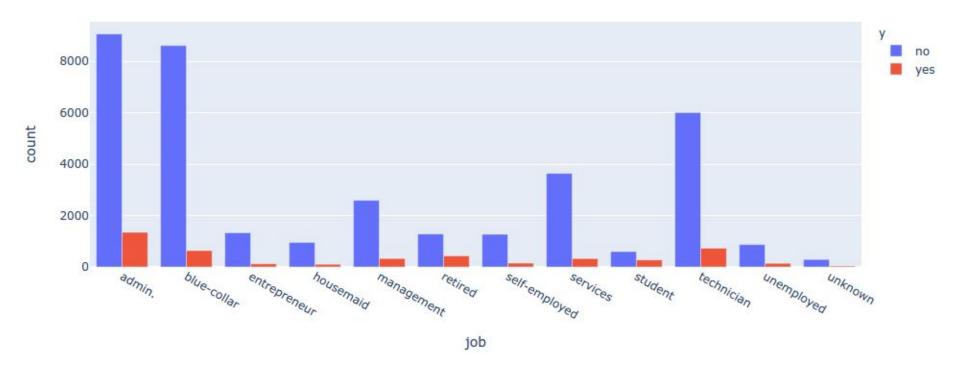
### Job of customers

Size of customer groups in terms of their job

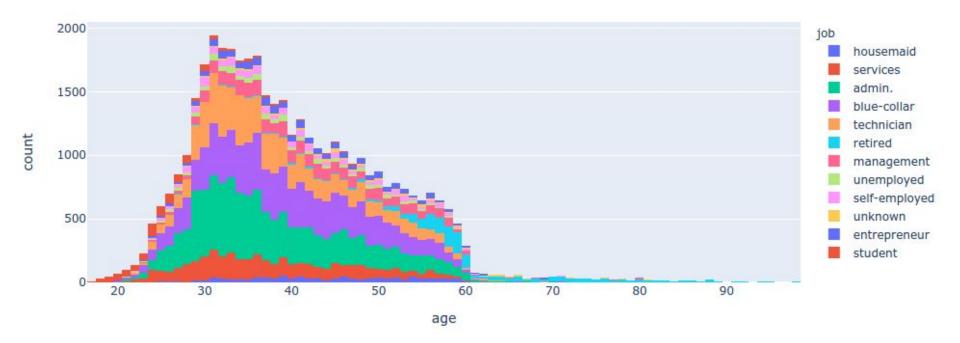


- Most customers work in the admin, sector.
- These are followed by customers working as a blue-collar.
- These are followed by technicians and customers working in services.

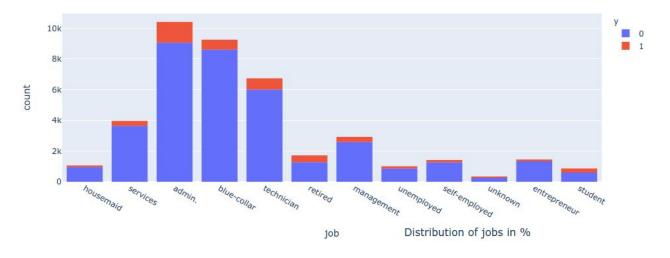
#### Comparison of success (yes) vs. no success (no) grouped by job

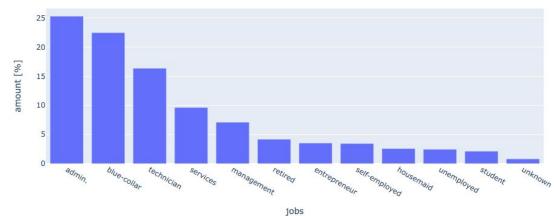


#### Histogram of age grouped by job



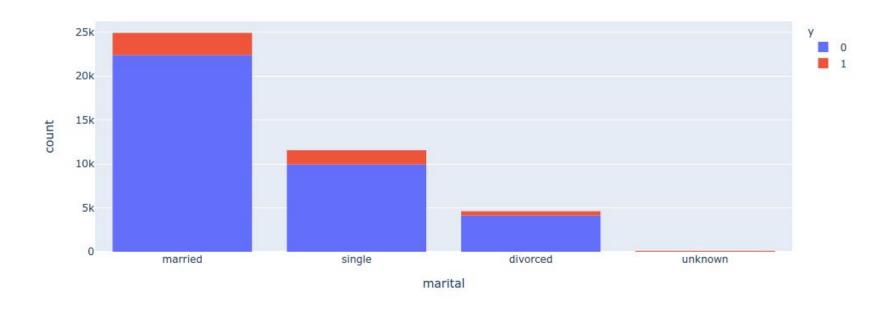
- The youngest customers are 17.
- In the age group from 17 to 19, all recorded customers are students.
- In the joung age group from 17 to 22, the major customer group are students.
- Most term deposits are subscribed in the age group 29 to 39.
  - In this age group admin. jobs dominate.
- Starting with age 58, most customers are are retired.
- The oldest customers are 98.
- The average customer is 40 years old.
- 50% of the customers are 38 years old.



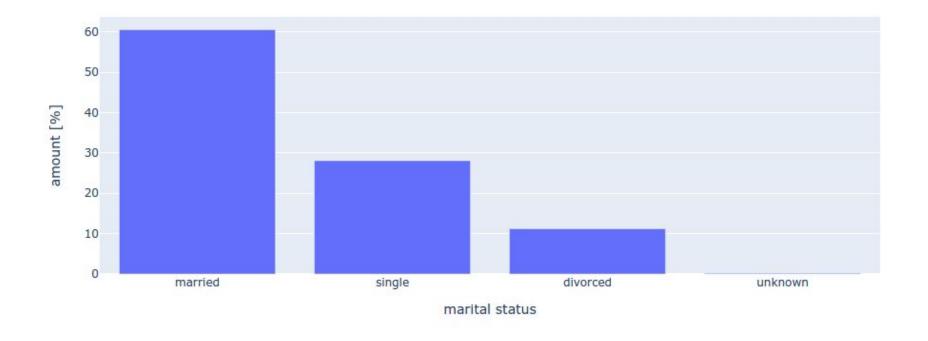


### Marital status of customers

Histogram of marital status grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits



#### Distribution of the marital status in %



- . More than 60% of the customers are married.
- About 28% of the customers are single.
- Only 11% of the customers are divorced.

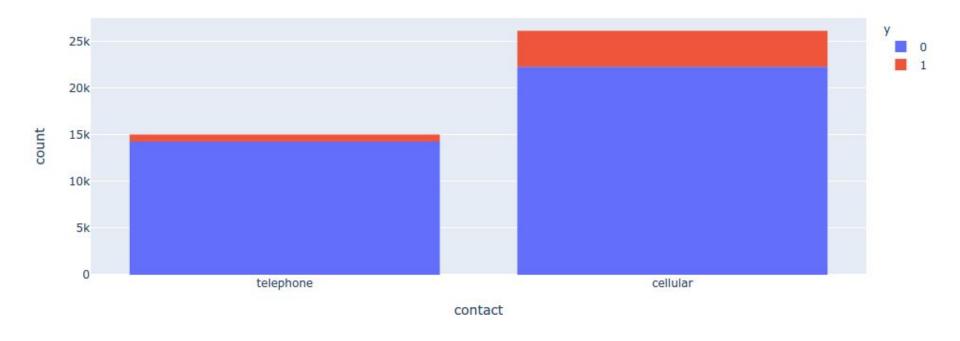
#### Phone calls

- The average phone call lasted 258.3 seconds (= about 4.3 minutes).
- The longest phone call lasted 4918 seconds (= about 82 minutes).

```
count
         41176.000000
mean
           258.315815
std
           259.305321
min
             0.000000
25%
           102,000000
50%
           180.000000
75%
           319.000000
          4918.000000
max
```

- The number of contacts performed during this campaign and for a client is on average 2.568.
- The median shows, that there are two contacts.

#### Histogram of contact methods grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits



# Success rate of customers which were contacted at most twice

- 28202 customers have been contacted at most twice.
- The success rate of customers, which have been contacted at most twice is about 12.4%.

#### Contrarily: Customers, which were contacted more than twice:

- 12974 customers were contacted more than twice.
- The success rate for customers who were contacted more than twice is about 8.7%.

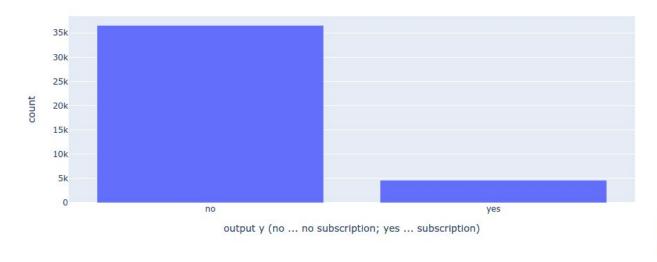
- Customers who actually subscribed to a term deposit in the last campaign, had 2.05 contacts on average.
  - This may be one indicator out of others to find out whether a customer will subscribe or not, or whether it is worth to again contact the same customer.
- Astonishingly, there was one customer, where 56 contacts were performed during the last campaign!
  - Let's further inspect this case:
    - The customer (32 years old, married, with university degree), who had 56 contacts finally did not subscribe to a term deposit, so it was not worth the effort.

# Number of days of the last contact from a previous campaign

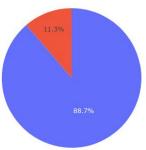
- The average number of days that passed by after the client was last contacted from a previous campaign is 962.46 days.
- Most customers have been contacted 999 days ago before his campaign.

### Subscribers vs. non subscribers

Illustration of customers with subscriptions and no subscriptions

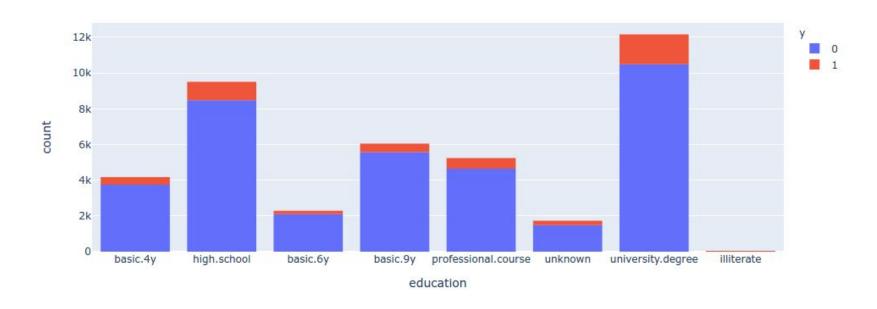


- The output variable to predict is very imbalanced.

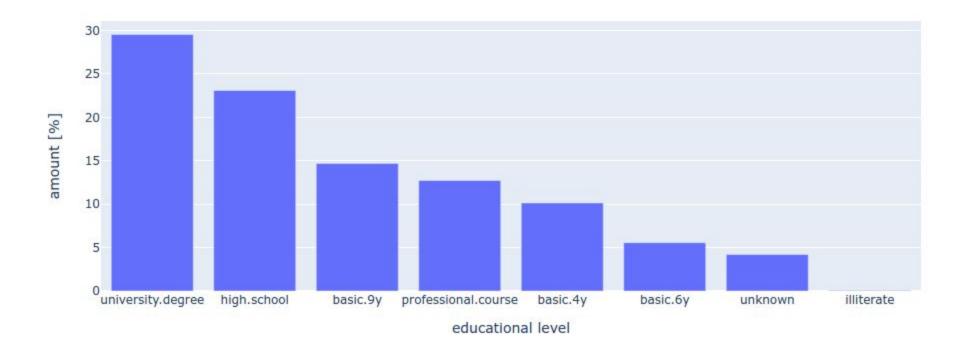


### **Education level of customers**

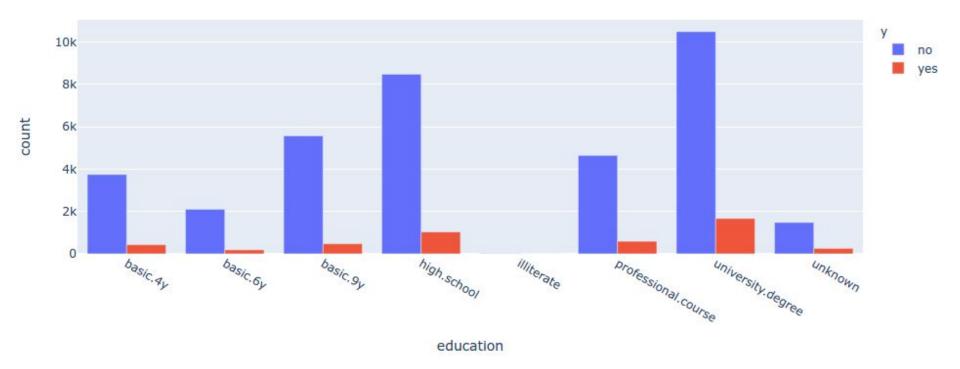
Histogram of education grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits



#### Distribution of educational background of customers in %



#### Comparison of success (yes) vs. no success (no) grouped by education



- The highest success rate was achieved with illiterates (22.2%) and with people having an unknown education.
- Since illiterates are a very small target group and people with an unknown educational background are not an easy target group, they will be skipped, thus:
- The success rate of the most promising target groups are (in descending order):
- 1. Persons having a university degree (13.7%)
- 2. Persons having made professional courses (11.4%)
- 3. Persons having a high school degree (10.8%)

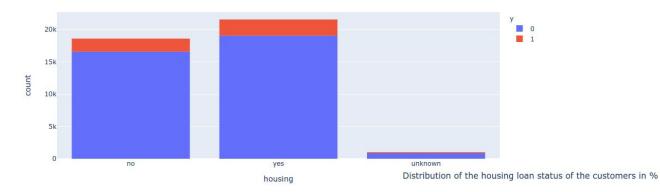
# For which jobs were the campaign most successful?

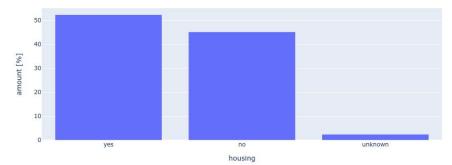
The highest success rates were achieved with the following jobs (descending):

- 1. students (31.4%)
- 2. retired people (25.3%)
- 3. unemployed (14.2%)
- 4. admin. personnel (13.0%)

## Customers' housing loan status

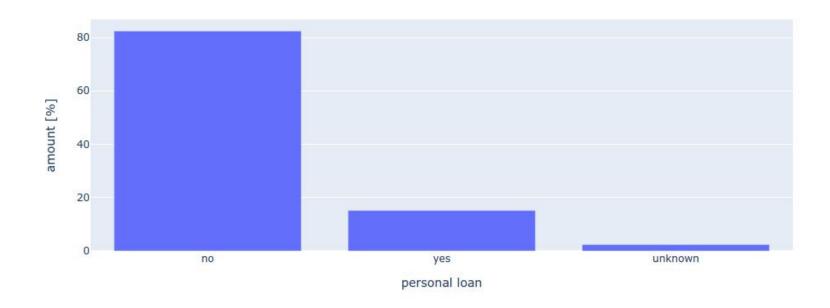
Histogram of housing loan status grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits





### Customers' personal loan status

Distribution of the personal loan status of the customers in %



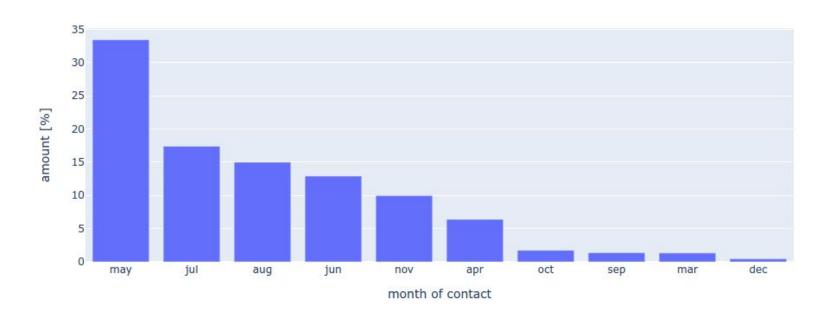
### Customers' default loan status

Distribution of the default status of the customers in %



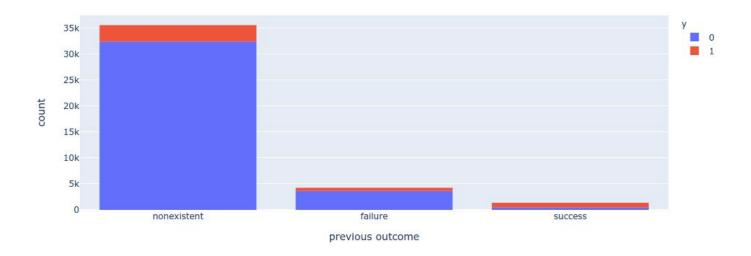
# Months on which customers were contacted

Distribution of the month where the customers were contacted in %



### Outcome of previous campaigns

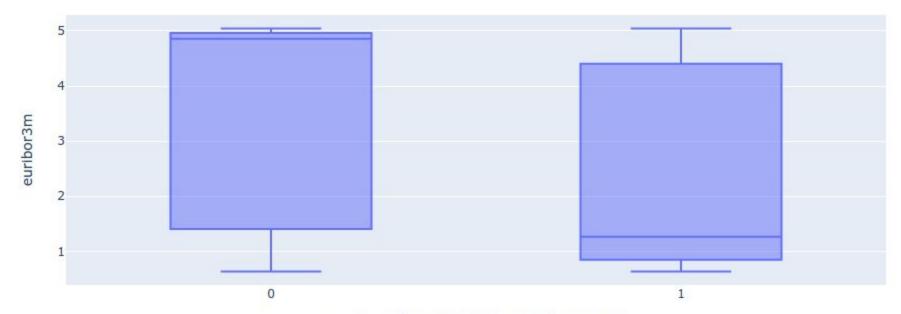
Histogram of previous outcomes grouped by subscribed/not subscribed term deposits



- Most customers (86.3%) have not subscribed to a term deposit previously.
- For 10.3% of the customers a failure occurred.
- Only 3.3% of the customers have actually subscribed to a term deposit previously.

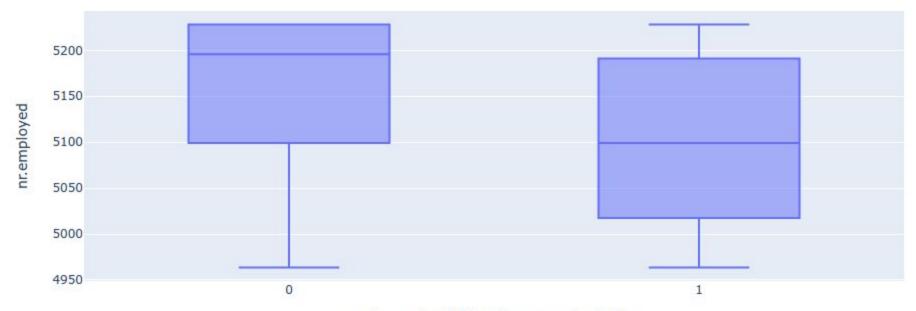
- Most of the customers did not subscribe to a term deposit before, as they are new customers.
- But there are also several customers, who subscribed to one or more term deposits (see above).
- One customer even subscribed to seven term deposits in the past!
- Most customers, who subscribed to a term deposit this time, had no deposit previously.
   Six subscribers, who have subscribed six times before, now subscribed for another term deposit in the latest campaign.
  - Most customers, who did not subscribe to a term deposit this time, had no deposit previously.
- One subscriber, who has subscribed seven times before, did now not subscribed for a term deposit in the latest campaign.

#### Box plots for euribor3m for subscriptions and non subscriptions



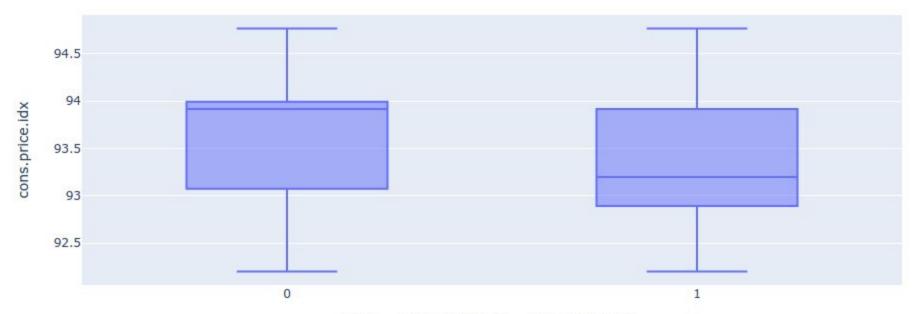
y: 1 ... subscription, 0 ... no subscription

#### Box plots for nr.employed for subscriptions and non subscriptions



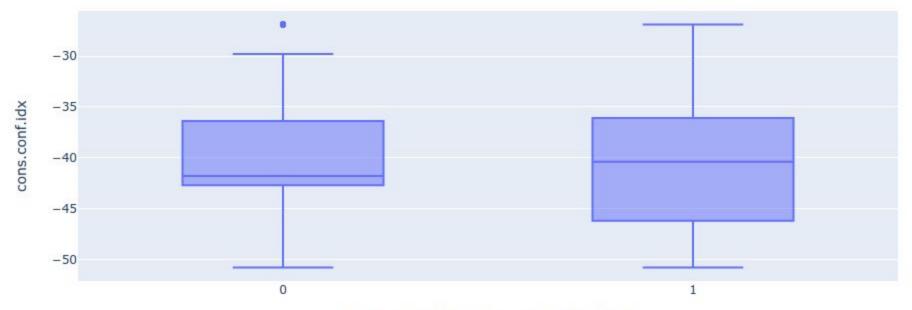
y: 1 ... subscription, 0 ... no subscription

#### Box plots for cons.price.idx for subscriptions and non subscriptions



y: 1 ... subscription, 0 ... no subscription

#### Box plots for cons.conf.idx for subscriptions and non subscriptions



y: 1 ... subscription, 0 ... no subscription

#### Box plots for emp.var.rate for subscriptions and non subscriptions



y: 1 ... subscription, 0 ... no subscription

# Thank you for your attention!

More examples, more details and more context, see:

ipynb-files