

# Lead Scoring Case Study

## Presentation

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# Business Understanding

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## 1. Challenge:

- Current lead conversion rate is very low – 30%.
- High volume of leads demands a targeted strategy.

## 2. Goal:

- Identify “Hot Leads” with conversion likelihood  $\geq 80\%$ .
- Optimize sales team focus for higher conversion efficiency.

## 3. Solution:

- Use a logistic regression model trained on historical data to identify “Hot Leads”

## 4. Rationale:

- Data driven decision making will optimize resource allocation and improve conversion efficiency.
- Machine learning model will give actionable insights to sharpen strategies.

## 5. Expected Impact:

- Higher conversion rates by engaging high-potential leads
- Improved ROI through targeted marketing efforts.

# Data Preparation

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## 1. Data Overview:

- 9240 leads with 37 attributes.
- Columns with  $\geq 45\%$  missing values dropped to ensure model quality.

## 2. Data Imbalance:

- Not addressed since final model performed well in predicting minority class.

## 3. Categorical columns:

- Dropped if one category dominated ( $> 90\%$ ) to avoid overfitting.

## 4. Sparse Dataframe:

- One-hot encoding led to sparse dataframe due to numerous categories with few records.

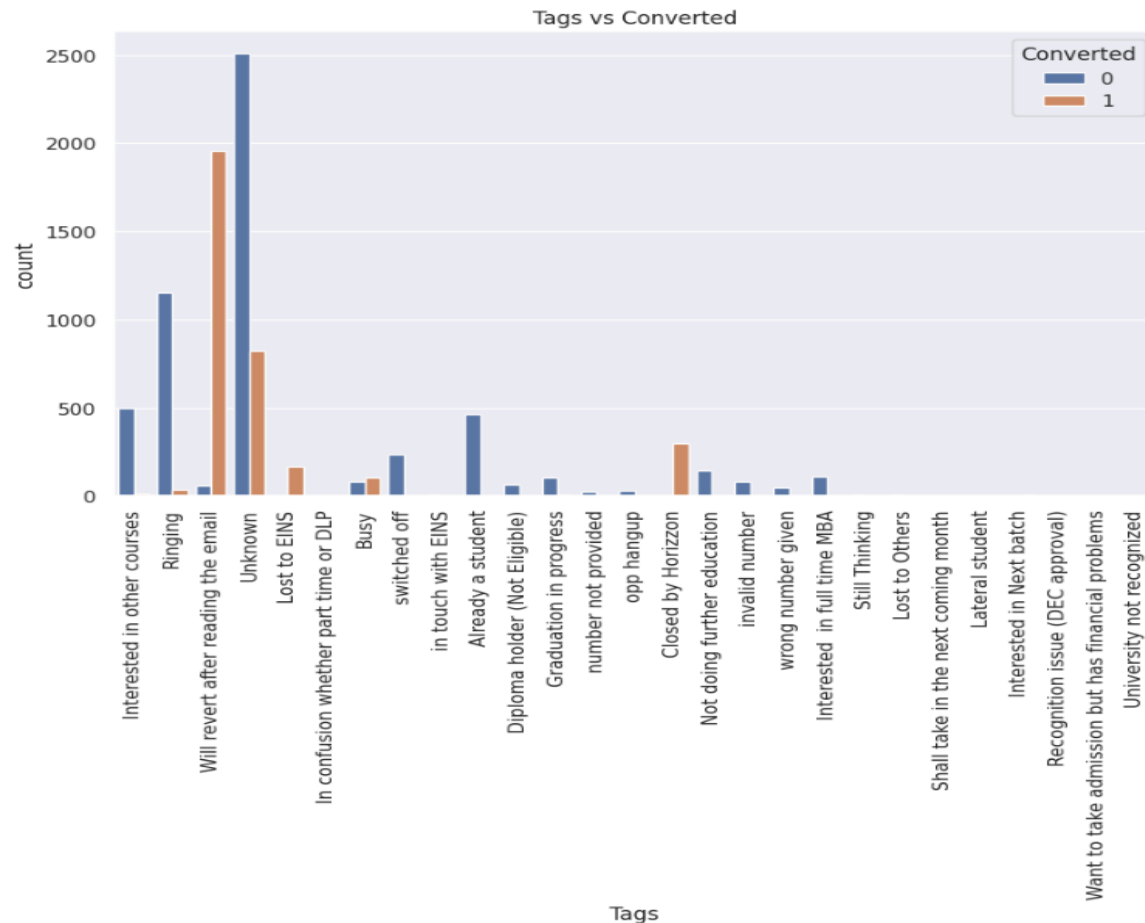
## 5. Feature Selection:

- Initial coarse selection with RFE followed by manual refined selection.

## 6. Feature Scaling:

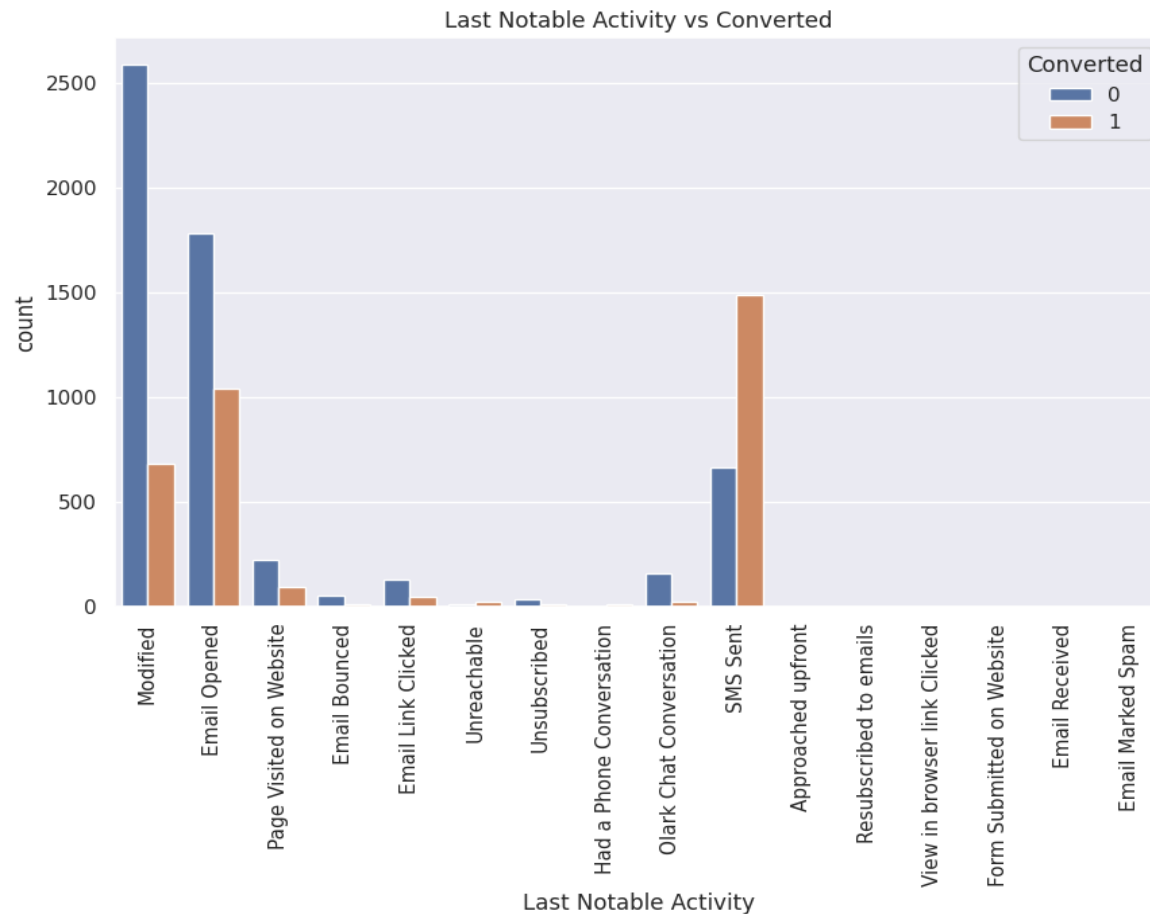
- Min-max scaler used to prepare the dataframe for modelling.

# Visualizations



We observe that the leads with Tags marked as "Will revert after reading the email" and "Closed by Horizon" have higher percentage of lead conversions.

# Visualizations (Contd.)



Leads with last activity and last notable activity of “SMS Sent” have higher percentage of lead conversions.

# Visualizations (Contd.)



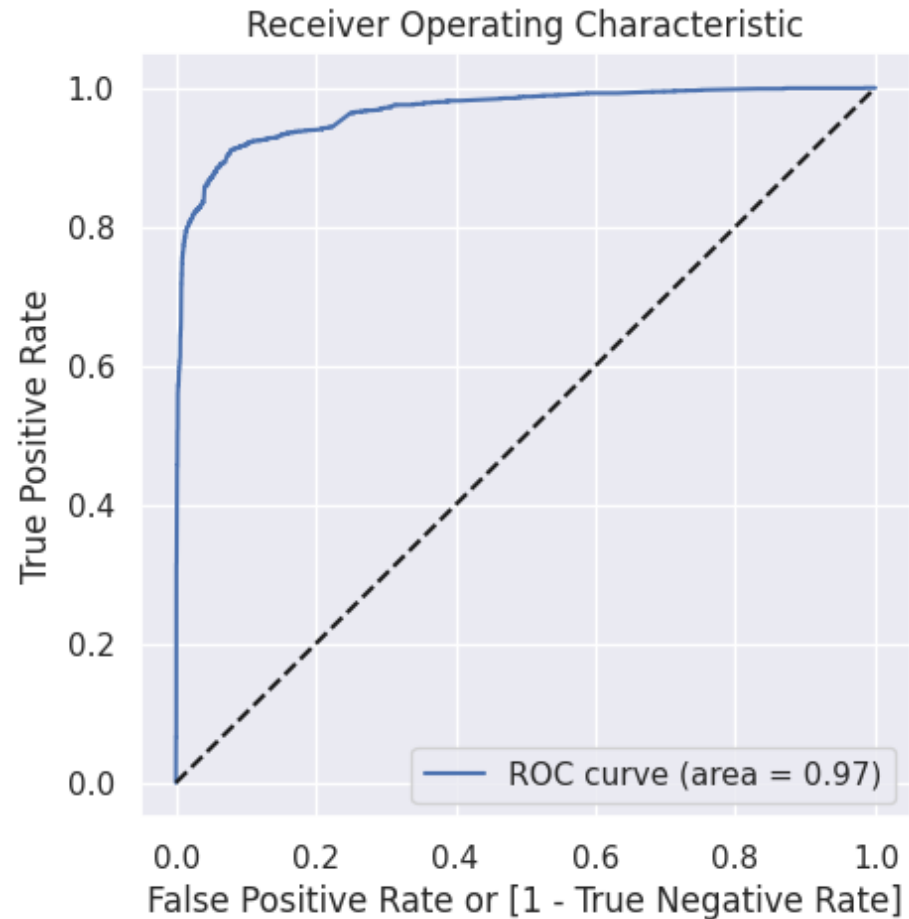
- There isn't much difference in the distributions of converted and not converted leads in terms of "Total Visits" and "Page Views Per Visit".
- Leads who spent longer time on the website seem to show higher conversion rates as per their distribution.

# Final Model Summary

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results						
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Dep. Variable:	Converted	No. Observations:	6351			
Model:	GLM	Df Residuals:	6339			
Model Family:	Binomial	Df Model:	11			
Link Function:	Logit	Scale:	1.0000			
Method:	IRLS	Log-Likelihood:	-1333.6			
Date:	Mon, 20 Nov 2023	Deviance:	2667.2			
Time:	13:36:45	Pearson chi2:	9.98e+03			
No. Iterations:	8	Pseudo R-squ. (CS):	0.5942			
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
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const	-2.0329	0.101	-20.200	0.000	-2.230	-1.836
Total Time	3.3237	0.205	16.213	0.000	2.922	3.726
Source_Welingak Website	5.6581	1.028	5.503	0.000	3.643	7.673
Last Activity_Email Bounced	-1.5249	0.488	-3.125	0.002	-2.481	-0.568
Last Activity_SMS Sent	2.1701	0.111	19.471	0.000	1.952	2.389
Current Occupation_Unknown	-0.8580	0.113	-7.560	0.000	-1.080	-0.636
Tags_Closed by Horizzon	7.0978	0.726	9.775	0.000	5.675	8.521
Tags_Lost to EINS	6.8067	0.755	9.010	0.000	5.326	8.287
Tags_Ringing	-3.5959	0.239	-15.043	0.000	-4.064	-3.127
Tags_Will revert after reading the email	4.6110	0.188	24.522	0.000	4.242	4.980
Tags_switched off	-4.2072	0.602	-6.991	0.000	-5.387	-3.028
Last Notable Activity_Modified	-1.7207	0.122	-14.048	0.000	-1.961	-1.481
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- Logistic Regression model.
- 11 finally chosen features.
- All variables significant (p-value close to 0)

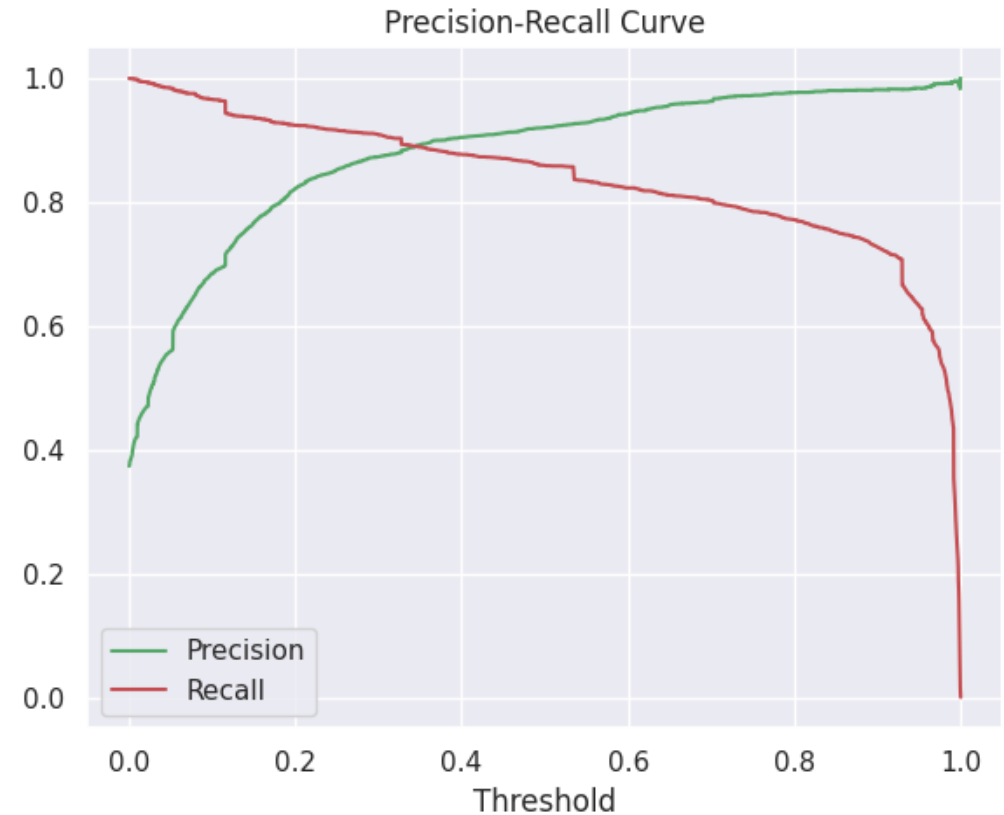
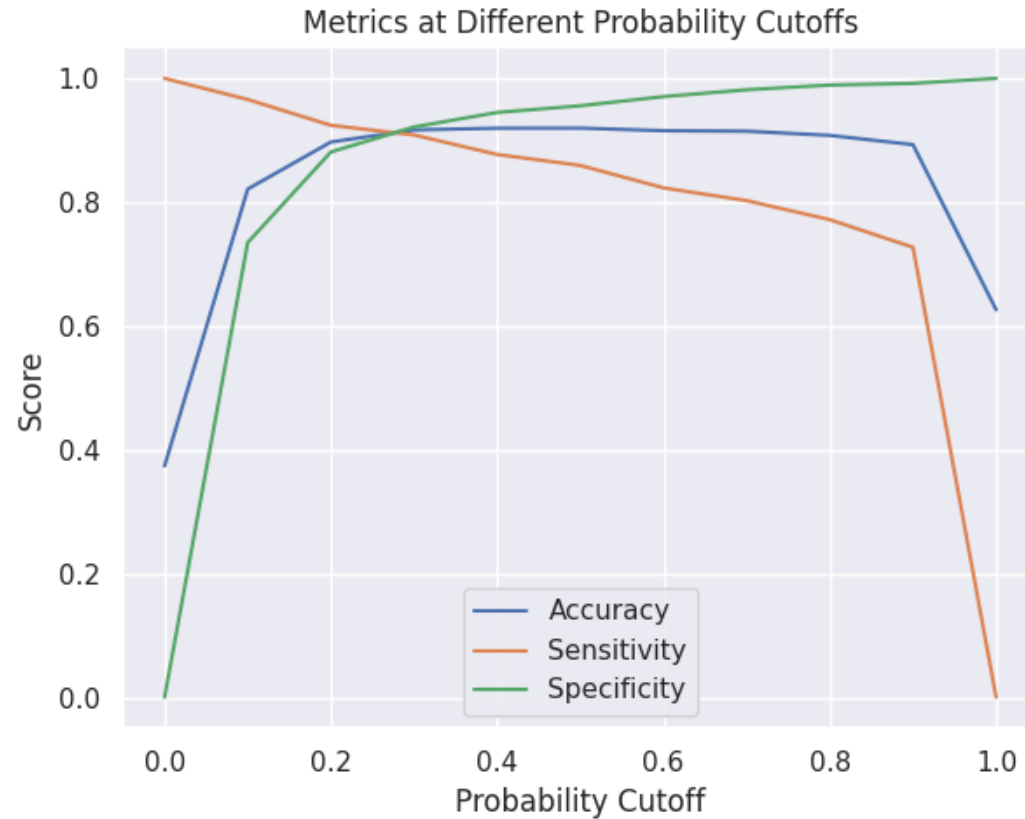
# ROC Curve



- Observed AUC = 0.97
- Extremely good model performance on train data



# Determining Threshold



**Chosen threshold 0.3 based on Sensitivity-Specificity and Precision-Recall trade-offs.**

# Model Performance

Metric	Train Data	Test Data
Accuracy	0.9167	0.9108
Sensitivity	0.9086	0.9161
Specificity	0.9215	0.9073
Precision	0.8736	0.8632
Recall	0.9086	0.9161
F1 – Score	0.8908	0.8889

- Model is performing well on both train and test data.
- Model is performing even better on test data based on some of the metrics.
- No underfitting or overfitting issues observed.

# Model Summary

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## 1. High Sensitivity/Recall:

- Consistent achievement of over 90% sensitivity/recall on train and test data
- Showcases robust ability to identify “Hot Leads”

## 2. Key Feature Selection:

- “Total time spent on website”, “Last Activity” and “Tags” categories are important.
- These offer actionable insights.
- Interpretability and simplicity of the logistic regression model further helps.

## 3. Lead Score Utility:

- Leads are scored on a range of 0 to 100 based on likelihood of conversion.
- Helpful for practically identifying and prioritizing important leads.
- Helps optimize resource allocation

# Recommendations

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## 1. Utilize High-Performing Features:

- Use insights from key features to devise informed sales strategies.
- Target on gathering more leads from sources with positive impact.
- Consider communicating via channels which lead to higher conversions.

## 2. Implement Lead Scoring:

- Prioritize leads based on their lead scores.
- Define Lead Score cut-offs based on business strategy followed at the moment.

## 3. Regular Model Monitoring and Updates:

- Periodic model updates to adapt to evolving lead behaviour.
- Consider further research in understanding competitor behaviour.