



ISCA Membership Engagement Scoring Model

Project Objective



Predict the probability of a member resigning



Measure the engagement level of each member



Identify the factors that drive member engagement

Step I: Data Cleaning

After cleaning the data, our team had the following variables:

Membership Data

Age, Class, Type, Specialisation, Job, Organisation, Subscription preferences

Courses Data

Difficulty, Type, Subject, CPE hours, Fees

Donations Data

Average annual contributions

Step 2: Unsupervised Learning

Perform **k-means clustering** to get 5 distinct subgroups with the following characteristics:

Cluster		Summarised Persona
1	Inactive	→ Member Class: Affiliate, Associates → Job Level: Middle Management → Organisation: MNC, Big 4 → Courses and Donations: Minimal, Corporate-level → Course fees: \$0
2	Meeting the Bare Minimum	→ Member Class: Affiliate, Associates, Senior Associates → Organisation: LLEs, Academia, Government → Courses and Donations: Minimal, Corporate-level → Course fees: \$200 yearly
3	Networking Seekers	→ Member Class: CA → Organisation: SMEs, Government, Not for profit → Courses and Donations: Rather active, Individual-level → Course fees: \$477 yearly
4	Diligent Accountants	→ Member Class: CA → Job Level: Managerial, Senior Management → Organisation: SMEs, Not for profit, Academia → Courses and Donations: Active, Individual-level → Course fees: \$800 yearly
5	Enthusiasts	→ Job Level: Senior positions → Organisation: Non-Big 4 → Courses and Donations: Very active, Individual-level

→Course fees: \$1400 yearly

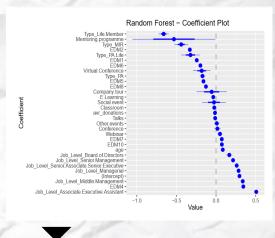
Step 3: Supervised Learning (RF, C5.0) + Linear Regression

Prepare datasets using <u>oversampling</u>, <u>normalising</u>, and remove variables with <u>correlation plots</u>.



Split into train and test, and predict how likely a member would resign (1 = resigned, 0 = current) using **Random Forest** and **C5.0**.

*Note: cluster 3 was too small to be run



Derive engagement score using linear regression.

Final Dashboards:

