# Lead Score Group Assignment

**DS C72** 

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## **Problem Statement**

- **Company:** X Education, an online course provider.
- Challenge: Low lead conversion rate (~30%) despite generating numerous leads daily.
- Objective: Develop a Lead Scoring Model using Logistic Regression.
- **Approach:** Assign a lead score between **0** and **100** to prioritize potential leads.
- Goal: Improve sales efficiency and increase the conversion rate to ~80%.

# **Data Preprocessing**

#### 1. Handling Missing Data

- **Dropped columns with >45% missing values** if insignificant (e.g., Asymmetrique Index & Score). However Lead Quality was kept despite 51% missing as it might impact on conversion rate.
- Imputed missing values with mode or labeled as 'unknown'
- Treated 'Select' responses as missing and replaced them with 'unknown'.

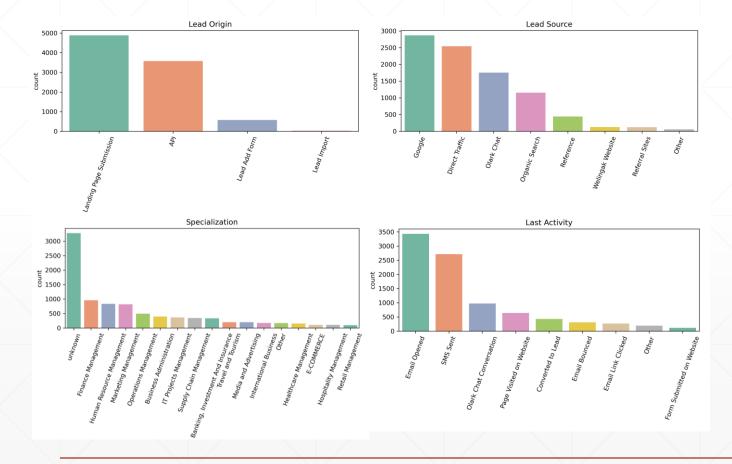
#### 2. Feature Selection:

- Removed columns with only one value (e.g., Magazine, Supply Chain Content).
- Grouped **low-frequency categories** into **'Other'** to reduce dimensionality.

#### 3. Outlier Treatment:

Outliers in Total Visits & Page Views Per Visit were identified but retained as they were business-relevant.

#### Categorical columns



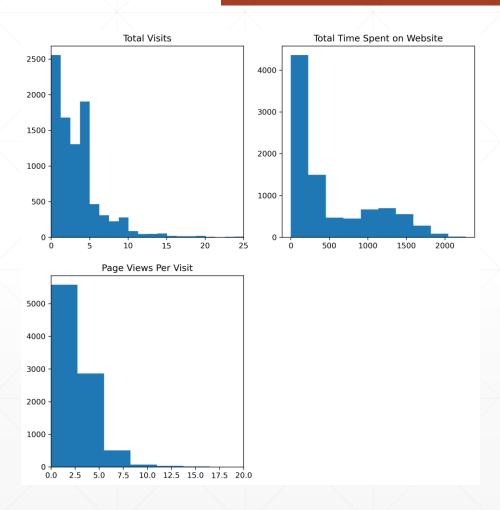
## **Univariate Analysis**

- Lead Origin: The majority of leads come from "Landing Page Submission," indicating that website visitors are a major source of potential customers.
- Lead Source: "Google" and "Direct Traffic" contribute significantly to lead generation, while other sources have lower representation.
- **Specialization:** The most common specializations among leads are "Marketing Management", "Human Resource Management" and "Finance Management," suggesting these fields have high interest in courses.
- Last Activity: "Email Opened" and "SMS Sent" are the most frequent activities, implying that email and SMS marketing play a crucial role in engagement.

#### Numerical columns

- **Skewed Distribution:** All three metrics—Total Visits, Total Time Spent on Website, and Page Views Per Visit—are highly right-skewed, indicating that most users have low engagement, while a few spend significantly more time or visit more pages.
- **Majority of Users Have Low Interaction**: Most users have fewer than 5 total visits, less than 500 seconds spent on the website, and under 3 page views per visit, suggesting that engagement strategies may be needed to retain visitors and increase conversions.

#### **Univariate Analysis**



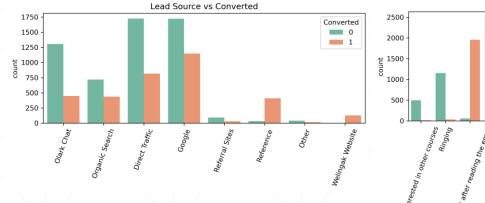
#### Numerical columns for checking outliers

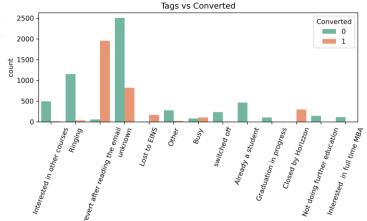
- **Presence of Outliers:** The Total Visits and Page Views Per Visit metrics have a significant number of outliers, indicating that a small group of users engage with the website much more frequently than the majority. These high-activity users may represent highly interested leads.
- In this case, the outliers are not due to incorrect data but are logically valid from a business perspective. Therefore, they are retained in the analysis

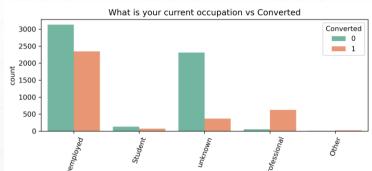
## **Univariate Analysis**

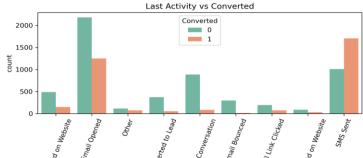


#### **Bivariate Analysis**









- Lead Source Impact: Leads coming from the "Welingak Website" and "Reference" have a significantly higher conversion rate compared to other sources, indicating a strong trust factor.
- **Tags Influence:** Leads tagged as "Will revert after reading the email" shows a higher likelihood of conversion, suggesting that engagement signals are valuable in predicting lead quality.
- Occupation Matters: Working professionals have a noticeably higher conversion rate than students or unemployed individuals, likely due to their financial capability to invest in education.
- Last Activity Effect: Leads whose last activity involved "SMS Sent" have a higher conversion rate, emphasizing the effectiveness of direct and personalized communication.

# **Model Building**

## **Approach**

A Logistic Regression Model was chosen for its interpretability and effectiveness in binary classification. The dataset was split into train (70%) and test (30%). Key steps included:

- Data Preprocessing: Applied one-hot encoding and Min-Max scaling.
- **Feature Selection**: Used Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE) and Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) to retain relevant predictors and eliminate multicollinearity.
- The cut-off point was chosen based on the Sensitivity-Specificity Intersection. Since this problem requires balancing between converted and non-converted customers while the dataset is not highly imbalanced, selecting the intersection of Sensitivity and Specificity as the optimal cut-off ensures a well-generalized model that minimizes both false positives and false negatives

# **Model Building**

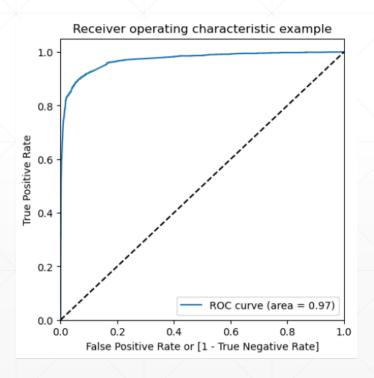
coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
-3.0170	0.134	-22.516	0.000	-3.280	-2.754
4.7992	0.255	18.791	0.000	4.299	5.300
4.9626	1.022	4.858	0.000	2.960	6.965
-1.9022	0.487	-3.906	0.000	-2.857	-0.948
1.4938	0.145	10.284	0.000	1.209	1.778
-0.9436	0.118	-7.976	0.000	-1.175	-0.712
0.7279	0.244	2.978	0.003	0.249	1.207
6.2138	0.736	8.441	0.000	4.771	7.657
5.8633	0.601	9.762	0.000	4.686	7.040
-3.6896	0.247	-14.961	0.000	-4.173	-3.206
4.5790	0.199	23.006	0.000	4.189	4.969
-4.6898	0.745	-6.295	0.000	-6.150	-3.230
-3.8314	0.565	-6.782	0.000	-4.939	-2.724
1.3356	0.418	3.198	0.001	0.517	2.154
2.6957	0.128	21.052	0.000	2.445	2.947
	-3.0170 4.7992 4.9626 -1.9022 1.4938 -0.9436 0.7279 6.2138 5.8633 -3.6896 4.5790 -4.6898 -3.8314 1.3356	4.7992 0.255 4.9626 1.022 -1.9022 0.487 1.4938 0.145 -0.9436 0.118 0.7279 0.244 6.2138 0.736 5.8633 0.601 -3.6896 0.247 4.5790 0.199 -4.6898 0.745 -3.8314 0.565 1.3356 0.418	-3.0170	-3.0170         0.134         -22.516         0.000           4.7992         0.255         18.791         0.000           4.9626         1.022         4.858         0.000           -1.9022         0.487         -3.906         0.000           1.4938         0.145         10.284         0.000           -0.9436         0.118         -7.976         0.000           0.7279         0.244         2.978         0.003           5.8633         0.601         9.762         0.000           -3.6896         0.247         -14.961         0.000           4.5790         0.199         23.006         0.000           -4.6898         0.745         -6.295         0.000           -3.8314         0.565         -6.782         0.001           1.3356         0.418         3.198         0.001	-3.0170         0.134         -22.516         0.000         -3.280           4.7992         0.255         18.791         0.000         4.299           4.9626         1.022         4.858         0.000         2.960           -1.9022         0.487         -3.906         0.000         -2.857           1.4938         0.145         10.284         0.000         1.209           -0.9436         0.118         -7.976         0.000         -1.175           0.7279         0.244         2.978         0.003         0.249           6.2138         0.736         8.441         0.000         4.771           5.8633         0.601         9.762         0.000         4.686           -3.6896         0.247         -14.961         0.000         -4.173           4.5790         0.199         23.006         0.000         4.189           -4.6898         0.745         -6.295         0.000         -6.150           -3.8314         0.565         -6.782         0.000         -4.939           1.3356         0.418         3.198         0.001         0.517

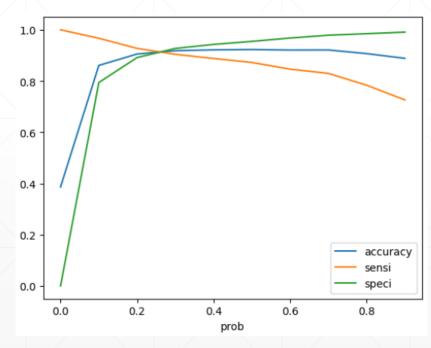
From a business standpoint, the following variables have a significant influence on lead conversion:

- **Time Spent on Website** (coefficient = 4.7992): The longer a person stays on the website, the more likely they are to convert.
- Lead Source Welingak Website (coefficient = 4.9626): Leads coming from this website have a much higher chance of conversion.
- **Tags Lost to EINS** (coefficient = 5.8633): Even though these leads were marked as "lost," they still have a strong chance of converting.

## **Model Evaluation**

- The default threshold of **0.5** was initially used but was found to be suboptimal for balancing model performance.
- The **ROC Curve** shows that the model performs well with an **AUC of 0.97**, indicating a strong ability to distinguish between converted and non-converted leads.
- The Sensitivity-Specificity Trade-off Curve was used to determine the best cut-off





#### **Final Decision:**

- **0.25 was selected as the optimal cut-off** as it offers the best balance between correctly identifying converted leads (high sensitivity) and avoiding false positives (maintaining specificity).
- This cut-off ensures that the sales team can prioritize high-potential leads effectively while minimizing wasted outreach on unlikely conversions.

<b>Evaluation Metric</b>	Train Set	Test Set
Accuracy	91.30%	90.40%
Sensitivity (Recall)	91.80%	91.70%
Specificity	91%	89.70%
False Positive Rate	9%	10%
Positive Predictive Value	86.50%	83%
Negative Predictive Value	94.60%	95.10%

The model demonstrates strong generalization with minimal overfitting, as the accuracy remains high and consistent between the train set (91.3%) and test set (90.4%). Additionally, sensitivity (91.8% train, 91.7% test) and specificity (91% train, 89.7% test) indicate a well-balanced performance in identifying both converted and non-converted leads.

# **Suggestion**

- 1. **Prioritize High-Scoring Leads:** Focus outreach (calls, emails) on leads with scores 80+ to maximize conversion efficiency.
- 2. Optimize Marketing Efforts: Invest in Welingak Website, website engagement, SMS campaign and follow-ups for leads tagged as "Will Revert After Reading Email" to improve conversion rates.
- **3.** Adjust Lead Handling by Business Phases: Lower cut-off (e.g. 0.25) during peak sales for wider outreach; raise it (0.35 0.5) during slow periods to focus on high-quality leads.