

Predicting
Customer Churn in the
Telecommunications
Industry



Why Predict Customer Churn?

- Getting new customers is much more expensive than retaining existing ones. Some studies have shown that it costs six to seven times more to acquire a new customer than to keep an existing one.
- Not only do loyal customers help sales, but they are also more likely to buy highmargin supplemental goods and services.
- According to BeyondPhilosophy.com:
 "Loyal customers reduce costs associated with consumer education and marketing, especially when they become Net Promoters for your organization."
- Hence it is important to be able to proactively determine the customers most at risk of leaving and take preventative measures against this.

Project Goals



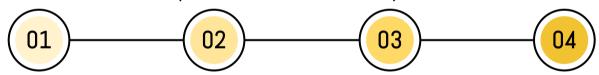
Project Stages

Data Cleaning, EDA

3 numerical, 15 categorical
One-hot encoding
Feature Selection (correlation)
Feature Selection (Random Forest Classification)

Data Interpretation

Factors that affect churn Impact on telcos



Telco Customer Data

from IBM Data Sets, Kaggle

Model Selection, Threshold Tuning

GridSearchCV
Compare Models (based on class 1)
Threshold Tuning using F1



Tools Used

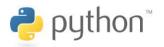










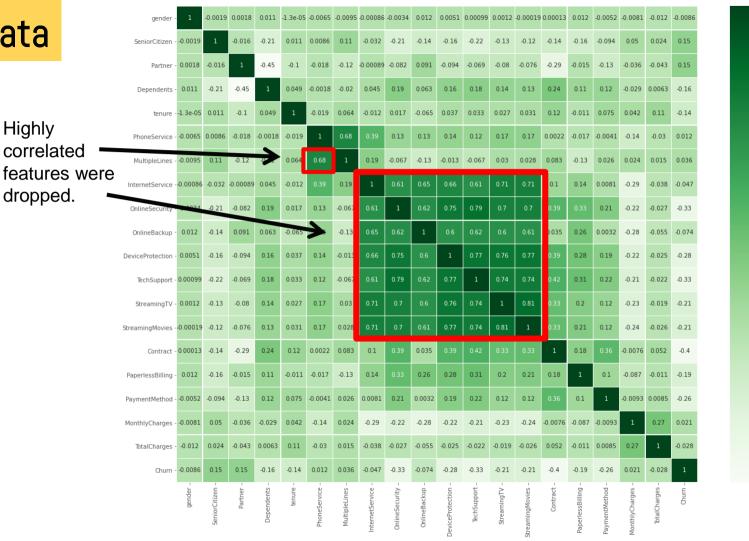


Data Clean and Exploratory Data Analysis

- Data set has 26.5% churn.
- Check that each customer id is unique.
- Check for data set imbalance.
- Replace blank spaces in total charges column, convert to numerical data type.
- Dropped 7 features that have high correlation values >0.6, and 1 feature of little effect on Churn.
- 9 Categorical features (One-hot encoding), 3 Numerical features
- 16 feature selection down to 11 features through Random Forest Classification.

Highly

dropped.



- 0.8

- 0.6

- 0.4

- 0.2

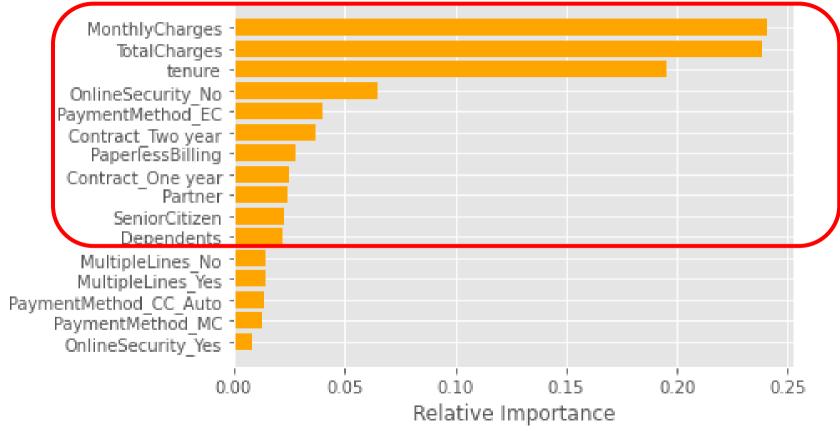
- 0.0

-0.2

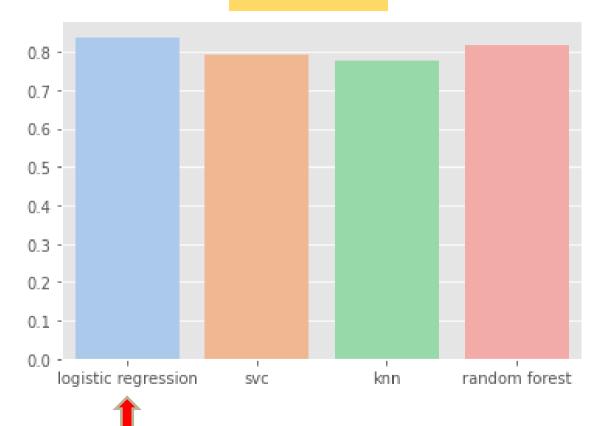
-0.4



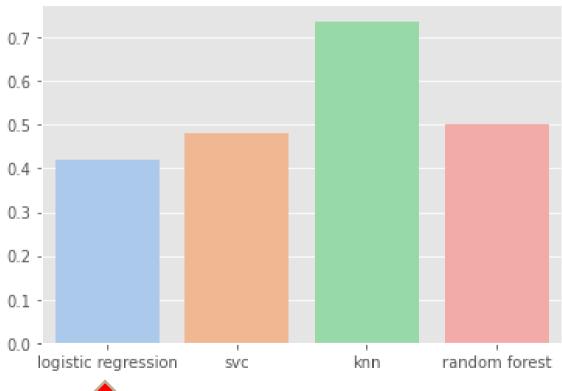
Feature Importances



AUC ROC

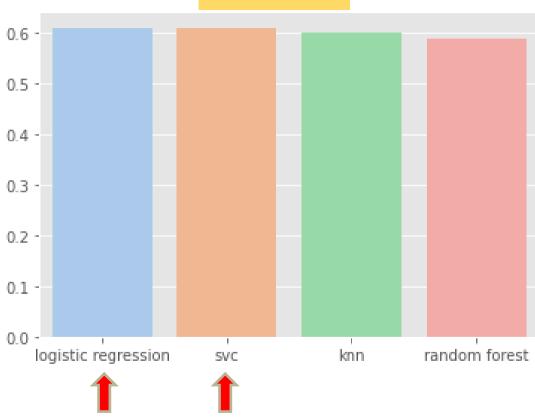


Log Loss

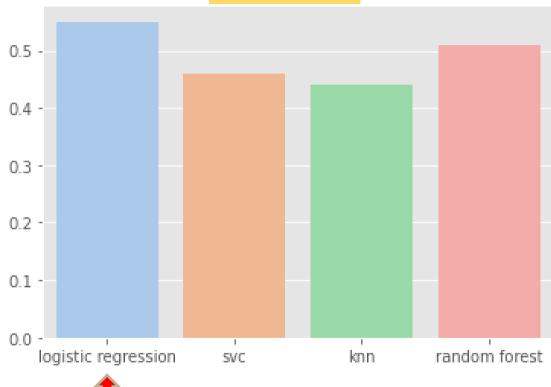






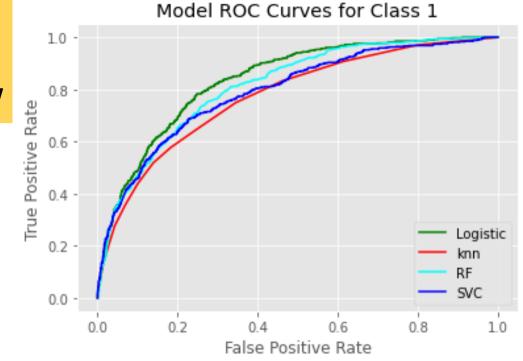








Tuning Hyerparameters from GridSearchCV



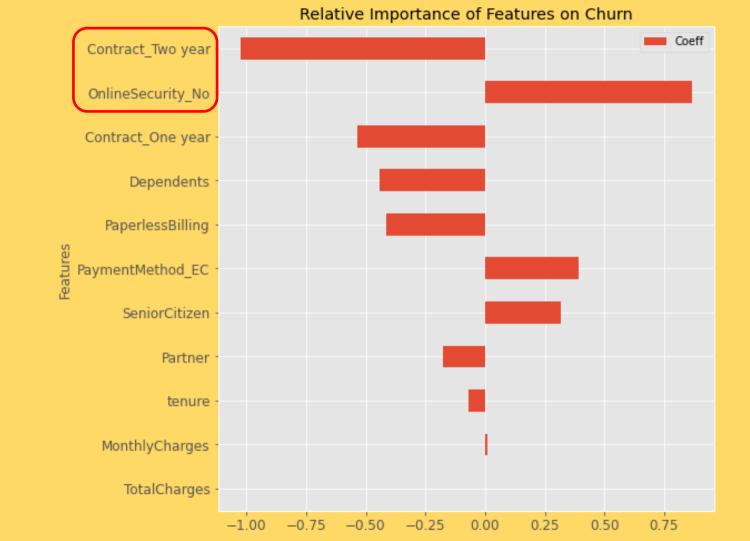
Model	Parameters	AUC ROC	Log Loss	F1
Logistic Regression	C = 5.0941, Penalty = L2, Solver = lbfgs	0.838	0.42	0.58
KNN	n neighbours = 15	0.775	0.7371	0.51
Random Forest	n estimators = 300, criterion: 'gini'	0.815	0.5027	0.55
SVC	C = 1, Kernel = Linear , Gamma =1	0.793	0.4811	0.53

Tuning threshold in Logistic Regression Model

F-Measure = (2 * Precision * Recall) / (Precision + Recall)

Threshold = 0.5			Based on	Threshold = 0.361258				
Class	Precision	Recall	f1	fmax	Class	Precision	Recall	f1
1	0.61	0.55	0.58		1	0.52	0.78	0.62

Top Features



THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

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https://github.com/syleo22/SiuYin_Projects https://www.linkedin.com/in/syleo/



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