CUSTOMER CLUSTERING IN A RETAIL MARKET: DATA DRIVEN APPROACHES

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> Introduction

Exploratory Data Analysis

Customer Clustering Insights



Study Objectives

- Retail Industry Trends.
- > Exploratory Analysis to Uncover Customer Characteristics.
- Effective Data-Driven Customer Clustering Methods.
- > Customer Segmentation Patterns and Characteristics.
- > Impact of Customer Clustering on Retail Performance Metrics.
- Practical Recommendations for Retail Strategy Enhancement.

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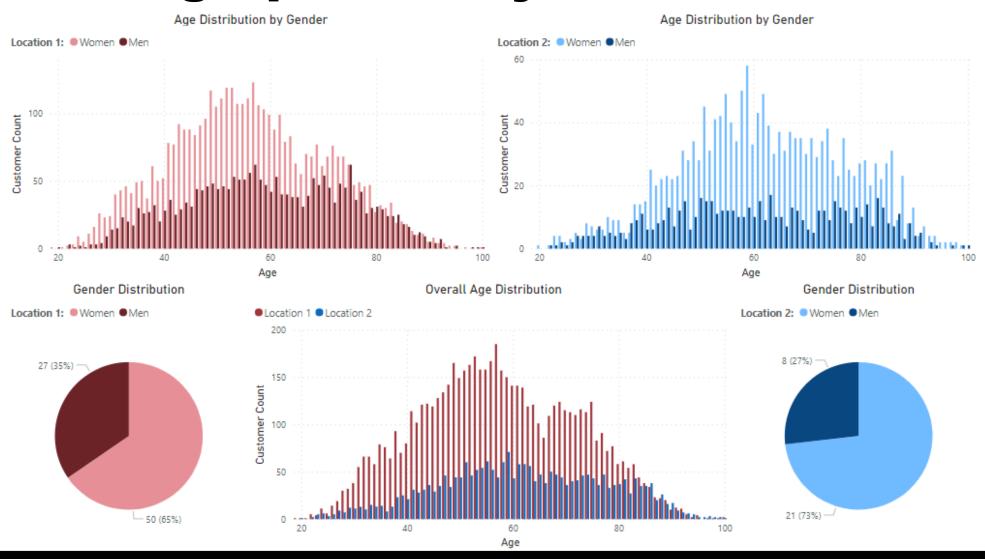
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Demographic Analysis



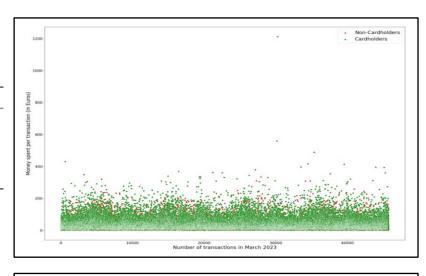
Exploratory Data Analysis

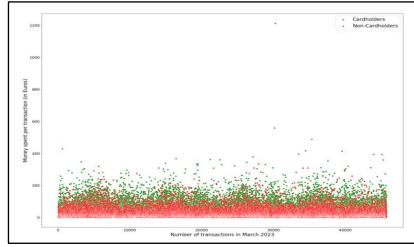


Transactional Analysis

LOCATION 1

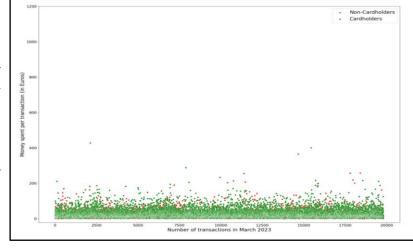
	Cardholders	Non-Cardholders
Items on Offer	4.3	2.1
Total Items	19	11
Amount Spent	45	26
% Items on Offer	23%	19%
Transactions	29,000	16,700

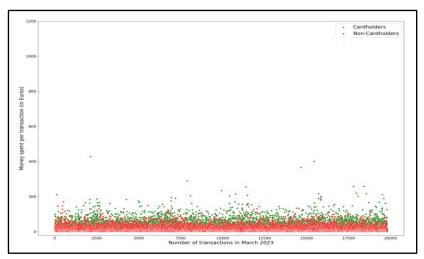




LOCATION 2

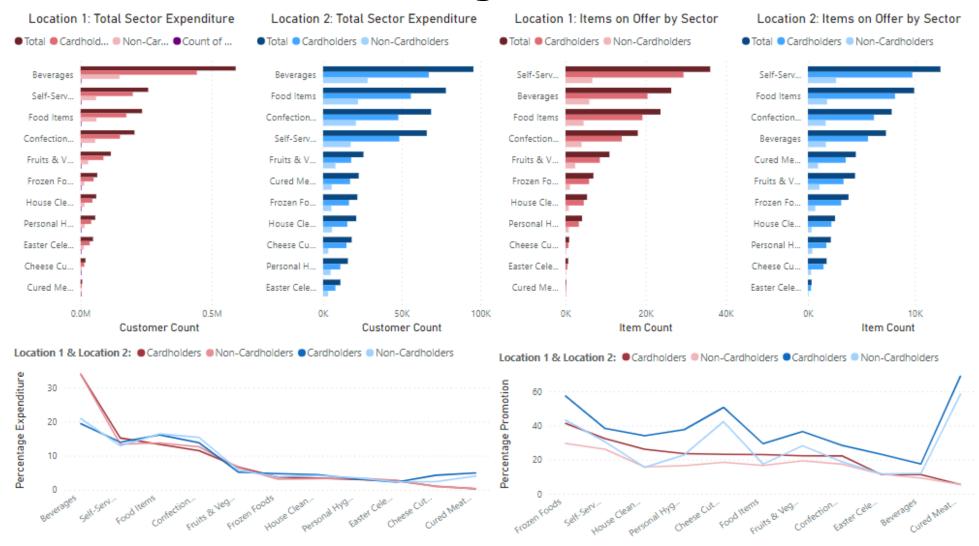
	Cardholders	Non-Cardholders
Items on Offer	3.8	1.6
Total Items	13	8
Amount Spent	28	18
% Items on Offer	30%	19%
Transactions	19,200	7,600





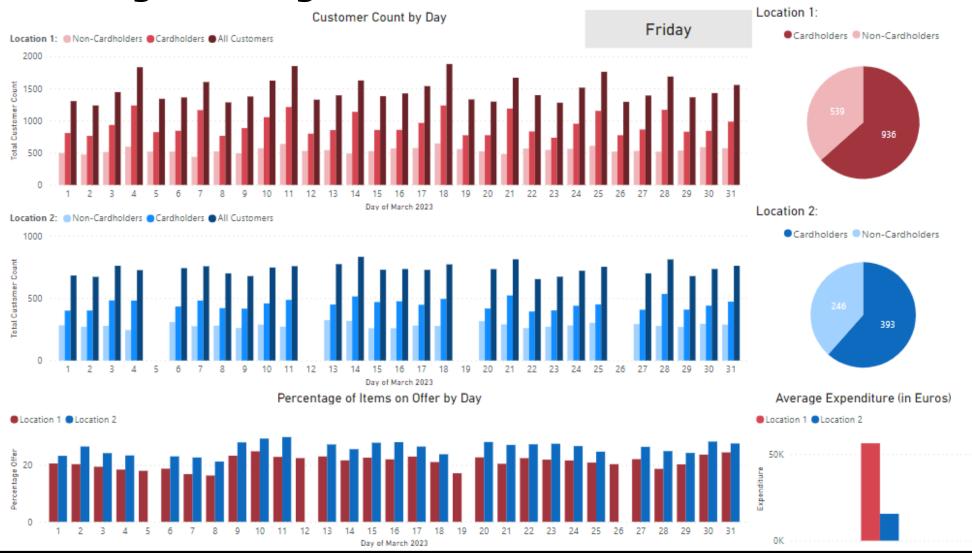


Item Sector Analysis



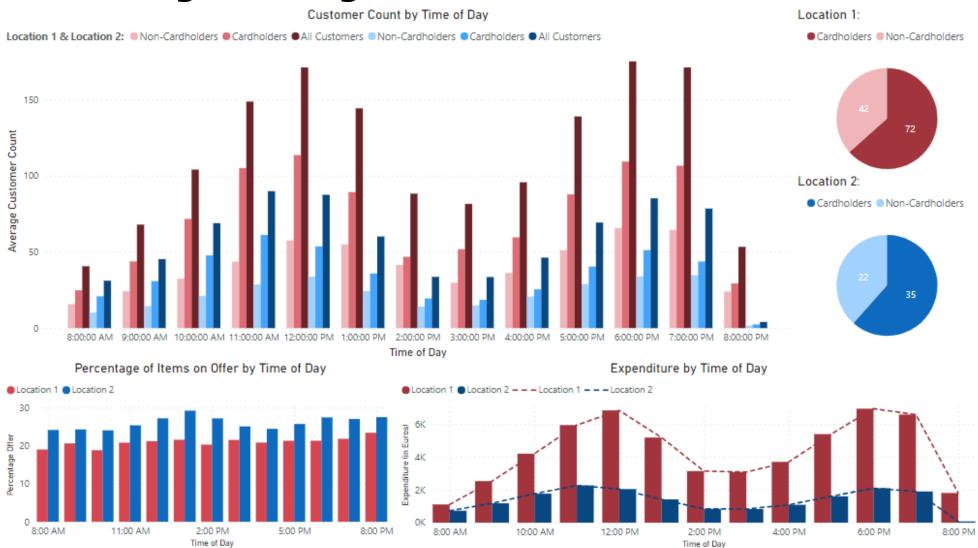


Daily Analysis





Hourly Analysis





> Introduction

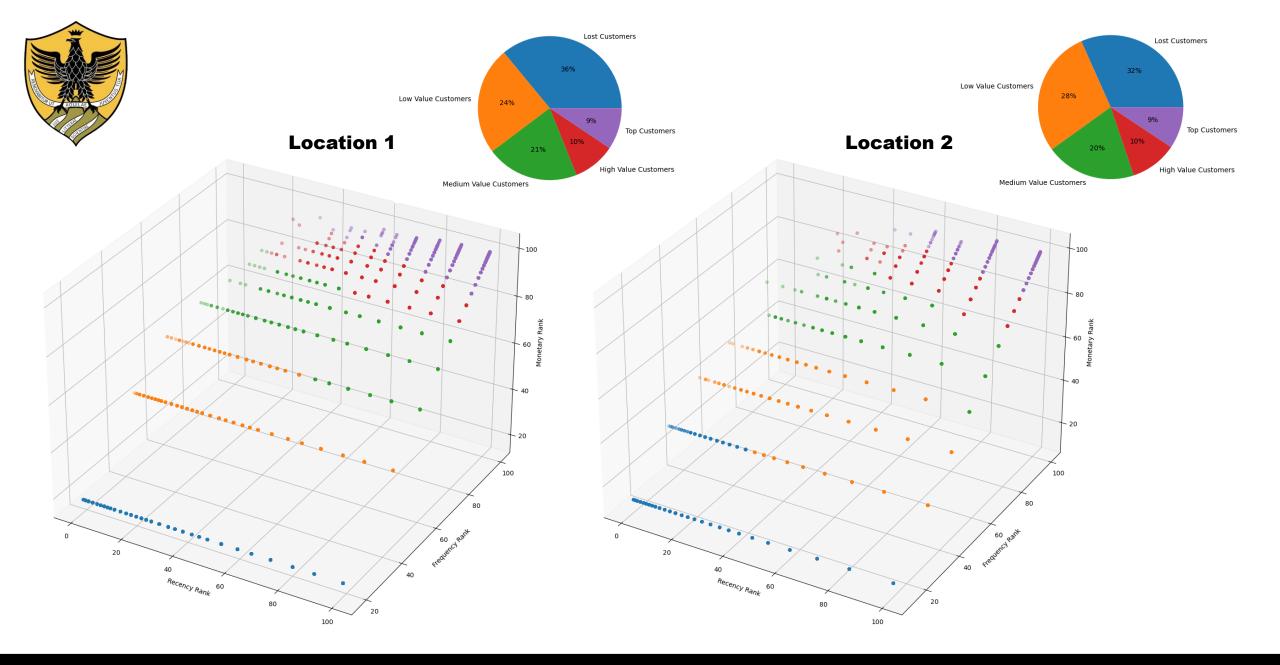
Exploratory Data Analysis

Customer Clustering Insights

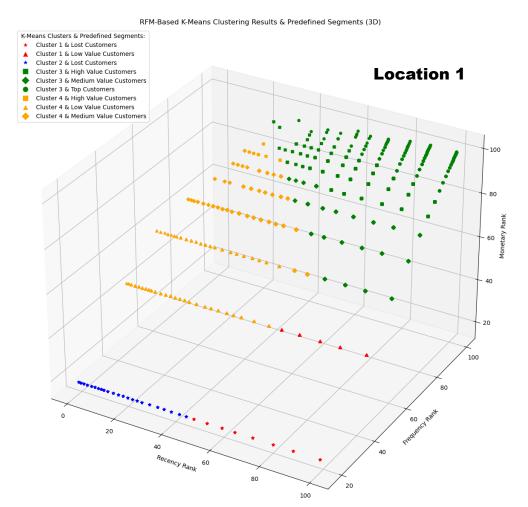


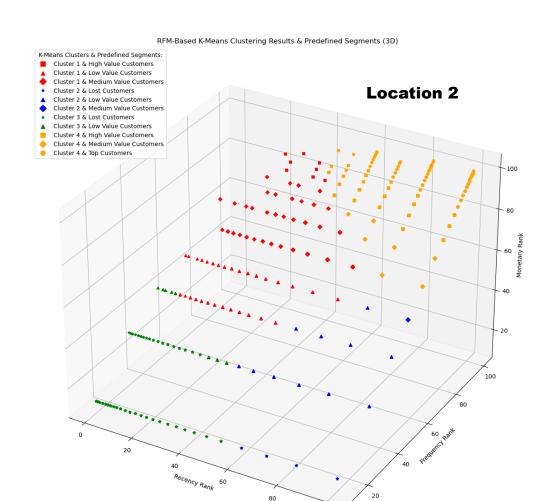
Recency-Frequency-Monetary (RFM)

- > Customer Base under Investigation: Cardholders
- > Two Main Parts:
 - Predefined Segmentation
 - K-Means Clustering
- Predefined Segmentation
 - 10% Recency, 30% Frequency, 60% Monetary
 - RFM Score on 5 Point Scale
 - Rank Separation at 1.6, 3.0, 4.0, 4.5
- > K-Means Clustering into 2 & 4 Clusters









<u>Cluster 1</u> & <u>Cluster 2</u>: Low Frequency, Low Expenditure, Recently Visited

<u>Cluster 2</u> & <u>Cluster 3</u>: Lowest Frequency, Lowest Expenditure, Not Recently Visited

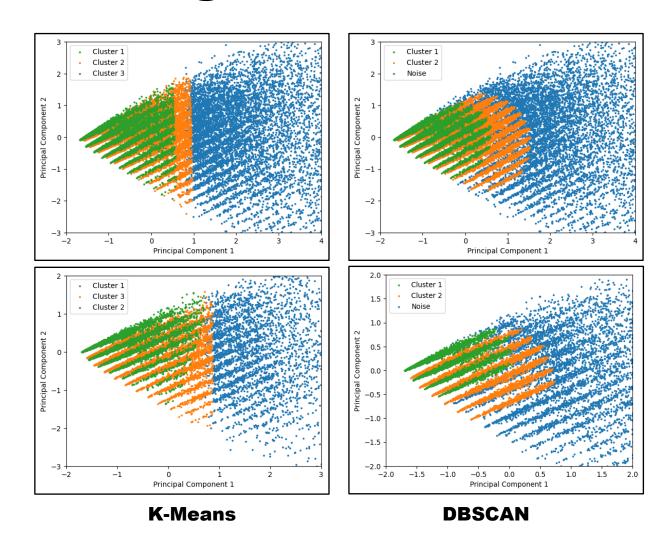
<u>Cluster 3</u> & <u>Cluster 4</u>: Highest Frequency, Highest Expenditure, Recently Visited

<u>Cluster 4</u> & <u>Cluster 1</u>: Average Frequency, High Expenditure, Not Recently Visited



Transactional Clustering

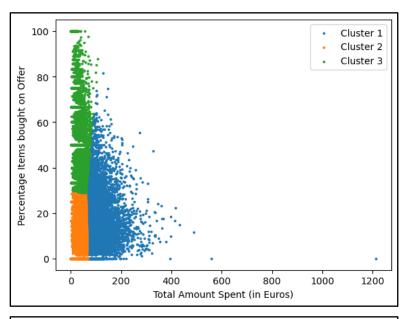
- K-Means Clustering with k=2: High & Low Expenditure Clusters
- K-Means Clustering with k=3: High Expenditure Cluster, Low Expenditure Cardholder & Non-Cardholder Clusters
- DBSCAN Clusters:
 - High Expenditure: Noise
 - Low Expenditure Cardholder: Orange
 - Low Expenditure Non-Cardholder: Green
- Blue: Smallest, High Expenditure, 81% & 80% Cardholders, 72% & 71% Cardholders
- Orange: Largest, Low ExpenditureCardholders, 99% & 92% Cardholders
- Green: Low Expenditure Non-Cardholders, 100% & 99% Non-Cardholders

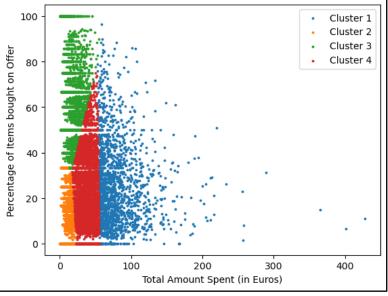




Promotional Clustering

- Location 1 (64% Cardholders): 3 Clusters
- Location 2 (62% Cardholders): 4 Clusters
- Blue Clusters: Smallest, 80% Cardholders
 - % Items on Offer: 18% & 26%
- Orange Clusters: Biggest, 50% Cardholders
- > Green Clusters: 67% & 71% Cardholders
 - % Items on Offer: 49% & 61%
- Red Cluster: Average Shopper (71% Cardholders)







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Interpretations & Expectations

- Cardholders spend more than Non-Cardholders
- > Women more Brand-Loyal than Men
- Foot Traffic highest on the Weekends
 - Tuesday Anomaly
- > 50-65 Year Olds, the most Brand-Loyal Age Group
- Men prefer Weekends and Evenings to shop



Implications & Applications

> Associating Customer Characteristics, Items, External Factors

- Understanding & Categorizing Customer Behaviors
- > Specifically understanding Cardholding Customer Base
- Increasing Cardholding Customer Base
- Targeted Promotions

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!

PLEASE FEEL FREE TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS!

