

BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

Overview

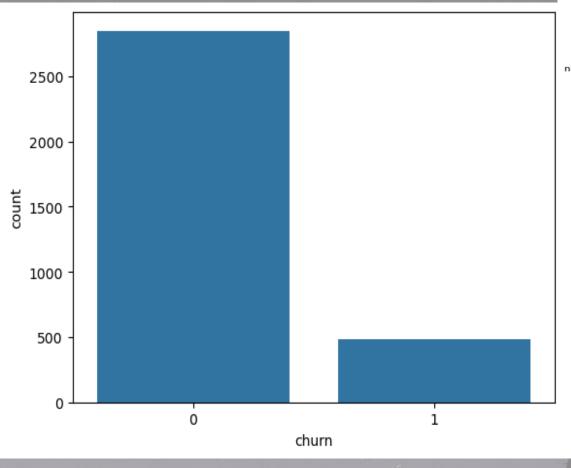
- Problem: SyriaTel is losing customers (churn).
- Why it matters: Keeping existing customers is cheaper than finding new ones.
- Our Goal: Use data to identify customers at risk of leaving and suggest ways to keep them.

DATA UNDERSTANDING

- The SyriaTel dataset includes 3,333 customer records with details on usage, service plans, and interactions.
- Churn is linked to having an international plan, frequent customer service calls, and high daytime usage.
- The data is clean but imbalanced, requiring careful handling. Key insights guide understanding of customer behaviour and churn.

What We Investigated

- What are the top churn factors driving customer churn?
- •How much revenue is lost due to customer churn over a given period?
- •Can a baseline machine learning model accurately predict whether a customer will churn?
- •Which machine learning model performs best in predicting churn based on classification metrics?
- •How does pricing impact customer retention, and what pricing strategies can be implemented to reduce churn without significantly impacting revenue?





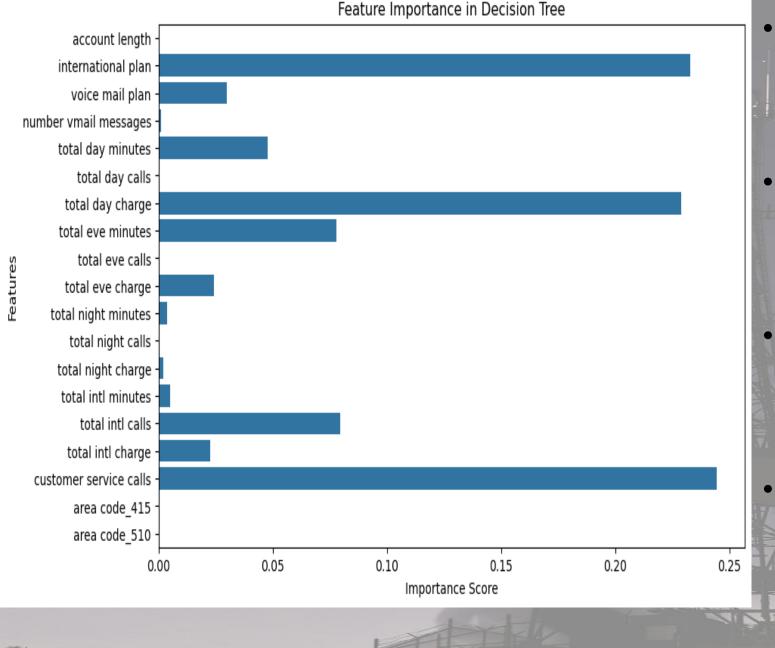
Correlation Heatmap of Numeric Features

Churn is the target variable.

- *Stayed(0)*
- Churned(1)

2,850 (85.5%) customers stayed while 483 (14.5%) customers churned.

•The top churn factors are; customer service calls, total day minutes and total day charge since they are highly correlated.



- Customer service calls are the strongest churn indicator, with frequent calls signaling dissatisfaction.
- International plan status and high total day charges also significantly influence customer churn.
- Evening minutes, international calls, and day minutes have a moderate impact on churn behavior.
- Night usage, account length, and area codes contribute minimally to churn decisions

MODELING

- We tested three prediction methods to identify customers likely to leave:
- 1. Logistic Regression (simple yes/no)
- 2. Decision Tree (flowchart-like rules)
- 3. Random Forest (many decision trees working together).
 - To handle fewer churn cases, we used SMOTE to balance the data for better model learning.

EVALUATION

- We measured model performance using accuracy (overall correctness), precision and recall (how well the model finds actual churners), and the F1 score (balance of precision and recall).
- The Random Forest performed best, with high recall and F1, making it the most reliable for churn prediction.

	MODEL	LOGISTIC REGRESSION	RANDON FOREST CLASSIFIER	DECISION TREE CLASSIFIER
	Accuracy	78%	94%	94%
A	Recall Precision	77% 39%	83% 79%	81% 78%
	F1- Score	52%	81%	80%

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. SyriaTel should integrate the Random Forest model into its CRM (Customer Relationship Management) to identify customers likely to churn.
- 2. Insights from the Decision Tree model should guide management decisions.
- 3. Retention efforts must target customer segments: prioritize quick issue resolution for frequent callers, offer discounts to heavy daytime users, and provide flexible plans for international customers.
- 4. Models should be regularly updated to maintain accuracy.
- 5. Management should track revenue saved from retention to measure and support ongoing investment in data-driven churn strategies.

NEXT STEPS

- 1. Deploy the Random Forest churn model in the CRM to identify and flag high-risk customers automatically.
- 2. Use Decision Tree insights in management dashboards to support strategic, data-driven decision making.
- 3. Implement targeted retention strategies for key customer segments (frequent callers, heavy users and international plan holders)
- 4. Regularly retrain and monitor the model, and track revenue saved from retention to measure impact and justify continued investment.

THANK YOU