



CodeFlix

Analyze User Churn with SQL

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1. Getting familiar with the company.

1.1 How many months has the company been operating for?

- The company has been operating for four months.
 - The first subscriptions were in December, 2016
 - The data is current through the end of March, 2017

start_month	COUNT(*)
12-2016	570
01-2017	507
02-2017	460
03-2017	463

end_month	COUNT(*)
∅	570
01-2017	507
02-2017	460
03-2017	463

--identify unique values in each column, and generate counts to get a better feel for what is in the database prior to calculations.

```
SELECT STRFTIME('%m-%Y',subscription_start)
       AS start_month,
       COUNT(*)
FROM subscriptions
GROUP BY STRFTIME('%m-%Y',subscription_start)
ORDER BY STRFTIME('%Y',subscription_start);
```

```
SELECT STRFTIME('%m-%Y',subscription_end)
       AS end_month,
       COUNT(*)
FROM subscriptions
GROUP BY STRFTIME('%m-%Y',subscription_end);
```

1.2 Which months do you have enough information to calculate a churn rate?

- Codeflix requires a minimum subscription length of 31 days.
 - A user can never start and end their subscription in the same month.
- Churn can be calculated for January, February, and March, but NOT December.
 - December was the first month users could sign-up, so there were no cancellations yet.

start_month	end_month
12-2016	∅
01-2017	01-2017
02-2017	02-2017
03-2017	03-2017

$$\text{Churn} = \frac{\text{Cancellations during month}}{\text{Active Subscriptions at start of month}}$$

1.3 What segments of users exist?

- There are two segments of users.
 - Segment 30
 - Segment 87

segment	COUNT(*)
30	1000
87	1000

--identify unique values in each column, and generate counts to get a better feel for what is in the database prior to calculations.

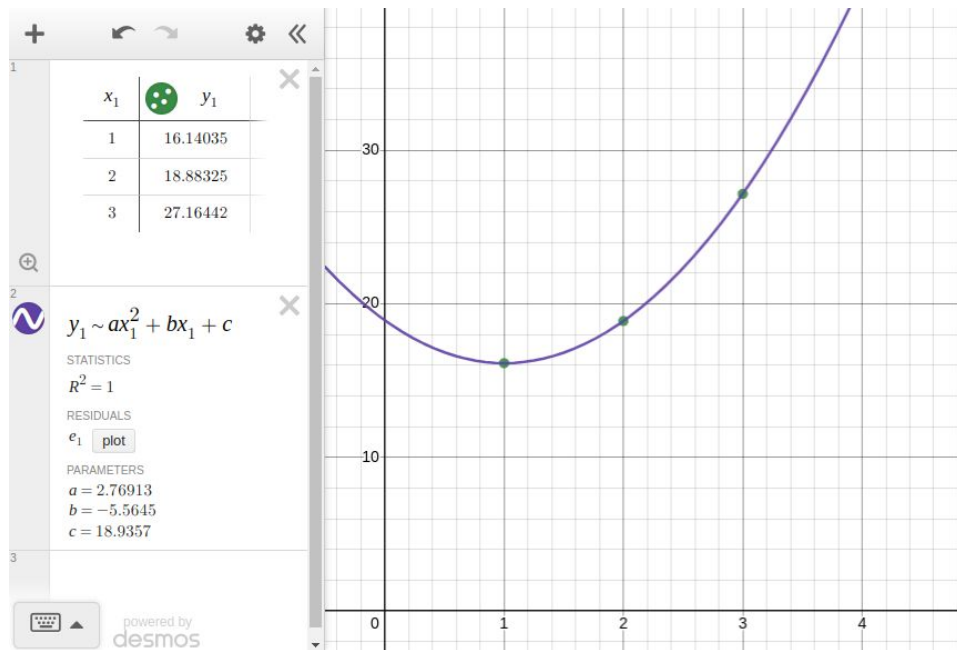
```
SELECT segment, COUNT(*)  
FROM subscriptions  
GROUP BY segment;
```

2. Analyzing User Churn

2.1 What is the overall churn trend since the company started?

- Overall we see that the user churn for CodeFlix over the first three months is increasing.
 - Based on this data, churn can be projected using a quadratic regression with an R^2 statistic of 1

month	churn_perc
2017-01-01	16.140350877193
2017-02-02	18.8832487309645
2017-03-03	27.164416203336



2.2 How do the churn rates compare between user segments.

- Segment 87 has a churn rate approximately 4 times higher than segment 30.
- Segment 87 has consistently increased churn month-to-month.
- During February, segment 30 showed a slight decrease in churn.
- Segment 30 shows smaller fluctuations in churn than segment 87

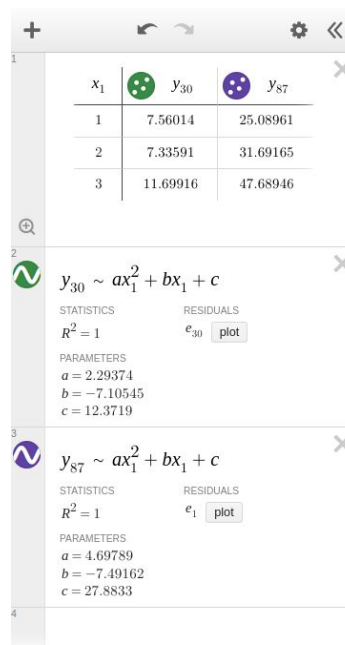
SEGMENT 30	
month	churn_perc
2017-01-01	7.56013745704467
2017-02-02	7.33590733590734
2017-03-03	11.6991643454039

SEGMENT 87	
month	churn_perc
2017-01-01	25.089605734767
2017-02-02	31.6916488222698
2017-03-03	47.6894639556377

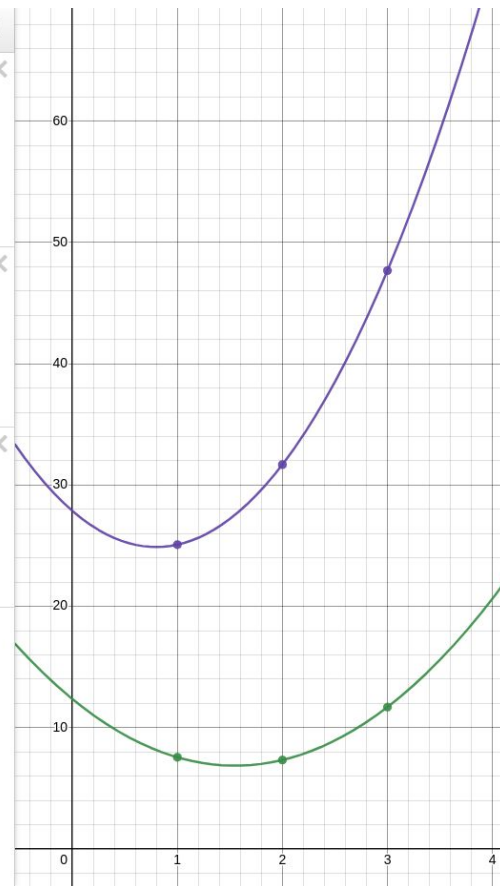
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SEGMENT 30	
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2017-01-01	7.56013745704467
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month	churn_perc
2017-01-01	25.089605734767
2017-02-02	31.6916488222698
2017-03-03	47.6894639556377



Both data sets fit to a quadratic regression model with an R^2 statistic of 1



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2.3 Which segment of users should the company focus on expanding?

- CodeFlix should focus on expanding Segment 30
 - Lower churn overall when compared to segment 87.
 - Lower churn → less money spent acquiring new customers.
 - Lower churn → greater reliability of profit.
 - Churn is increasing at a lesser rate when compared to segment 87.