

LEAD **SCORE** LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

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PROBLEM STATEMENT



X EDUCATION

X Education is an online education platform that sell courses to industry professionals. The company runs ads on various platforms that are linked to ad forms. When a person fills this form he is classified as a lead.



LEAD VS CONVERSION

Now, although X Education gets a lot of leads, its lead conversion rate is very poor - only 30%. To make this process more efficient, the company wishes to identify the most potential leads, also known as 'Hot Leads'.



GOAL

The company requires a model wherein we must assign a lead score to each of the leads. Lead score shall determine probability of conversion. The CEO wants the lead conversion rate to be around 80%.



HOW ARE WE ACHIEVING THE GOAL?



BUILD A LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL

A logistic regression model will help us prepare a model that can help assign scores to leads.



ASSIGN SCORES TO LEADS

A score to be assigned to each lead ranging from 0 to 100. A higher number will indicate higher chances of conversion and vice versa.



STEPS INVOLVED

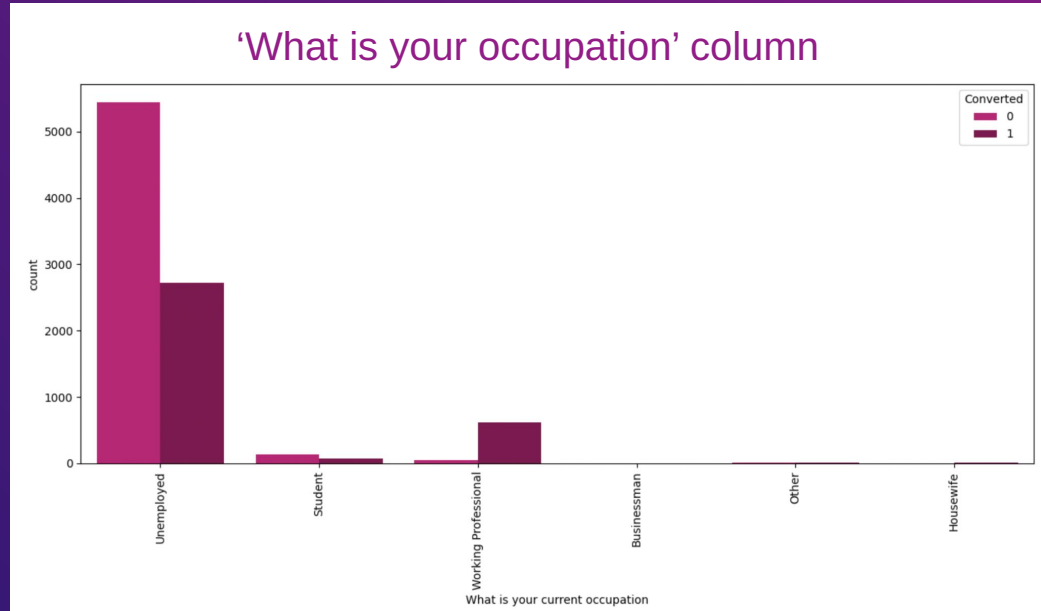
1. Importing **Data** and **Necessary Libraries**.
2. Clean and Prepare the data by **dropping and treating null values** in each column.
3. Perform Exploratory Data Analysis (**EDA**) with data visualisation, to understand and make initial readings on that.
4. Preparing Data for Regression Modelling by **converting binary variables, introducing dummy variables, splitting data** into train and test sets and **rescaling**.
5. Building the model using **RFE selection** and Manual selection using **GLM**.
6. Assigning **Lead Score** to each lead.
7. **Test the model on Train set, make predictions** and calculating **measure metrics** like: Confusion Matrix and Calculating Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, False positive rate, Positive predictive value, Negative predictive value and ROC Curve.
8. **Test the model on Test set**, make predictions and calculating measure metrics like: Confusion Matrix and Calculating Accuracy, Sensitivity, Specificity, Precision and Recall and their Trade off.
9. Generate a list of **'hot leads'** on the basis of lead score.
10. Please find the workings of these steps in the ipython notebook link [here](#).



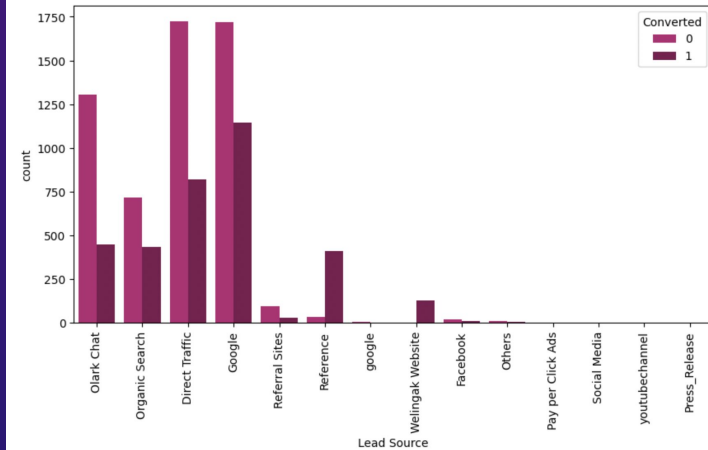
EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

The following slides will contain screens of data visualisation from the Ipython Notebook.

Analysis: Working professionals are more likely to convert to customers i.e. join course while Unemployed leads and students are also highly interested but approximately 50% only get converted into customers and users.



'Lead Source' column

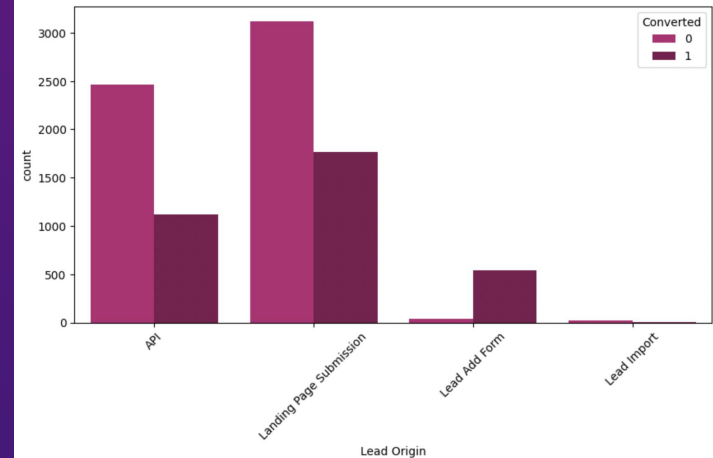


Analysis:

- Google and Direct traffic generates maximum number of leads.
- Conversions through reference leads is very good.
- Leads through Welingak website.

Analysis: Leads generation and Conversion ratio is good for API and Landing Page Submission. Conversion rate via Lead ad form is also quite good.

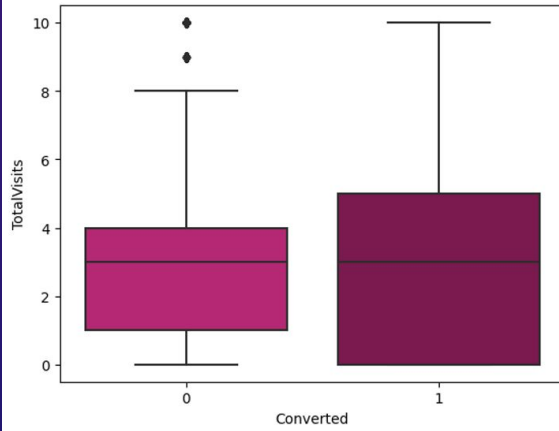
'Lead Origin' column



Analysis: Focus on people visiting and spending time on website.

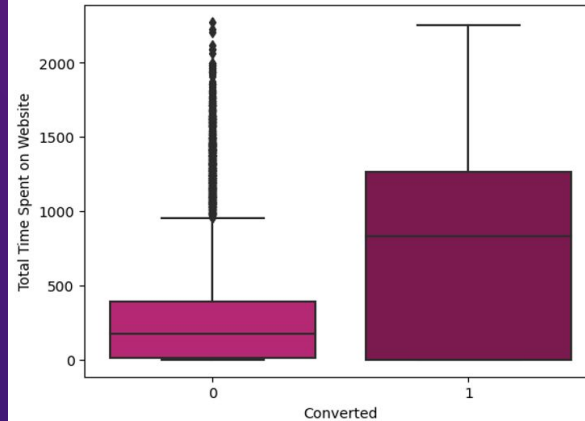
Focus should be made on the people who visit the website as the volume of conversion of people visiting the website is high.

'Total Visits' (Website) column



Also, it is clearly visible that the people who spend more time on website has a high conversion rate.

'Total Time Spent on Website' column

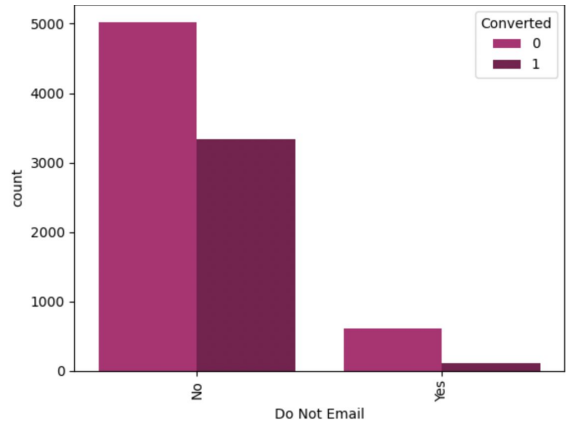


Analysis: Last Activity Matters...

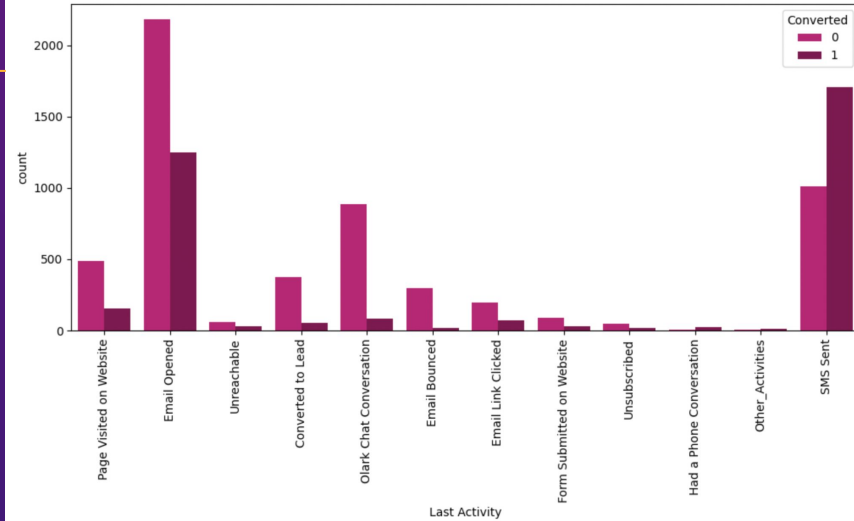
High rate of conversion for

- People who opened the mail
- Had Olark conversation/ SMS conversation

'Do Not Email' column

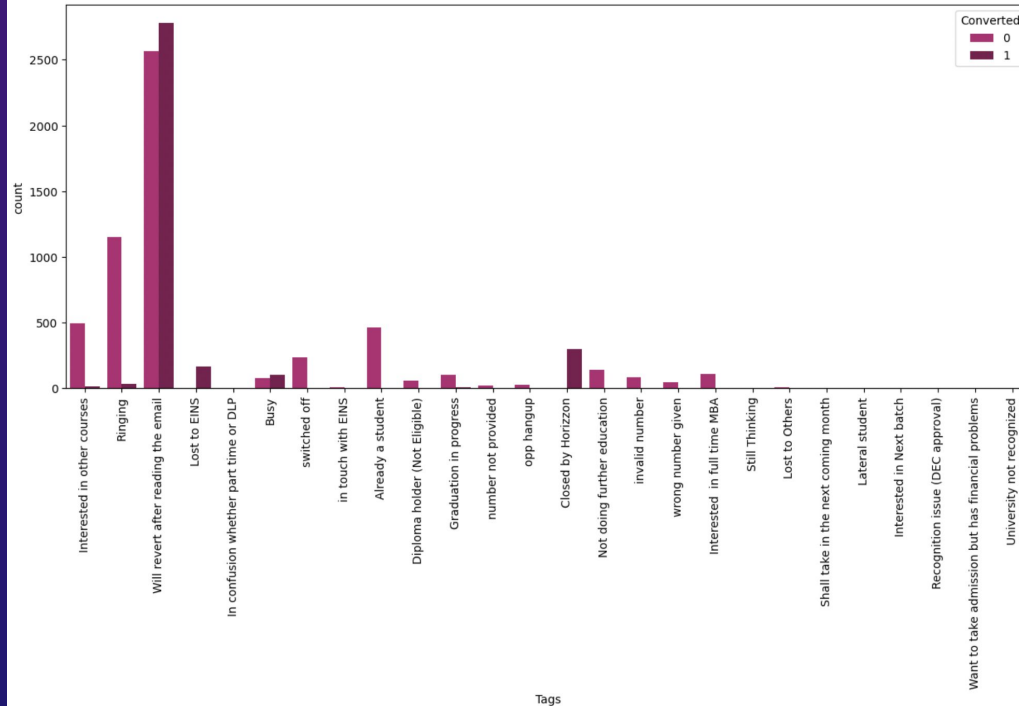


'Last Activity' column



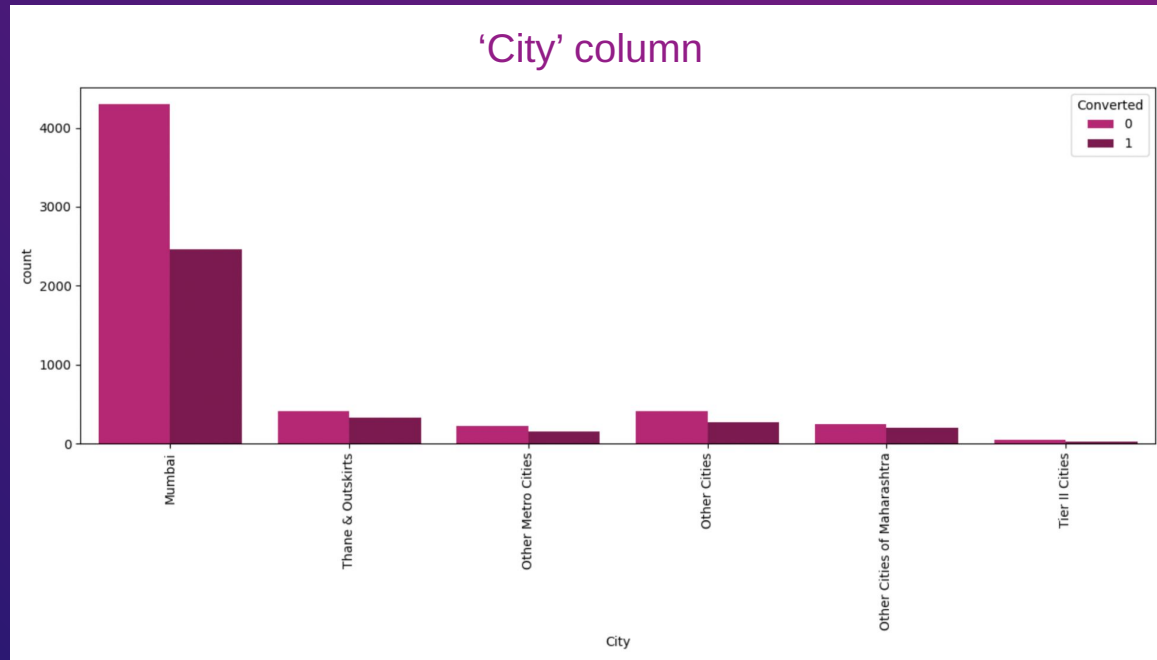
Analysis: There are high conversions via E-mailers. Especially for leads who opt for emailers.

'Tags' column



Analysis:

- Leads with the tag 'Will revert after reading the email' have extremely high conversion rates.
- Horizonn has closed all leads directed to them - direct conversions. There are no non-converted leads by Horizonn.
- Lost to EINS also has a very high conversion rate



Analysis: Most leads generated and converted are from Mumbai.

```

X_train_sm = sm.add_constant(X_train[coll])
logm7 = sm.GLM(y_train,X_train_sm, family = sm.families.Binomial())
model7 = logm7.fit()
model7.summary()

```

Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Converted	No. Observations:	6351
Model:	GLM	Df Residuals:	6338
Model Family:	Binomial	Df Model:	12
Link Function:	Logit	Scale:	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	Log-Likelihood:	-2613.7
Date:	Sat, 14 Oct 2023	Deviance:	5227.5
Time:	04:26:44	Pearson chi2:	6.55e+03
No. Iterations:	7	Pseudo R-squ. (CS):	0.3995

Covariance Type: nonrobust

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025 0.975]
const	-0.0369	0.125	-0.294	0.769	-0.283 0.209
Do Not Email	-1.5105	0.175	-8.627	0.000	-1.854 -1.167
Total Time Spent on Website	1.0967	0.040	27.270	0.000	1.018 1.175
Lead Origin_Landing Page Submission	-1.1923	0.128	-9.343	0.000	-1.442 -0.942
Lead Source_Olark Chat	1.0952	0.122	8.952	0.000	0.855 1.335
Lead Source_Reference	3.3265	0.241	13.785	0.000	2.854 3.799
Lead Source_Welingak Website	5.8081	0.728	7.978	0.000	4.381 7.235
Last Activity_Had a Phone Conversation	2.8271	0.756	3.741	0.000	1.346 4.308
Last Activity_Olark Chat Conversation	-0.9818	0.171	-5.734	0.000	-1.317 -0.646
Last Activity_SMS Sent	1.2857	0.075	17.222	0.000	1.139 1.432
Specialization_Others	-1.2020	0.126	-9.573	0.000	-1.448 -0.956
What is your current occupation_Working Professional	2.6262	0.195	13.492	0.000	2.245 3.008
Last Notable Activity_Modified	-0.8853	0.081	-10.941	0.000	-1.044 -0.727

OUR FINAL MODEL

Our final Logistic Regression model is **Model #7** with P Values for all variables as **0.000** and all VIF values below **2.5**. There are a total of **12 variables** in this model.

THE FINAL VARIABLES V/S VARIABLES IMPACTING CONVERSION RATES:

Lead Source Welingak Website

Lead Source Reference

Last Activity Had a Phone Conversation

What is your current occupation Working Professional

Last Activity_SMS Sent

Total Time Spent on Website

Lead Source_Olark Chat

const

Last Notable Activity_Modified

Last Activity_Olark Chat Conversation

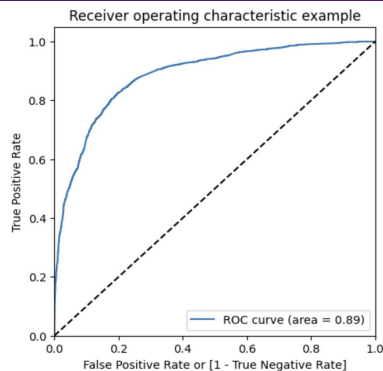
Lead Origin_Landing Page Submission

Specialization_Others

Do Not Email

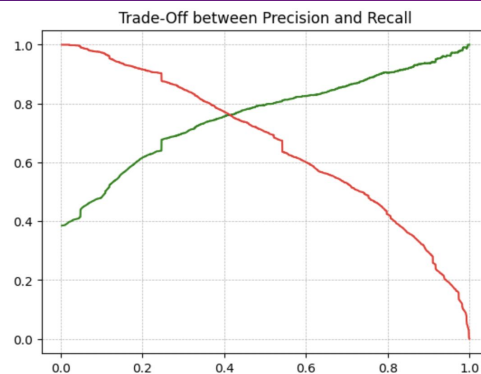
ROC Curve area = 90%

ROC Curve



Reading: ROC Curve area is almost 90%, this signifies our model is good model.

Precision - Recall Trade-Off



The Trade-Off between Precision and Recall is 0.42.

RESULTS

The Trade-Off between Precision and Recall is 0.42. Therefore we can safely say that a probability of 42% is good enough to be considered as a hot lead.



MEASUREMENT METRICS



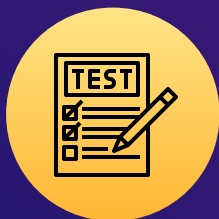
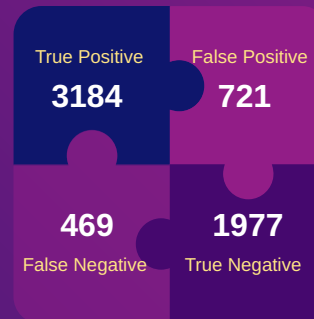
TRAIN SET

Accuracy: **81.26%**

Specificity: **80.26%**

Sensitivity: **81.54%**

Precision - 79.55% ; Recall - 70.44%

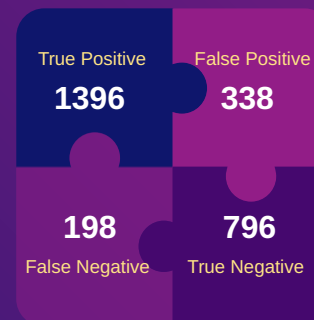


TEST SET

Accuracy: **80.5%**

Specificity: **80.5%**

Sensitivity: **80.5%**





HAS 80% CONVERSION (THE CEO'S BALLPARK) BEEN ACHIEVED?

On the basis of lead_score assignment, the leads that earlier did not have conversion status as per available history, could also be guided properly and appropriate actions can now be taken on the basis of the assigned lead scores.

Sensitivity is a Metric used to show that the conversion is achieved on the data.

Sensitivity of the data on test data is 80.5%



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS:

- ❖ Leads with **Lead score above 42** can be classified as a Hot Lead.
- ❖ A list of IDs of **1,024 Hot Leads** has been generated.
- ❖ All calling, communication and marketing actions must be directed towards **hot leads**.
Further bucketing of scores can be done in order to further augment audience and divide bandwidth accordingly. For instance,
 - 42-50: 4th Priority Hot Leads
 - 51-70: 3rd Priority Hot Leads
 - 71-85: 2nd Priority Hot Leads
 - 85-100: 1st priority Hot Leads
- ❖ On the basis of model, efforts **must** be dedicated towards leads:
 - That are **Working Professionals**
 - Coming from **Welingak Website**
 - Coming via **References**
 - **Last activity** was conversation over **call, SMS, Email** and **Olark Chat**.





THANK YOU!



