

## **Recommender Systems for Mass Customization of Financial Advice**

#### **Artificial Intelligence in Industry and Finance**

3rd European COST Conference on Mathematics for Industry in Switzerland Winterthur, 06.09.2018

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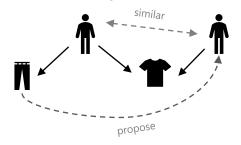
### Talk Outline

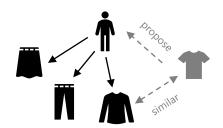
- (1) Recommender Systems for Financial Advice
- 2 Retail Banking Use Case
- 3 Private Banking Use Case
- 4 Summary and Outlook for the Future

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## Typical Applications of Recommender Systems

"People who bought this also liked..."





"If you bought this, you might also like..."

#### **Typical applications**

- Movies (Netflix)
- Songs (Spotify)
- **Books** (Goodreads)
- **E-commerce products** (Amazon)

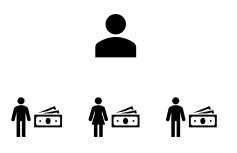
#### **Typical methods**

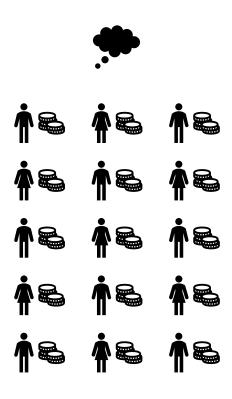
- Collaborative filtering (CF)
- Content-based filtering (CB)

#### **Challenges in the area of Financial Advice**

- No explicit feedback
- Product nature might change over time
- A recommendation has a financial impact on the client

#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice





#### **Typically:**

high net worth clients receive **tailored** investment advice

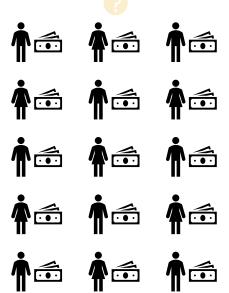
less affluent clients get **standardized** offerings

#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice

Financial markets
Economies
Companies
Political events



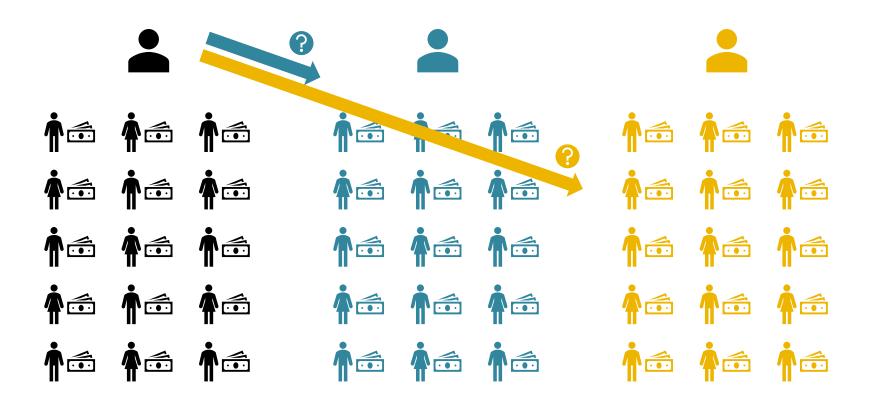
Client life events Client goals Client preferences Client portfolios



#### **Client Relationship Manager:**

- manages between 50 and 200 clients
- manually processes information to provide customized advice

#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice

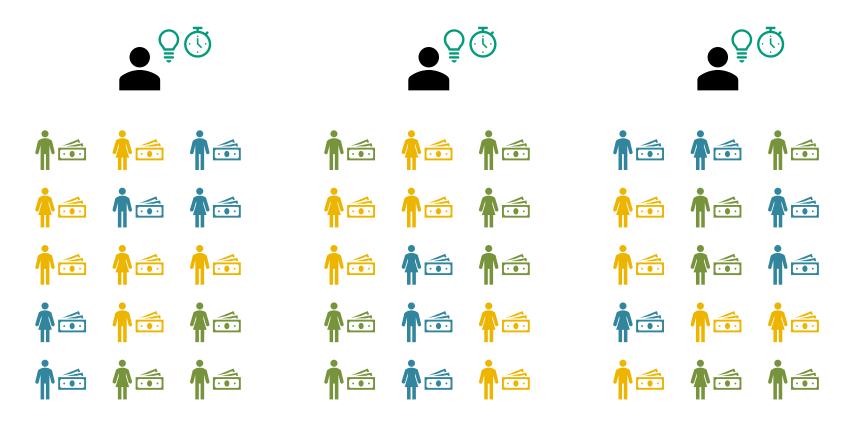


#### **Client Relationship Manager:**

- focuses on his own clients
- has little knowledge of other relationship managers' clients

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#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice

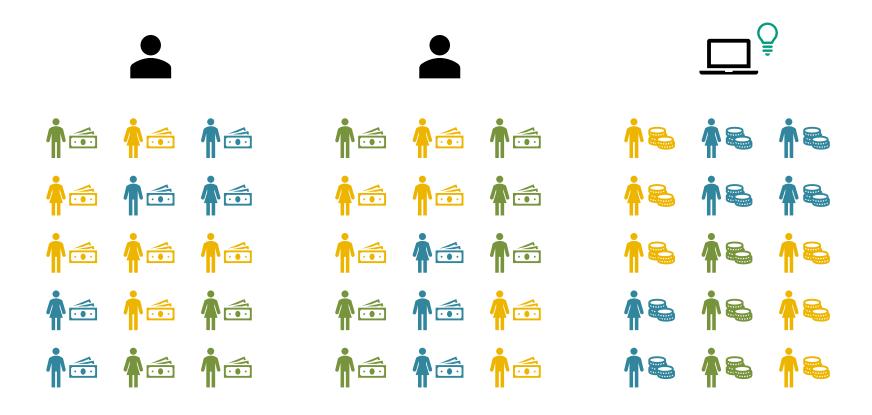


#### **Recommender System leverages crowd intelligence:**

- finds similar clients across entire customer base
- cross-recommends products that are the most likely to be accepted
- supports relationship managers: improved quality of advice and saved time

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#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice



#### **Recommender System:**

- includes the less affluent client segments
- delivers recommendations to clients directly: access to personalized advice

## **Need for Explanations**

#### Recommender Systems for Financial Advice

#### Why the need for explanations?

**GDPR:** right to explanations

**Clients:** explanations → more trust

**CRMs:** arguments to convince clients

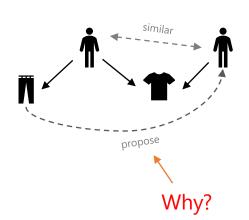
#### How to get explanations?

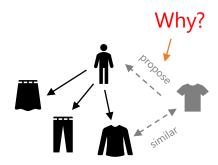
Recommenders are built on similarities

Why are these clients similar?

Some systems have a ready answer, some don't

"People who bought this also liked..."





"If you bought this, you might also like..."

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## Nature of the Use Case and Data Description

#### Retail Banking Use Case



Goal: personalized recommendations of retail banking products, such as accounts and credit cards

**Relatively few offered products** (tens to hundreds; current or savings accounts, credit cards, etc.)

Clients typically own few products

**Clients rarely change** products

#### **Data from Nidwaldner Kantonalbank**

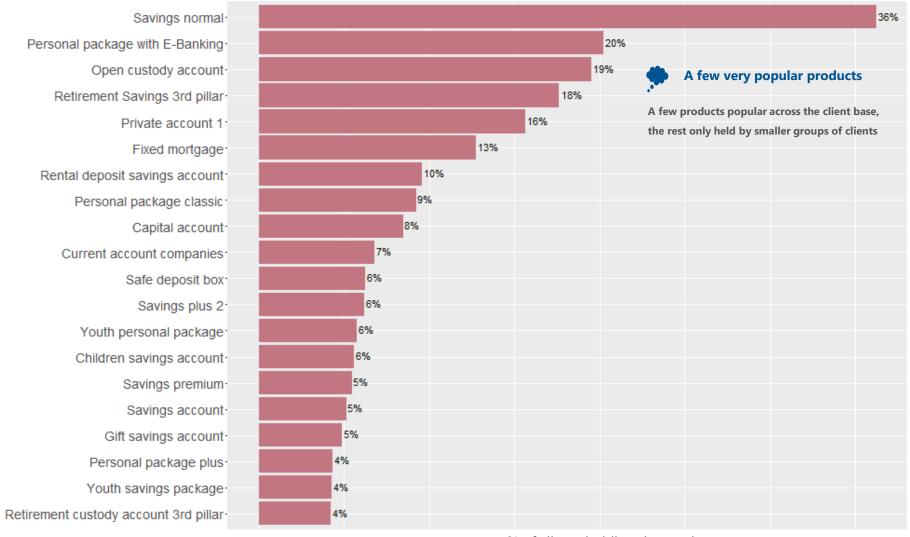
- ✓ provided by the Nidwaldner Kantonalbank (NKB) and anonymised for the purpose of this presentation
- ✓ ~100 products
- √ ~3 products per client (on average)
- ✓ Product categories:
  - Current accounts
  - Savings accounts
  - Credit card accounts
  - Investment accounts
  - Mortgages and loans
  - etc.



## Data Overview: Top 20 Most Popular Products

#### Retail Banking Use Case

product



## Why Model Based CF Fails & Our Model Choice Retail Banking Use Case

#### **RESULTS**

 Model-based CF
 Popular Model

 Accuracy
  $8.96 \pm 0.18\%$   $20.43 \pm 0.23\%$  

 Mean Reciprocal Rank
  $17.72 \pm 0.18\%$   $31.53 \pm 0.22\%$ 

#### "Popular" (non-personalised) model performs better than model-based CF

- clients consume **too few products** (3 on average)
- low variety of the most popular products



#### Memory-based demographic collaborative filtering

- + cold-start solved through user features
- + easily interpretable: explanations for recommendations
- requires collection of features
- need to store full matrix
- → useful for retail banking use case (limited history)

## Memory Based Collaborative Filtering

#### Retail Banking Use Case

#### **Step 1: Demographic segmentation**

For each client, find a neighbourhood of k similar clients (**k-NN**) based on the **Gower** distance and features:

- gender
- · age group
- · wealth group
- e-banking usage
- 3rd pillar payments
- ...

#### **Step 2: Product popularity**

Within each client's neighbourhood:

- **determine the popularity of each product** how many clients in the neighbourhood consumed it
- **identify explanatory features and values** values of features most common in the neighbourhood (e.g. age 18-24)

#### **Step 3: Personalized recommendation**

For each client:

- sort the products the client has not yet consumed by popularity
- recommend the top 5 products
- bonus: explanations via shared features in a neighbourhood

## Results Retail Banking Use Case

RESULTS	Model-Based CF	Popular Model	Memory-Based Demographic CF
Accuracy	<b>8.96</b> ± 0.18%	$20.43 \pm 0.23\%$	<b>45.11</b> ± 1.27%
Mean Reciprocal Rank	<b>17.72</b> ± 0.18%	$31.53 \pm 0.22\%$	<b>58.44</b> ± 1.01%



Memory based demographic CF wins against popular model and model-based CF



**Explanations** are naturally provided by the algorithm

Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



**Customer already owns Retirement Savings and Youth Savings accounts** 

Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



Customer already owns Retirement Savings and Youth Savings accounts

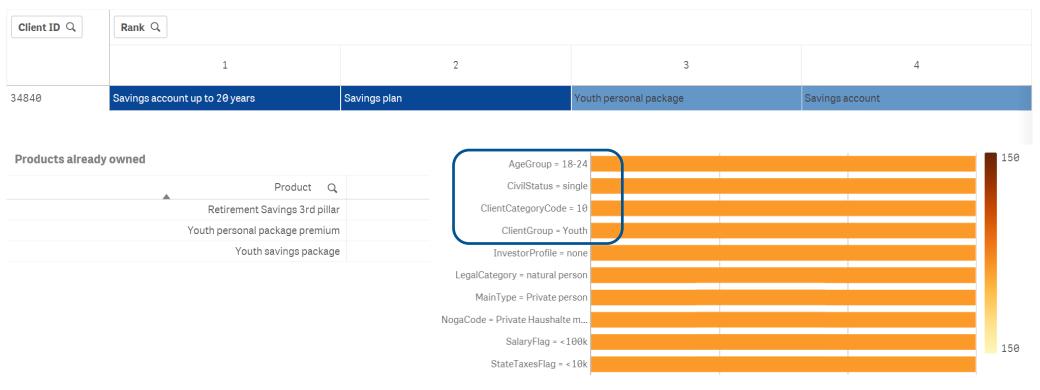
**Recommend a savings account up to 20 years** 

## Qlik Sense User Interface

#### Retail Banking Use Case

Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



Customer already owns Retirement Savings and Youth Savings accounts

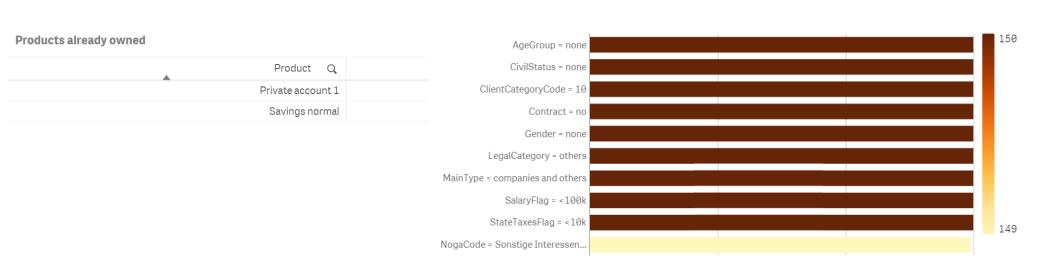
Recommend a savings account up to 20 years

Explanation: popular product in a youth neighborhood between 18 and 24 with single civil status

#### Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

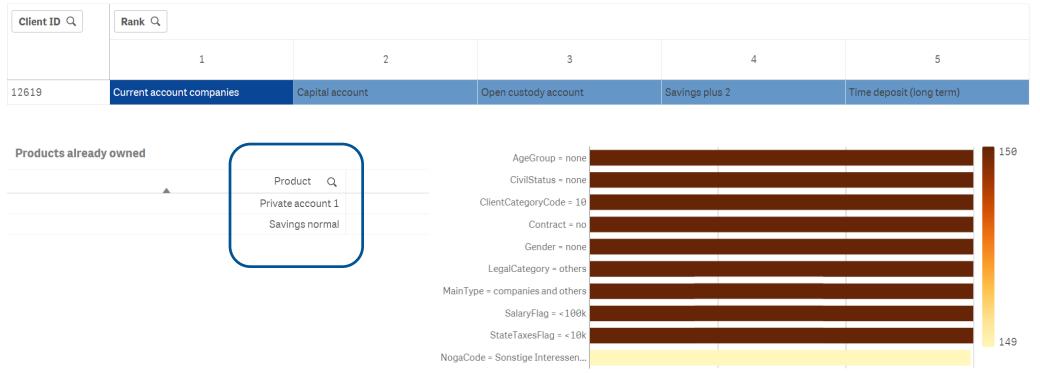
Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product

Client ID Q	Rank Q						
	1	2	3	4	5		
12619	Current account companies	Capital account	Open custody account	Savings plus 2	Time deposit (long term)		



Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



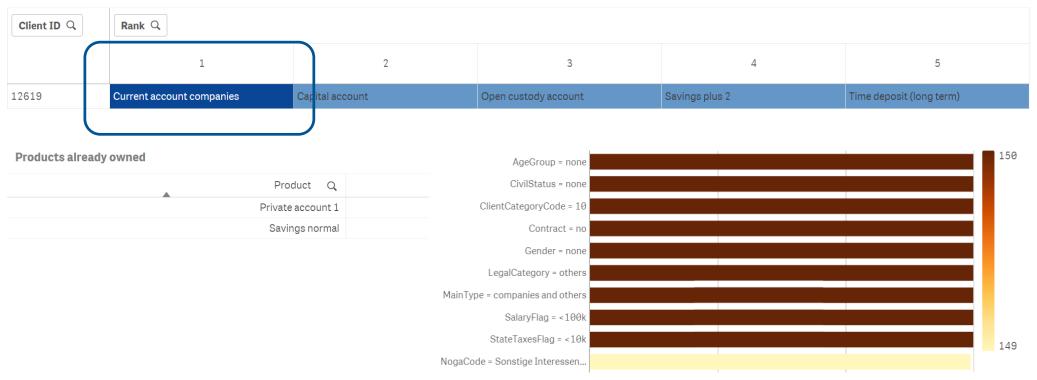
**Customer already owns Private and Savings accounts** 

## Qlik Sense User Interface

#### Retail Banking Use Case

Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product



Customer already owns Private and Savings accounts

**Q** Recommend a current account for companies

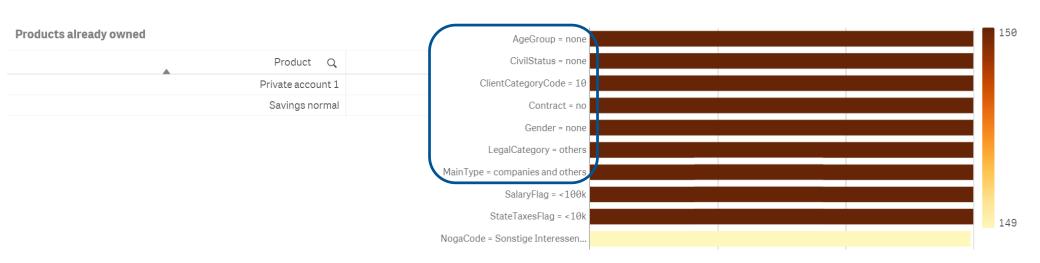
### **Qlik Sense User Interface**

#### Retail Banking Use Case

Retail Banking: Personal Recommender

Table of customers and their recommended products, ordered by the number of similar users that have this product





Customer already owns Private and Savings accounts

♀ Recommend a current account for companies

Explanation: popular product in neighborhood with no age or gender info, and of type "companies"

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## Nature of the Use Case and Data Description Private Banking Use Case



Goal: personalized recommendations of financial instruments, such as stocks and bonds

Many offered products (thousands; financial instruments such as stocks, bonds, derivative instruments, etc)

**Clients typically own many products** 

Clients buy and sell investments - **substantial history** of user-product "ratings"

#### **Subset of data from Nidwaldner Kantonalbank**

- ✓ provided by the Nidwaldner Kantonalbank (NKB) and anonymised for the purpose of this presentation
- √ 1117 users, 1788 items
- √ ~18 products per person (on average)



## Model Based Collaborative Filtering

#### Private Banking Use Case

#### **Model-based collaborative filtering (CF)**

- + no user or item features required
- + typically more accurate than other models
- difficult to interpret
- → useful for private banking use case (abundant history)

#### **Challenges**

#### missing data points

→ client didn't want the product? OR doesn't know about it?

#### implicit ratings

→ how to determine if the clients liked the products they bought?

#### explanations must be worked out separately

→ matrix-based CF is a black box, it doesn't give explanations along the way

#### **Modeling approach**

- 1. Ratings matrix factorization to discover latent features
- 2. Confidence weights fix confidence weights in one model
- **3. Boosting** confidence weights estimated from the ensemble model

### Results

#### Private Banking Use Case

#### **RESULTS**

**AUC** 

nDCG

aRHR

**Model-based CF** 

 $0.9077 \pm 0.0003$ 

 $0.5737 \pm 0.0057$ 

 $0.4597 \pm 0.0072$ 

**Popular Model** 

0.8728

0.4287

0.2719



Model based CF wins against the popular model



But explanations remain a missing piece

## Explanations for Model Based CF: Best Attempt Private Banking Use Case

						<b>6</b>	<b>©</b>
	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
	0	1	0	Q	1	1	0
	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Σ		2			3	2	

The product that appears together with the recommended one for similar users most often is the **explanatory product** 

## Explanations for Model Based CF: Best Attempt Private Banking Use Case

#### **Explaining matrix factorization CF**

- + gives useful and reasonable explanations
- requires additional computational step
- tries to imitate algorithm logic

#### What would be better

A CF matrix-factorisation algorithm that provides explanations on the way

- can also work with missing ratings
- is as accurate as Model Based CF

Private Banking Use Case

**OCuLaR:** Co-Clustering Recommendation Algorithm

#### **Originally applied on:**

- IBM products
- Scientific articles
- Movielens
- Netflix



We applied it on the NKB **private banking data** 

Reinhard Heckel, Michail Vlachos, Thomas Parnell, Celestine Duenner, "Scalable and interpretable product recommendations via overlapping co-clustering", 2017

## OCuLaR: Probabilistic Explainable Recommender Private Banking Use Case

	<b>©</b>						<b>©</b>
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
•	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
•	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Goal**: produce recommendation for client 4

## OCuLaR: Probabilistic Explainable Recommender Private Banking Use Case

	0						<b>©</b>
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
•	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Observation**: blocks in the matrix (**co-clusters**) combine similar users and items

Private Banking Use Case

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0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	<b>Q</b>	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Recommendation**: uncovering co-cluster membership, we can recommend other items from these co-clusters

## OCuLaR: Probabilistic Explainable Recommender Private Banking Use Case

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0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	<b>Q</b>	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Recommendation**: **Item 4** is recommended to **Client 4** because:

Private Banking Use Case

<b>©</b>						<b>©</b>
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Recommendation**: **Item 4** is recommended to **Client 4** because:

Client 4 has purchased Items 2-3: clients with similar purchase history (clients 1-3) also bought Item 4

Private Banking Use Case

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0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Recommendation**: **Item 4** is recommended to **Client 4** because:

Client 4 has purchased Items 2-3: clients with similar purchase history (clients 1-3) also bought Item 4

Client 4 has purchased Items 5-6: clients with similar purchase history (clients 5-6) also bought Item 4

Private Banking Use Case

						<b>©</b>
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	Ĝ	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	1

**Recommendation**: **Item 4** is recommended to **Client 4** because:

Client 4 has purchased Items 2-3: clients with similar purchase history (clients 1-3) also bought Item 4 Client 4 has purchased Items 5-6: clients with similar purchase history (clients 5-6) also bought Item 4

Private Banking Use Case

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# Differences

<b>O</b> CuLaR	State-of-art Matrix Factorization						
Can work with <b>missing or implicit</b> ratings							
Decompose the ratings matrix into <b>compact</b> representation							
Use the notion of latent features, applicable both to users and items							
Predicts <b>probability</b> of a purchase	Predicts <b>ratings</b>						
$P[r_{ui} = 1] = 1 - \exp(-\langle f_u, f_i \rangle)$	$r_{ui} = \langle f_u, f_i \rangle$						
Latent factors are confined to model <b>co-clusters</b>	Provides <b>no interpretation</b> of latent features						
Explanatory products are revealed automatically	Provides <b>no explanation</b> for recommendations						

## Private Banking Use Case

#### Results

#### **RESULTS**

AUC

nDCG

aRHR

OCuLaR Model-based CF

 $0.9305 \pm 0.0022$   $0.9077 \pm 0.0003$ 

 $0.5709 \pm 0.0039$   $0.5737 \pm 0.0057$ 

 $0.4932 \pm 0.0039$ 

**Popular Model** 

0.8728

0.4287

0.2719



OCuLaR and Model based CF both win against the popular model

 $0.4597 \pm 0.0072$ 



**OCuLaR** provides explanations automatically

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## Summary and Outlook

Recommender Systems for Mass Customization of Financial Advice



Retail Banking: personalized recommendations of accounts, credit cards, mortgages, etc.

Few products per user, limited history of ratings

Memory-based Demographic Collaborative Filtering

• **explanations** come as a part of algorithm through user features



Private Banking: personalized recommendations of financial instruments

Many products, abundant history of ratings per user

**Model-based** Collaborative Filtering

• probabilistic co-clustership model provides **explanations** on the way



### **Ongoing projects**

Working with two large Swiss banks on an advisory recommender system in private banking

- A/B testing
- Portfolio context
- Features changing in time
- Hybrid models





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## Thank you!

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