



# **CREDIT CARD CUSTOMERS ANALYSIS**

**EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)**

**XIZHU LIN, DANNI SHEN, HAN WANG**



# Business Objective

To provide insight into which customers are eager to churn.  
Therefore, the banks could have a deeper understanding of their customers and target the appropriate groups to decrease their credit card churning rate.



# Data Sources

## Credit Card Attrition Dataset Overview:

Database of records of bank customers, both attrited customers and existing customers, with features like gender, age, salary, marital status, credit card limit, credit card category, inactive months, etc.

### Data Sources:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sakshigoyal7/credit-card-customers?datasetId=982921&sortBy=commentCount&page=2>

10,127 observations/ 23 variables



## Numeric(14)

### Demographic:

Customer\_Age, Dependent\_count

### Organizational:

Total\_Relationship\_Count,  
Months\_Inactive\_12\_mon,  
Contacts\_Count\_12\_mon,  
Credit\_Limit, Total\_Revolving\_Bal,  
Total\_Amt\_Chng\_Q4\_Q1,  
Total\_Ct\_Chng\_Q4\_Q1,  
Total\_Trans\_Amt, Total\_Trans\_Ct,  
Avg\_Utilization\_Ratio,  
Avg\_Open\_To\_Buy,  
Months\_on\_book

## Factor(6)

### Output: Attrition\_Flag

### Demographic:

Gender, Education\_Level,  
Marital\_Status, Income\_Category

### Organizational:

Card\_Categor

## Insights:

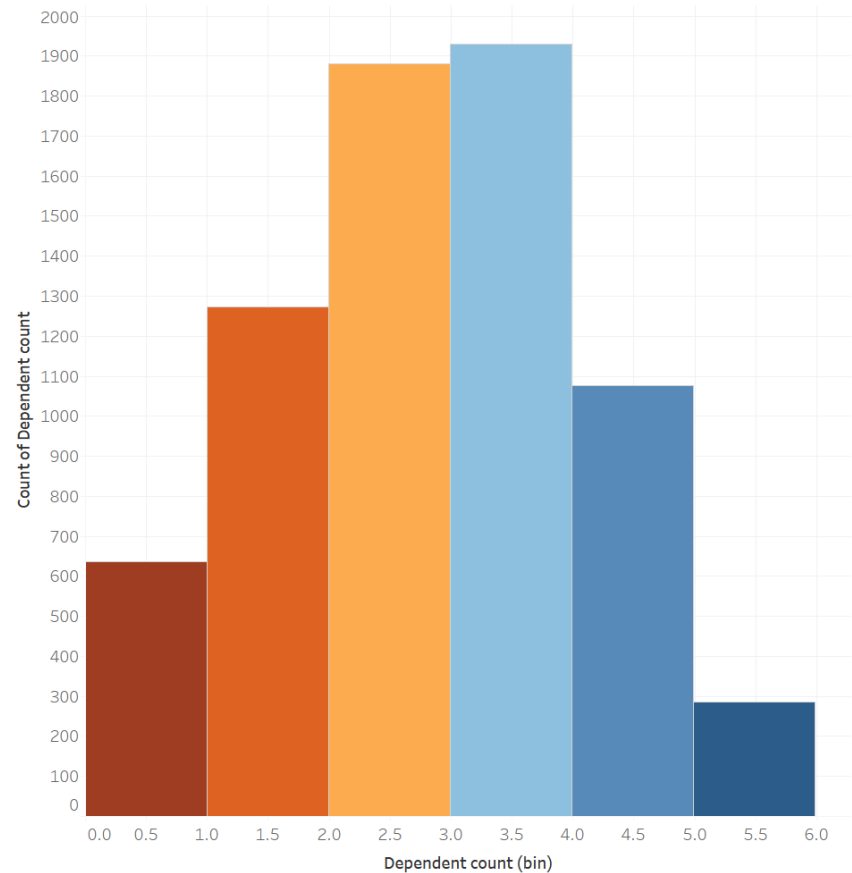
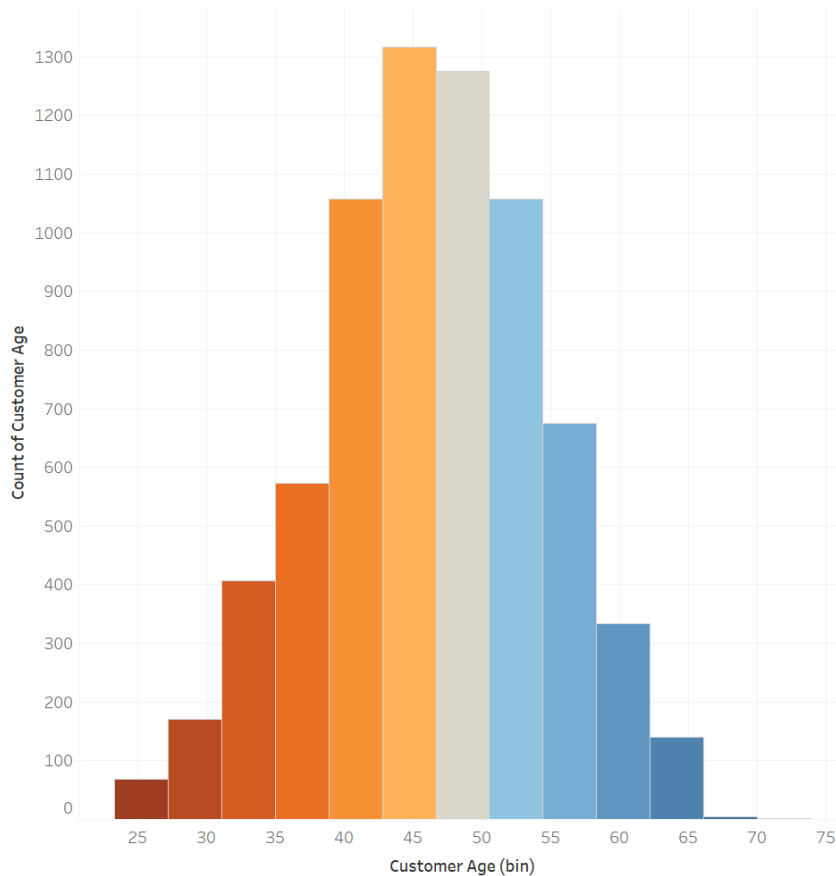
- **Customer age presents a normal distribution.**
- **Dependent count presents a normal distribution.**



### Univariate Summary

< Demographic Factors   Organizational Factors   Demographic and   >

#### Univariate Summary of Demographic Factors (Numeric Attributes)



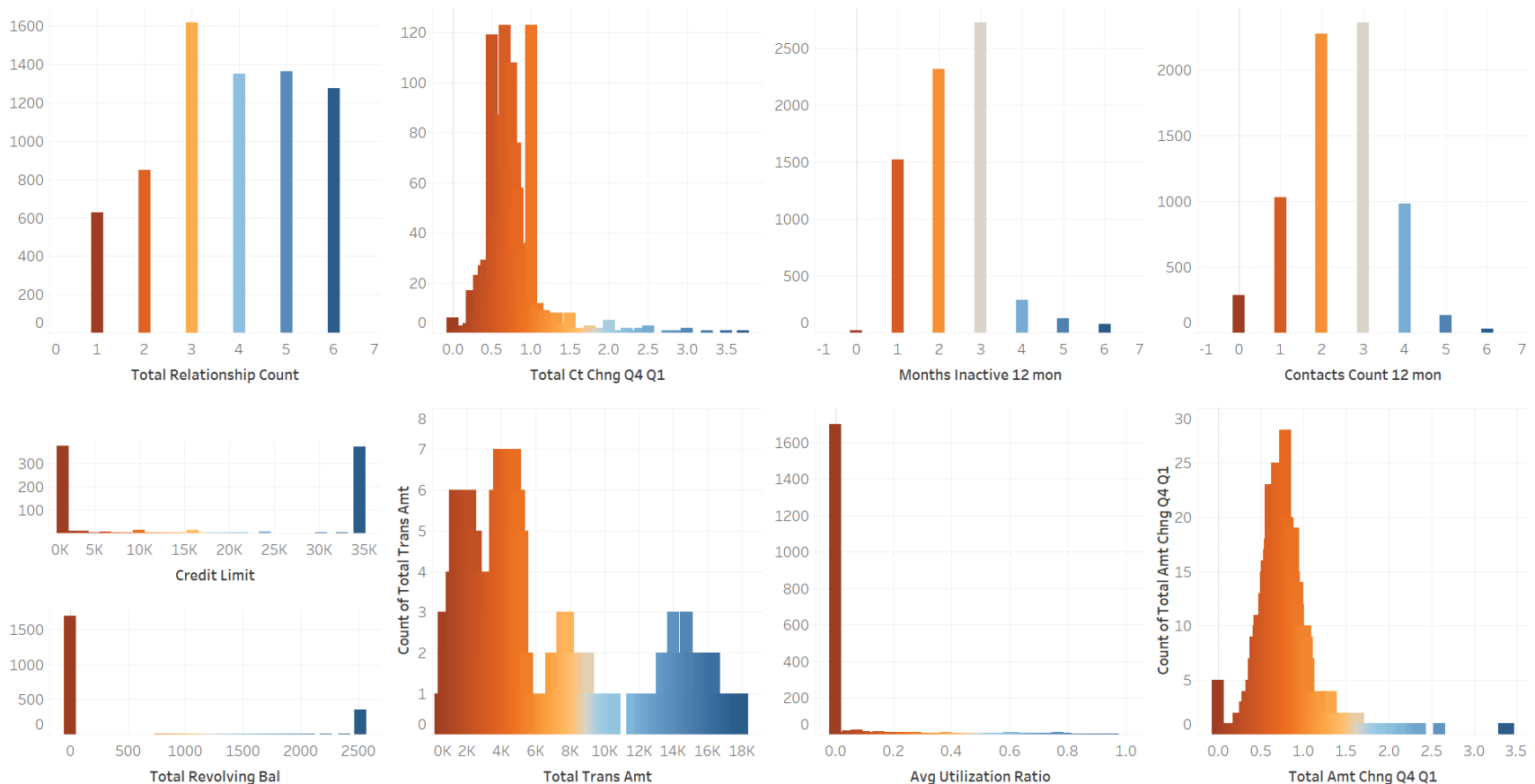
- **Total\_Amt\_Chng\_Q4\_Q1** and **Total\_Ct\_Chng\_Q4\_Q1** present highly positive skew.



## Univariate Summary

< Demographic Factors   **Organizational Factors**   Demographic and >

### Univariate Summary of Organizational Factors (Numeric Attributes)



- The proportion of graduates is the largest at Education Level.
- The proportion of blue cards is the largest in Card Category.

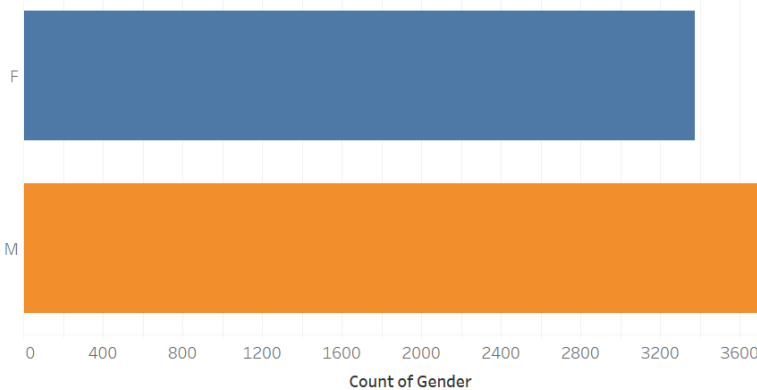


## Univariate Summary

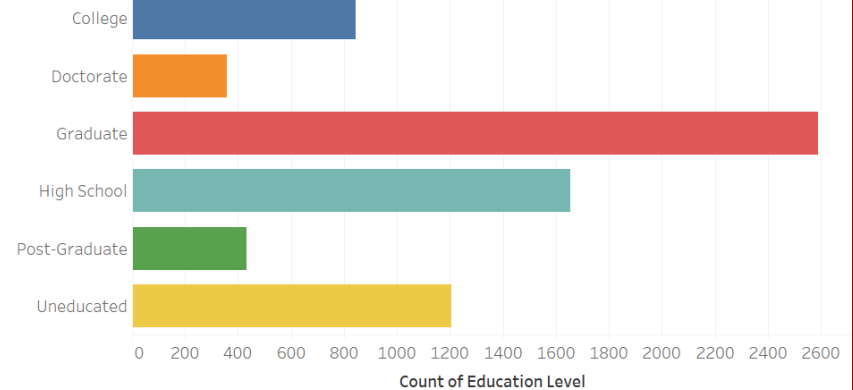
< Demographic Factors Organizational Factors Demographic and >

### Univariate Summary of Demographic and Organization Factors (Character Attributes)

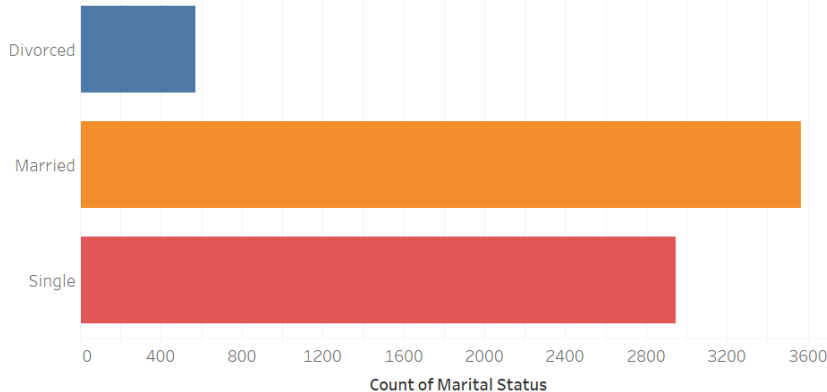
Gender



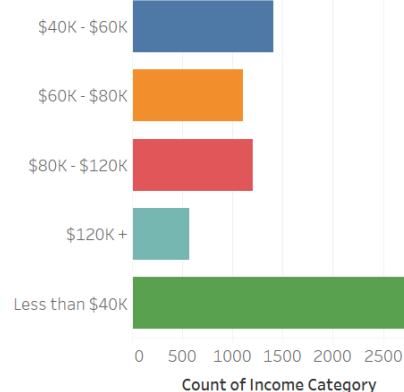
Education Level



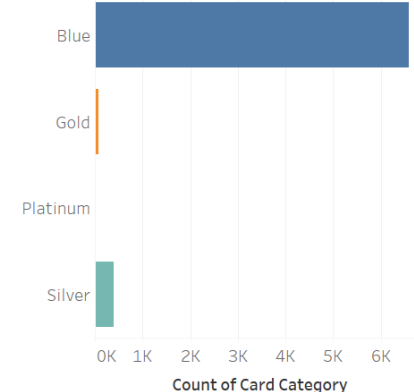
Marital S..



Income Categ..



Card Cate..



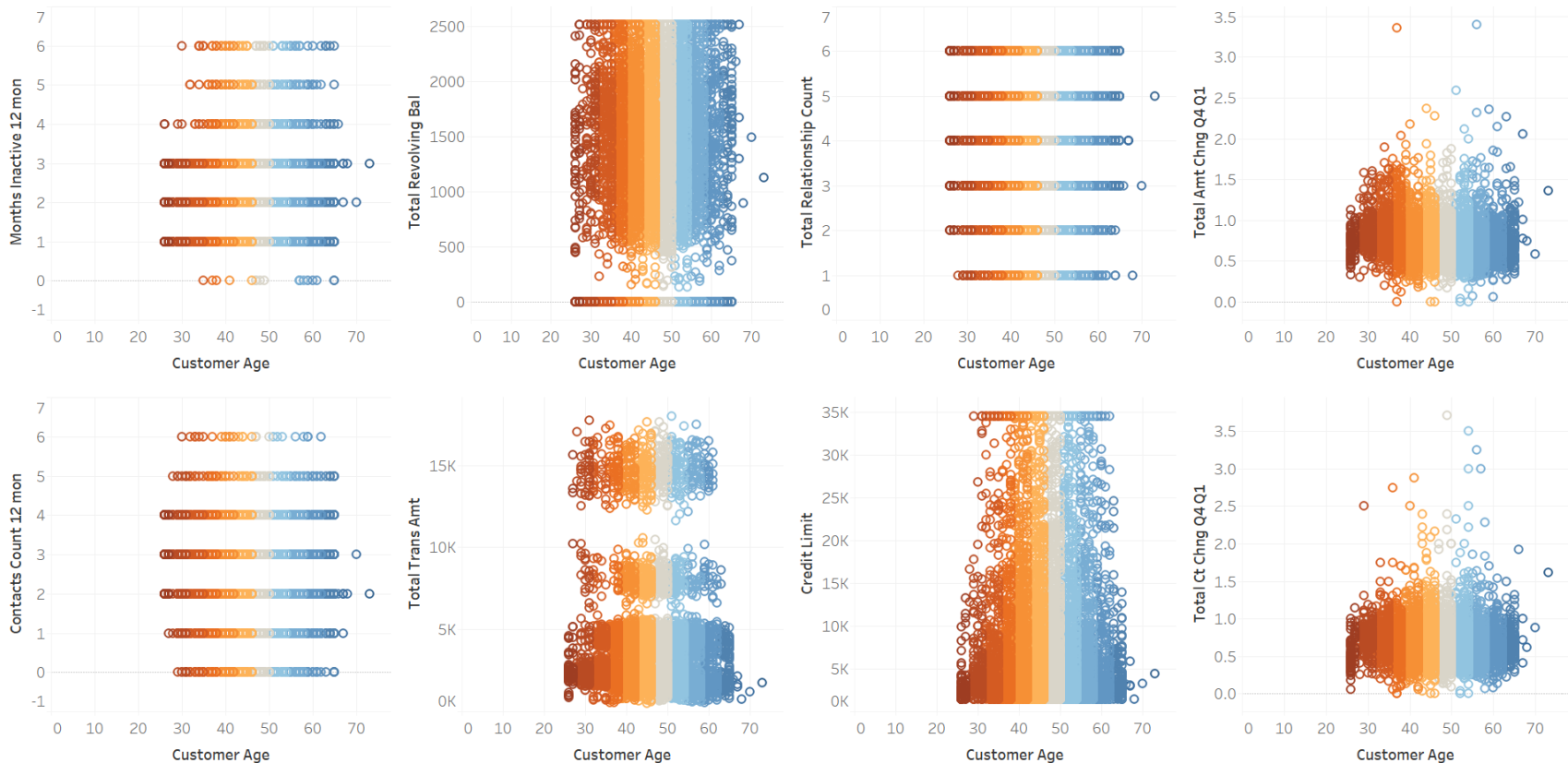
- The credit limits differentiate by customer age.



## Bivariate Analysis

[Customer Age by Different](#)
[Customer Age by Selected](#)
[Dependant Count by](#)
[Credit Limit by Selected](#)
[Total Relationship](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Measure vs Measure Visualizing Customer Age and Selected Measures





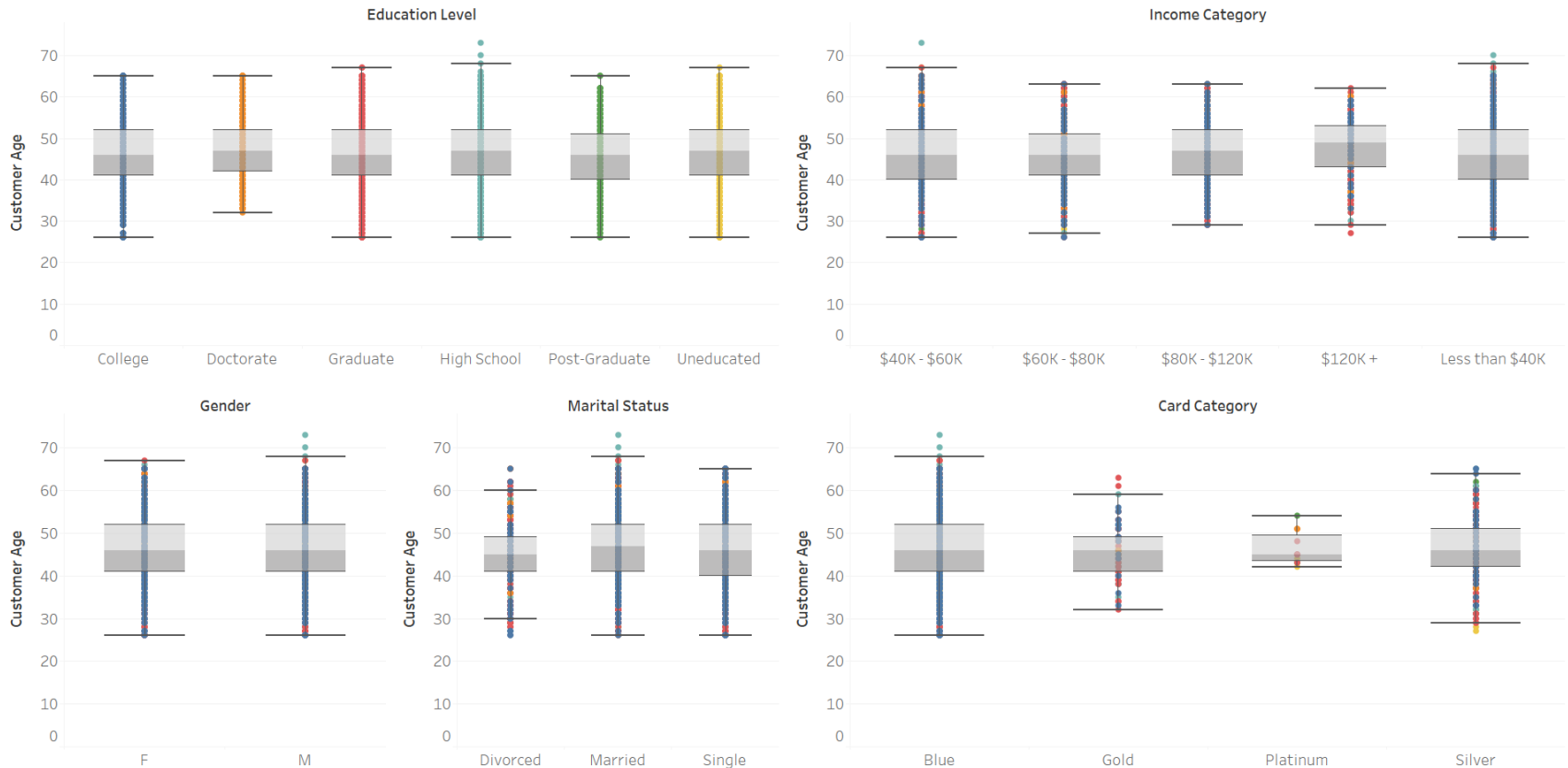
- The card categories differentiate by customer age.



## Bivariate Analysis

< Customer Age by Different Customer Age by Selected Dependant Count by Credit Limit by Selected Total Relationship >

### Bivariate Analysis - Measure vs Category Visualizing Customer Age and Selected Measures



- Different card categories/ income categories/ education level categories have different dependent counts.

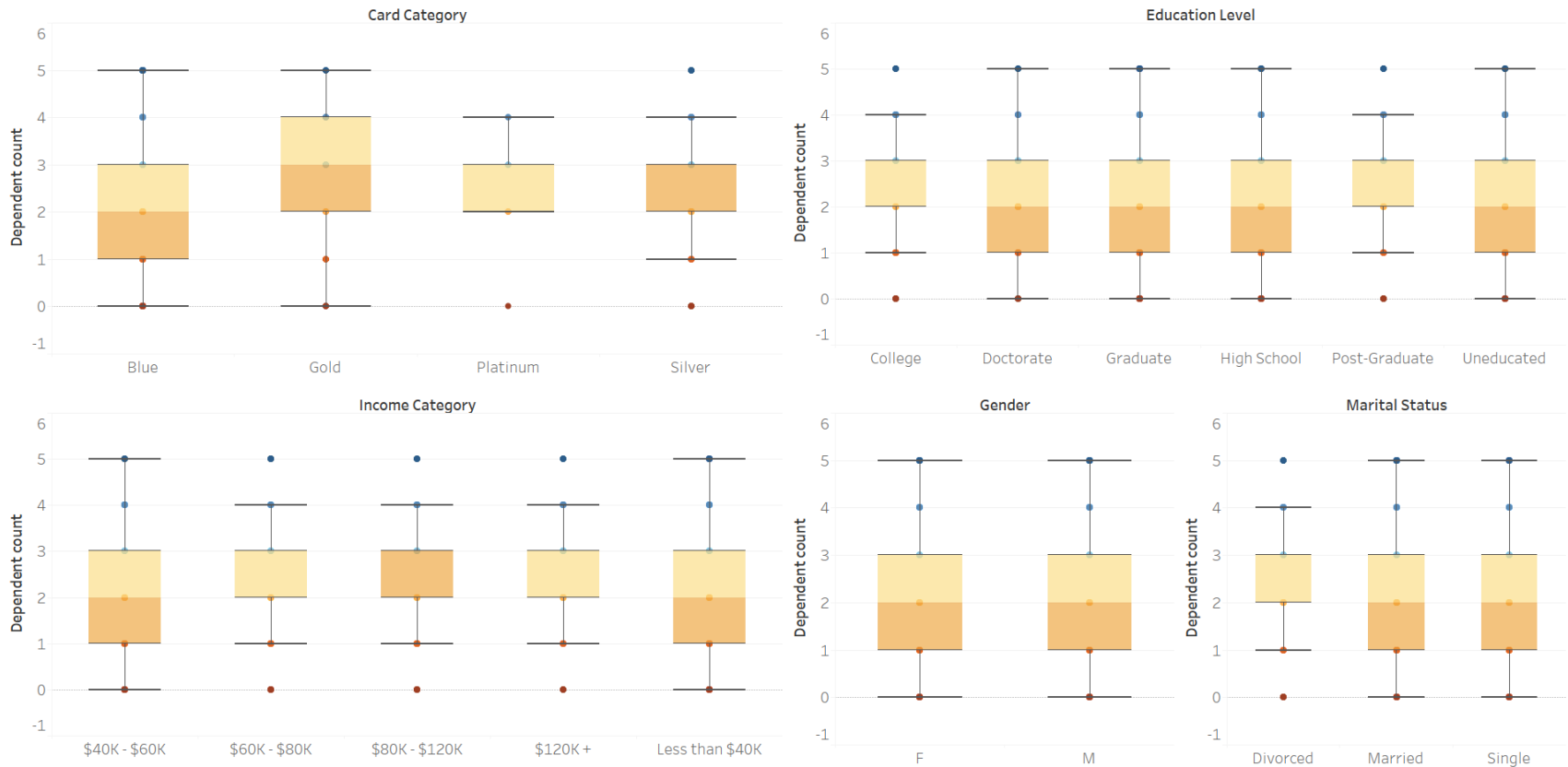


## Bivariate Analysis

[Customer Age by Different](#)
[Customer Age by Selected](#)
[Dependant Count by](#)
[Credit Limit by Selected](#)
[Total Relationship](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Measure vs Category

Visualizing Dependant Count and Selected Measures



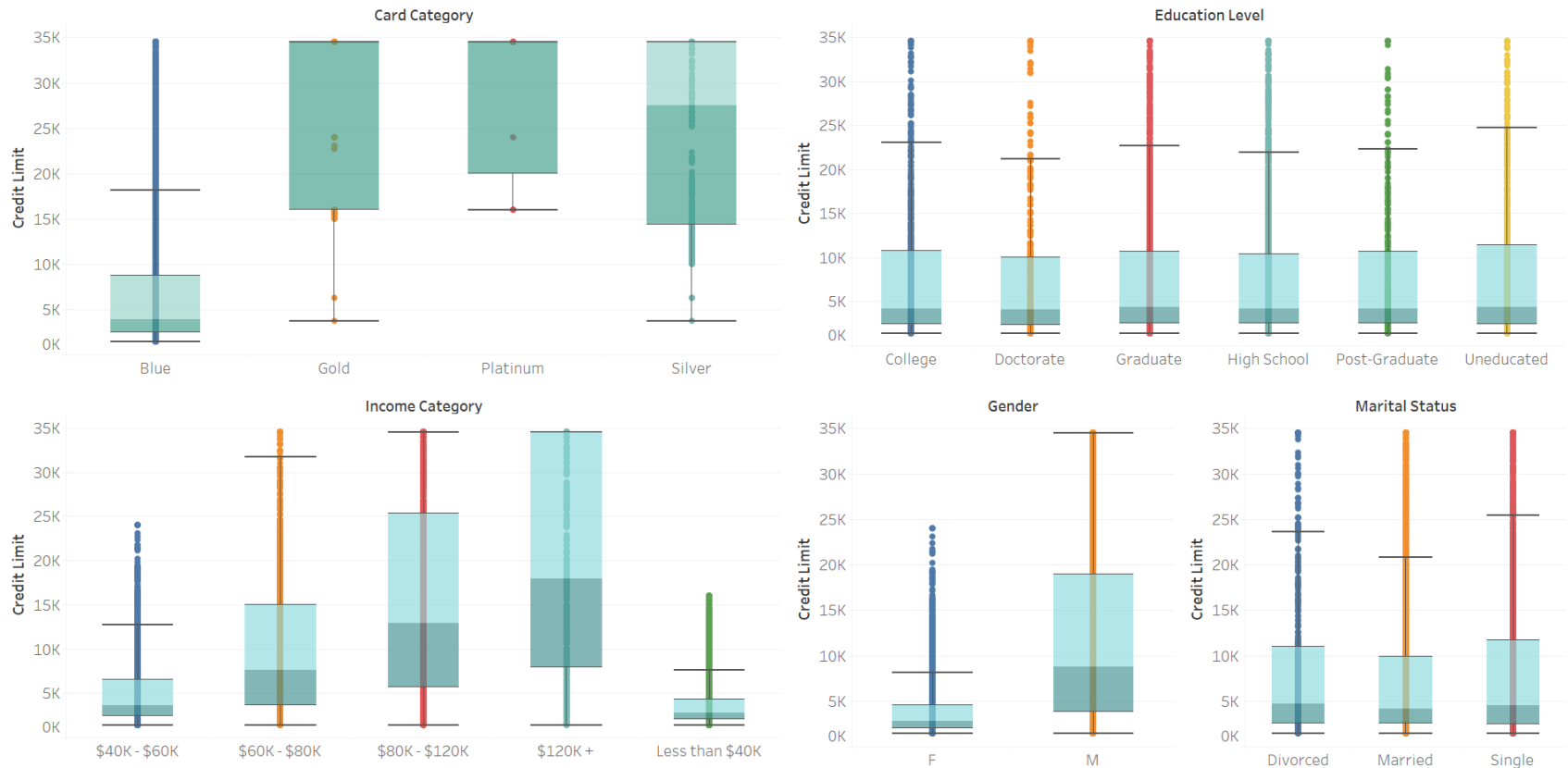
- The credit limit is biased in gender.
- Different income categories have different credit limits.



## Bivariate Analysis

< Customer Age by Different Customer Age by Selected Dependant Count by Credit Limit by Selected Total Relationship >

### Bivariate Analysis - Measure vs Category Visualizing Credit Limit and Selected Measures



- The card categories differentiate in total relationship count. (Relationship Count is total number of products held by the customer)

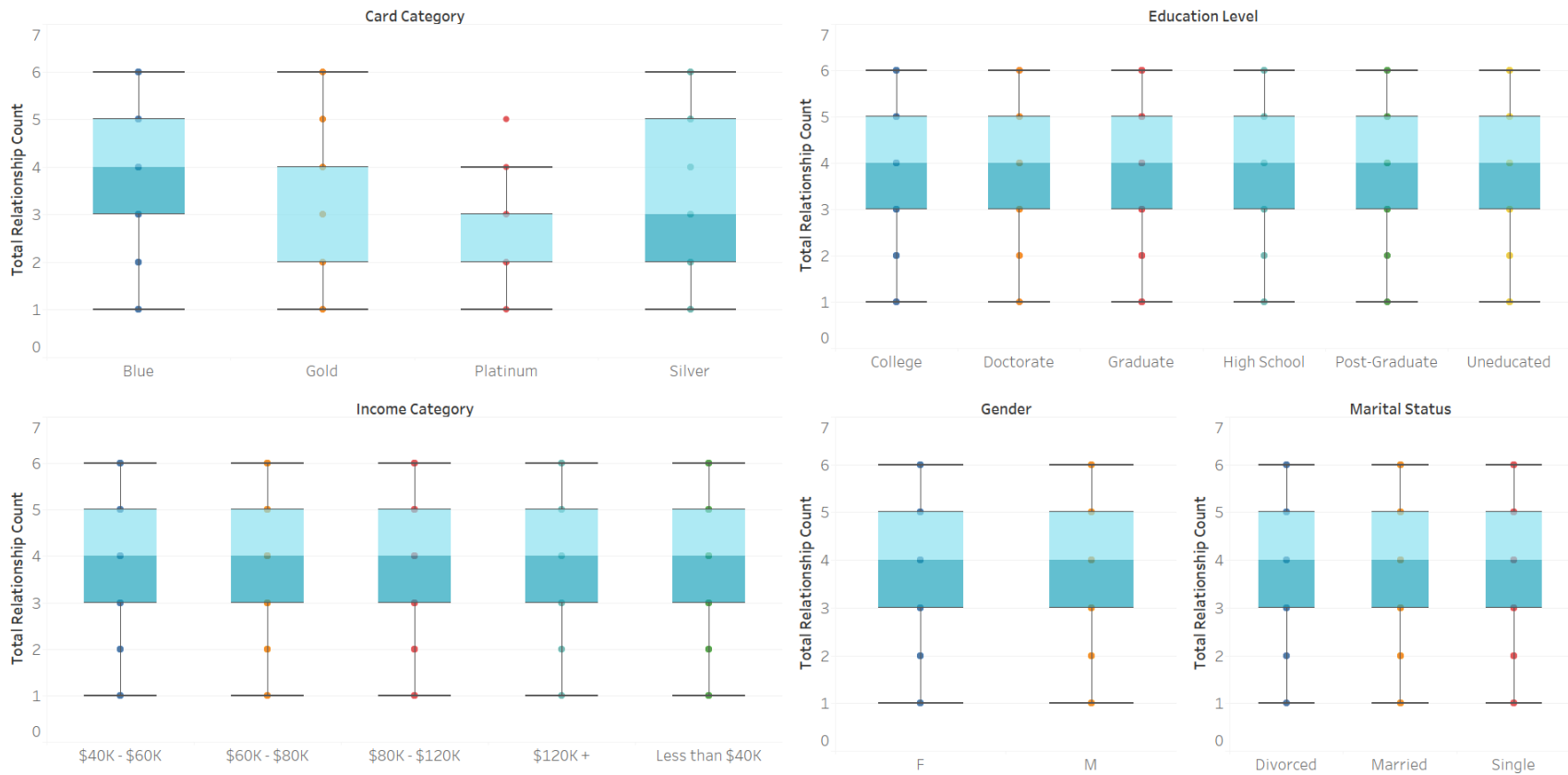


## Bivariate Analysis

[Customer Age by Different](#)
[Customer Age by Selected](#)
[Dependant Count by](#)
[Credit Limit by Selected](#)
[Total Relationship](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Measure vs Category

Visualizing Total Relationship and Selected Measures



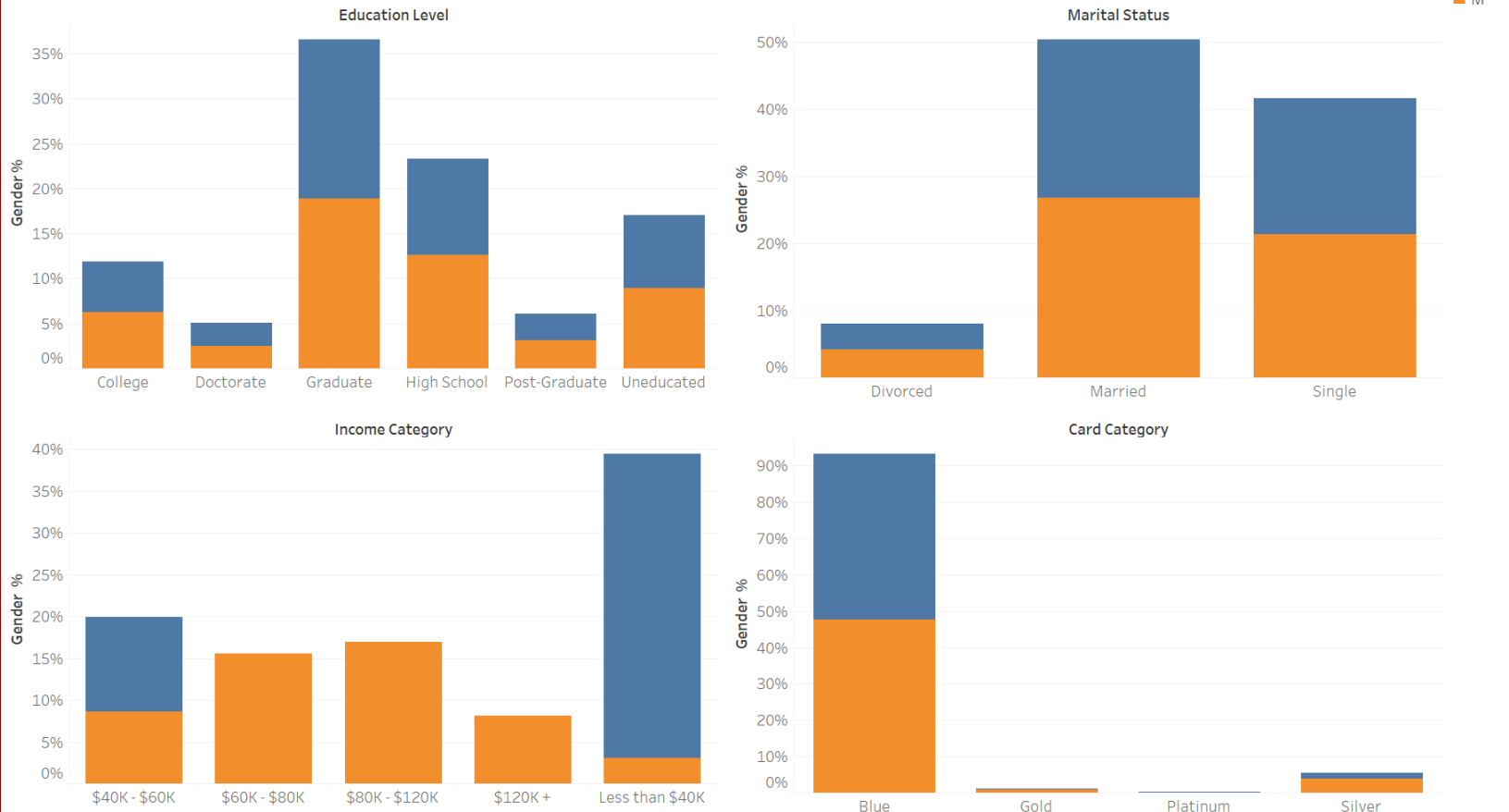
- Almost the same ratio of men to women in most groups.
- The income category is biased in gender.



## Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category

[Category by Gender](#)
[Category by Education](#)
[Category by Marital Status](#)
[Category by Income](#)
[Category by Card Category](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category (Gender)



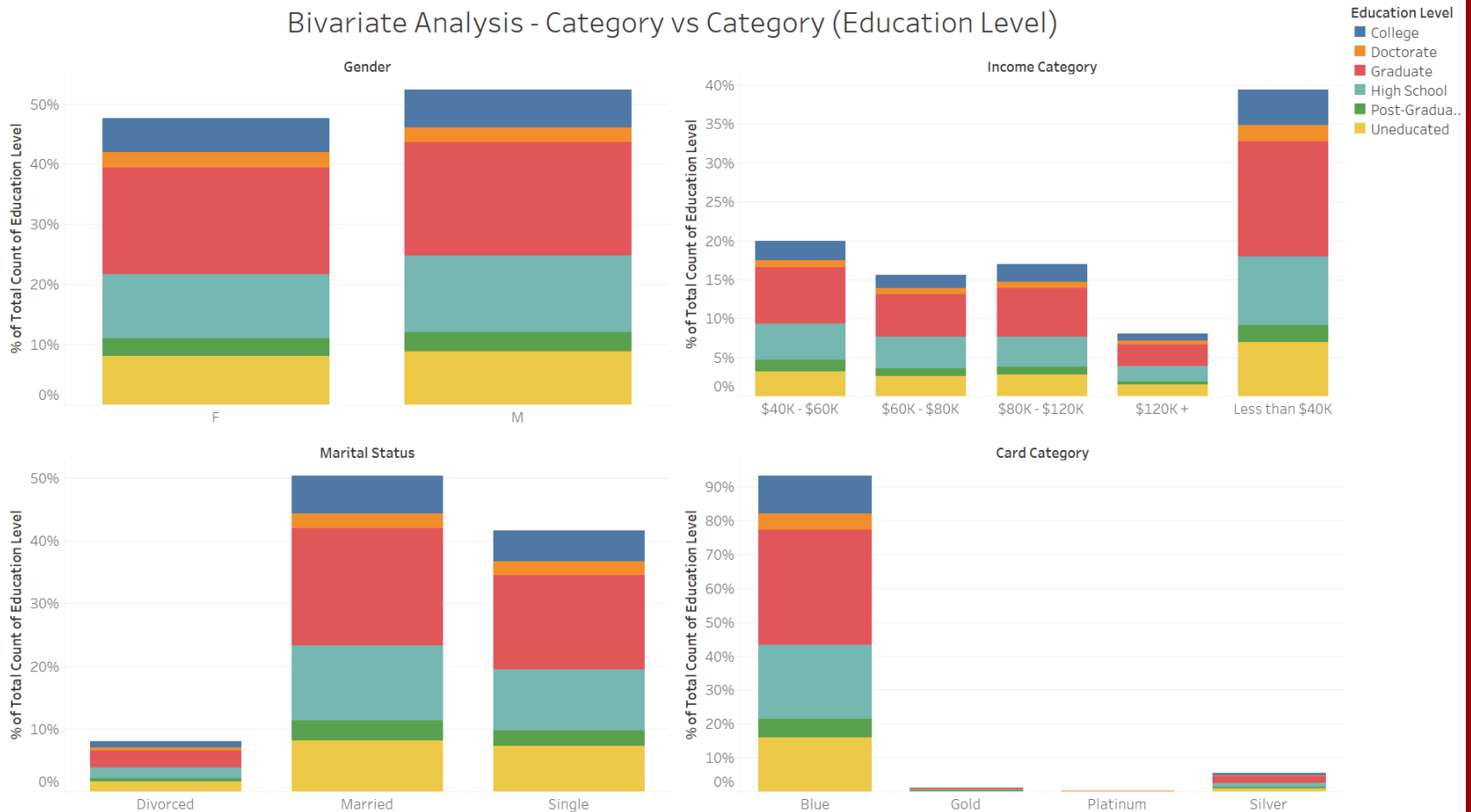
- Almost the same ratio of different education levels in most groups.



## Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category

[Category by Gender](#)
[Category by Education](#)
[Category by Marital Status](#)
[Category by Income](#)
[Category by Card Category](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category (Education Level)



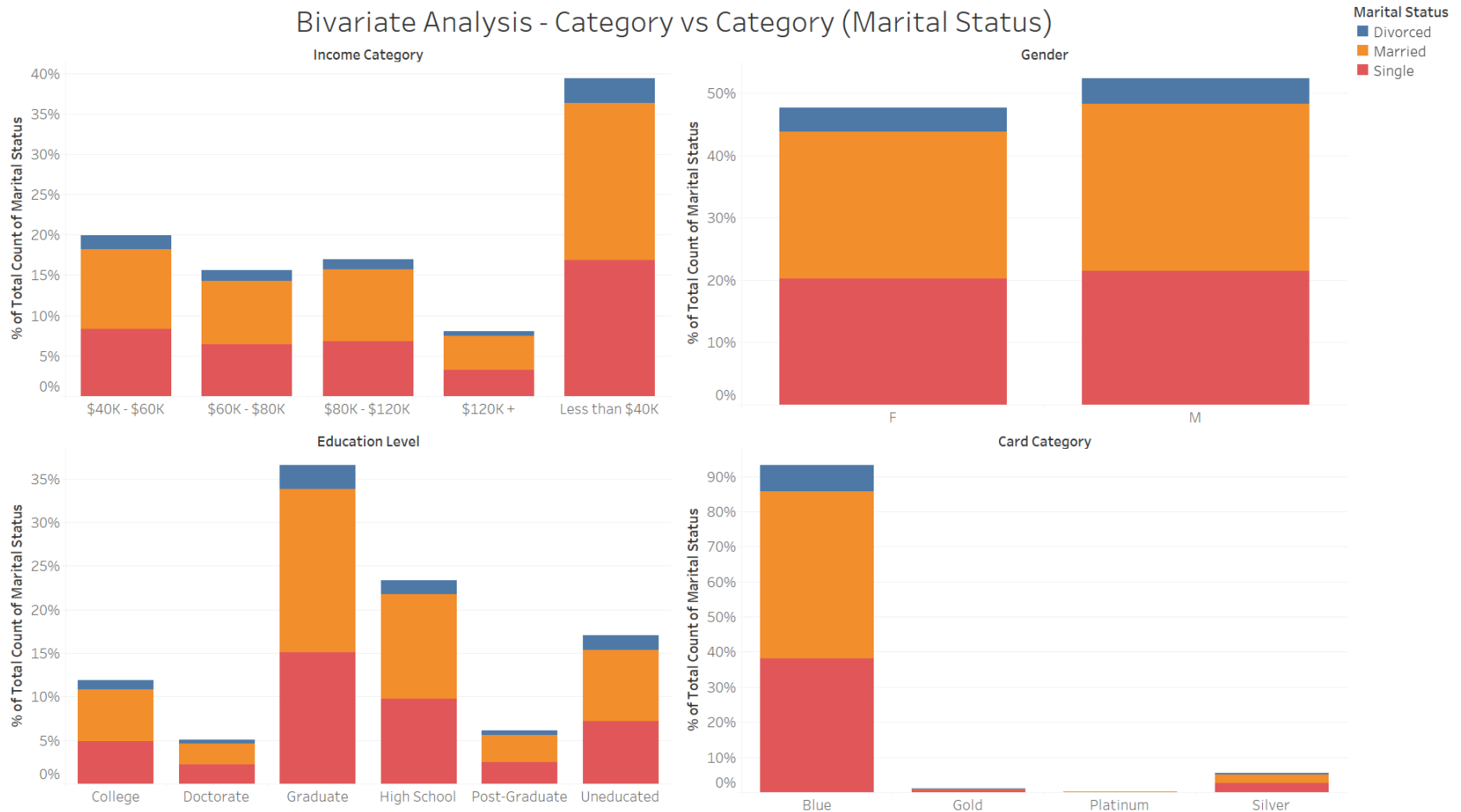
- Almost the same ratio of different marital statuses in most groups.



## Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category

[Category by Gender](#)
[Category by Education](#)
[Category by Marital Status](#)
[Category by Income](#)
[Category by Card Category](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category (Marital Status)



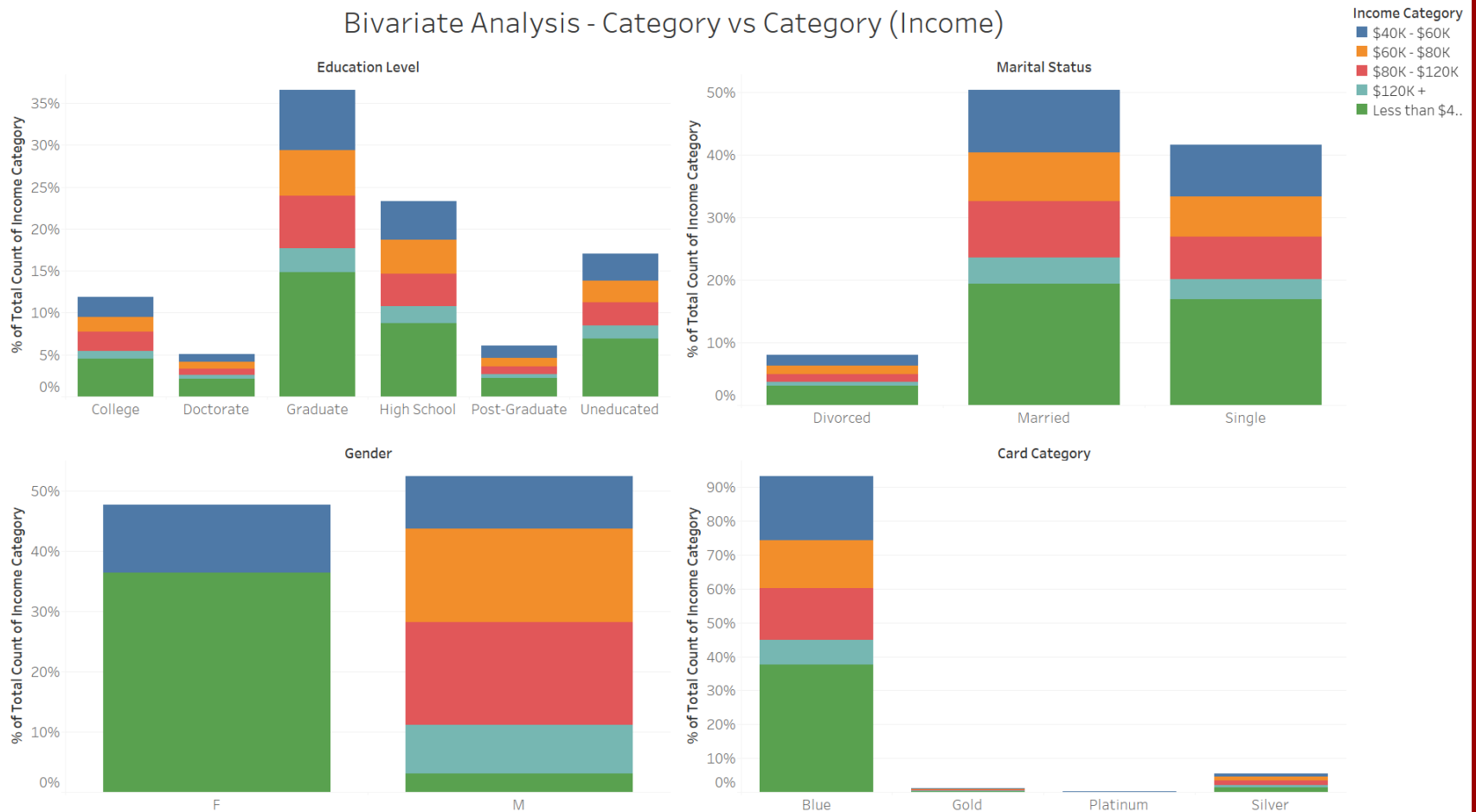
- Income categories distribute differently in other categories.
- The income category is highly biased in gender.



## Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category

[Category by Gender](#)
[Category by Education](#)
[Category by Marital Status](#)
[Category by Income](#)
[Category by Card Category](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category (Income)



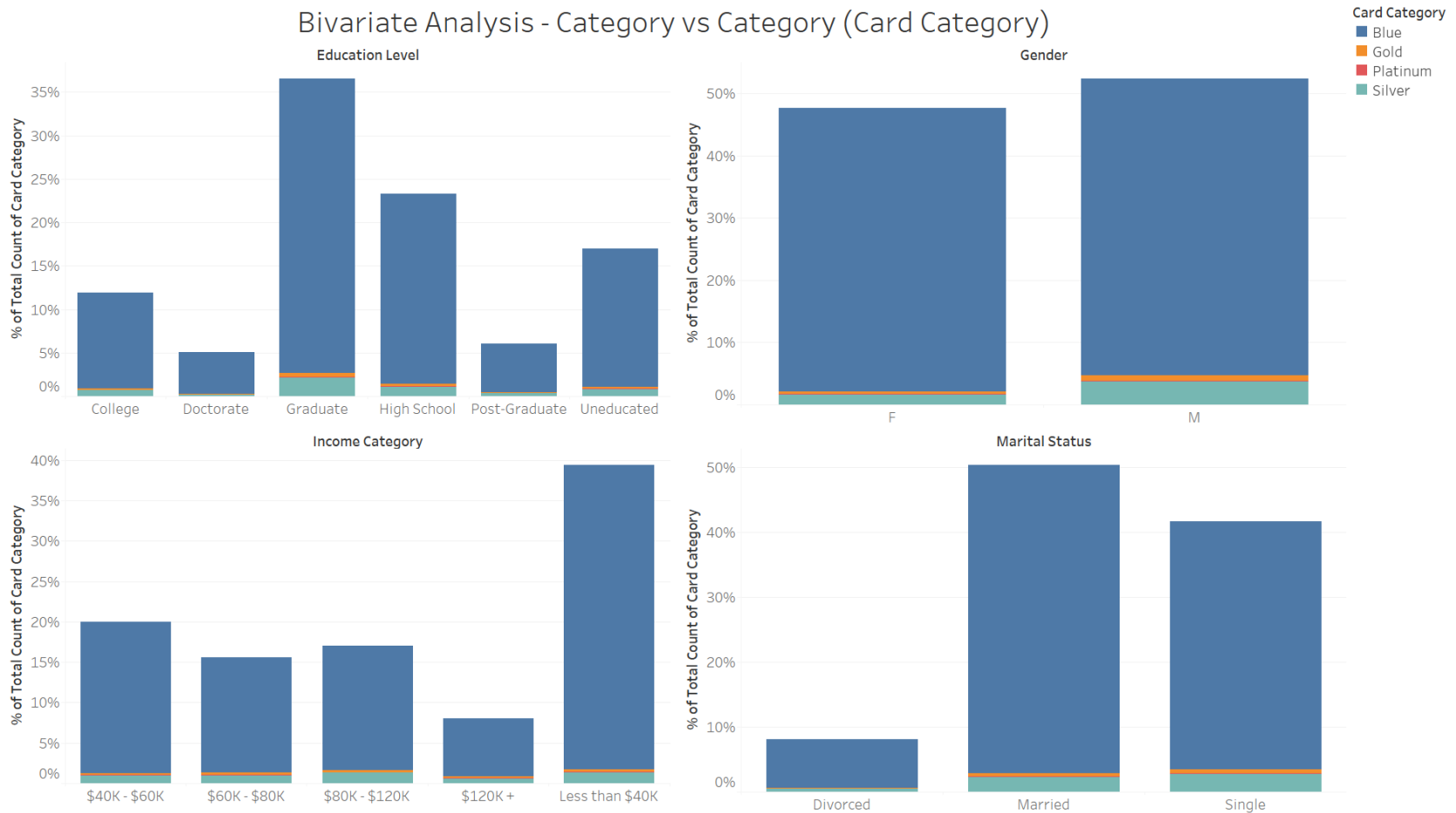




## Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category

[Category by Gender](#)
[Category by Education](#)
[Category by Marital Status](#)
[Category by Income](#)
[Category by Card Category](#)

### Bivariate Analysis - Category vs Category (Card Category)





**Thanks for watching!**