Customer churn, also known as customer attrition, refers to the phenomenon where customers cease their relationship with a company or service, typically by canceling their subscription or ceasing to purchase products. In the context of the telecom industry, customer churn is a significant concern, as retaining customers is crucial for the long-term success and profitability of telecom service providers.

Here are some key points and considerations related to customer churn within the telecom industry:

1. Causes of Churn:

- **Service Quality:** Poor call quality, dropped calls, and network issues can contribute to customer dissatisfaction.
- **Competitive Pricing:** Customers may be lured away by competitors offering better pricing plans or promotions.
- **Customer Service:** Inadequate customer support or long resolution times for issues can lead to dissatisfaction.
- **Technological Advances:** Some customers may switch to providers with newer or more advanced technologies.

2. Impact of Churn:

- **Financial Impact:** Churn can have a direct impact on revenue and profitability, as acquiring new customers is often more expensive than retaining existing ones.
- **Brand Reputation:** High churn rates can negatively affect the reputation of the telecom provider, making it challenging to attract new customers.

3. Churn Prediction and Analysis:

- **Data Analysis:** Utilize data analysis techniques to identify patterns and trends associated with customer churn.
- **Machine Learning Models:** Implement predictive models to forecast potential churn based on historical data and customer behavior.
- **Customer Segmentation:** Divide the customer base into segments to better understand the characteristics of high-churn groups.

4. Retention Strategies:

- **Customer Incentives:** Offer loyalty programs, discounts, or special promotions to encourage customers to stay.
- **Improved Customer Service:** Enhance customer support services to address and resolve issues promptly.
- **Personalized Communication:** Tailor communication and marketing efforts to individual customer preferences.

5. Data Sources for Analysis:

• **Customer Usage Data:** Analyze call records, data usage patterns, and service utilization.

- **Customer Feedback:** Incorporate feedback from surveys, social media, and customer service interactions.
- **Demographic Data:** Consider demographic information to understand different customer segments.

Remember, a successful strategy to reduce churn involves a combination of proactive measures, customer engagement, and data-driven decision-making. Continuously monitoring and adapting strategies based on ongoing analysis is essential in the dynamic telecom industry.

Certainly! Let's delve deeper into some specific aspects related to customer churn within the telecom industry:

6. Churn Metrics:

- **Churn Rate:** This is the percentage of customers who discontinue their service within a specific period. It is calculated by dividing the number of customers lost during that period by the total number of customers at the beginning of the period.
- **Customer Lifetime Value (CLV):** Understanding the lifetime value of a customer can help prioritize efforts to retain high-value customers.

7. Data Analysis Techniques:

- **Descriptive Analytics:** Review historical data to understand past churn patterns and identify potential causes.
- **Predictive Analytics:** Use machine learning models to predict which customers are most likely to churn in the future based on historical data and customer behavior.
- **Prescriptive Analytics:** Recommend specific actions to reduce churn, such as targeted marketing campaigns or personalized incentives.

8. Customer Segmentation:

- a. **Segmentation Criteria:** Segment customers based on usage patterns, demographics, geographic location, and other relevant factors.
- b. **High-Value vs. Low-Value Customers:** Identify and prioritize efforts to retain high-value customers who contribute significantly to revenue.

9. Churn Prevention Strategies:

- a. **Proactive Communication:** Reach out to customers before their contract expiration, offering special deals or upgrades.
- b. **Quality of Service Improvements:** Address and resolve network issues, improve call quality, and enhance overall service reliability.
- c. **Competitive Analysis:** Stay informed about competitors' offerings and adjust pricing or services accordingly.

10. Customer Retention Programs:

- a. **Loyalty Programs:** Introduce loyalty programs that reward customers for their continued subscription.
- b. **Personalized Offers:** Provide personalized offers and discounts based on individual customer preferences and usage patterns.
- c. **Upselling and Cross-Selling:** Offer additional services or upgrades to existing customers.

11. Feedback Analysis:

- a. **Customer Surveys:** Conduct surveys to gather feedback on customer satisfaction, identify pain points, and understand the reasons behind potential churn.
- b. **Social Media Monitoring:** Monitor social media platforms for customer sentiment and address concerns promptly.

12. Regulatory Compliance:

- a. **Data Protection:** Ensure compliance with data protection regulations to build and maintain customer trust.
- b. **Transparent Billing Practices:** Clearly communicate billing details and avoid unexpected charges to enhance customer satisfaction.

13. Continuous Improvement:

- a. **Regular Monitoring:** Continuously monitor churn metrics and adjust strategies based on changing market conditions and customer preferences.
- b. **Innovation:** Stay abreast of technological advancements in the telecom industry and adopt innovative solutions to enhance service offerings.

By employing a comprehensive approach that combines analytical insights, targeted strategies, and a customer-centric focus, telecom providers can effectively manage and reduce customer churn. Regularly reassessing and adapting these strategies is key to long-term success in customer retention within the dynamic telecom landscape

What is Customer Churn?

Customer churn is defined as when customers or subscribers discontinue doing business with a firm or service.

Customers in the telecom industry can choose from a variety of service providers and actively switch from one to the next. The telecommunications business has an annual churn rate of 15-25 percent in this highly competitive market.

Individualized customer retention is tough because most firms have a large number of customers and can't afford to devote much time to each of them.

The costs would be too great, outweighing the additional revenue. However, if a corporation could forecast which customers are likely to leave ahead of time, it could focus customer retention efforts only on these "high risk" clients. The ultimate goal is to expand its coverage area and retrieve more customers loyalty. The core to succeed in this market lies in the customer itself.

Customer churn is a critical metric because it is much less expensive to retain existing customers than it is to acquire new customers.

To reduce customer churn, telecom companies need to predict which customers are at high risk of churn.

To detect early signs of potential churn, one must first develop a holistic view of the customers and their interactions across numerous channels, including store/branch visits, product purchase histories, customer service calls, Webbased transactions, and social media interactions, to mention a few.

As a result, by addressing churn, these businesses may not only preserve their market position, but also grow and thrive. More customers they have in their network, the lower the cost of initiation and the larger the profit. As a result, the company's key focus for success is reducing client attrition and implementing effective retention strategy.

Objectives:

I will explore the data and try to answer some questions like:

What's the % of Churn Customers and customers that keep in with the active services?

Is there any patterns in Churn Customers based on the gender?

Is there any patterns/preference in Churn Customers based on the type of service provided?

What's the most profitable service types?

Which features and services are most profitable?

Many more questions that will arise during the analysis.

Dashboard 1: 1) Dashboard one has a pie chart in which the values of Bank, Transfer Credit, Card Electronic, Check Mail are given and Also in the pie chart the value of church value of count of device protection value of payment method is shown and in a slicer the values of all the details of the bank credit card electronic check mail check are also given.

- 2) And there is also a Slicer in which the values of bank transfers, credit cards, electronic checks and mail checks are given.
- 3) Also on dashboard 1 stack column chart is given in which x axis is given in which churn value in x axis and in y axis count of payment method, count of strimming tv and count of streaming movies present.

Dashboard 2: 1) In Dashboard 2 present a stack column chart in which x axis has multiple line values, y Axis has Count of Internet, Services value and Ledger has Online Security value present.

- 2) Also there is a Gauge chart, it having maximum value 32.11 M, there are also two card presents.
- 3) There is also a Slicer showing the values of bank transfers, credit cards, electronic checks and mail check.

Dashboard 3: 1) There is the line and stack column chart in dashboard 3 in which x axis having payment method and column, Y axis having count of strimming movies, count of strimming TV, count of tech support and line of y axis monthly charges is given.

- 2) And there is a another Stack Column Chart in which x axis having churn, y axis having Count of Gender, Count of Dependents, Count of Partners, Count of Phone Services.
- 3) There is a Pie Chart showing as Tech Support in Values section and the value section the Sum of Senior Citizens and churn is in Details section.

Dashboard 4: 1) Dashboard 4 has cluster bar chart and online security in y axis as well as count of churn in x and gender is in legend section.

- 2) There is also a funnel chart and it has payment method in the category section and count of churn in values section.
- 3) In the Multi row Card having field section in which Payment Method, Sum of Senior Citizen, Device Protection and Internet Services.
- 4) the KPI in dashboard 4 which having value section in which count of paperless billing then drain access having trend axis then target value having count of churn.

Dashboard 5: In the dashboard 5 firstly tenure in category section after that churn in details category after that count of technical support in values section and each section of the tree map has yes no partition.

Dashboard 6: 1) Stack column chart is very important chart in dashboard six it has value of churn in x axis and y axis having count of phone service, count of streaming movies and count of paperless billing.

- 2) One slicer at the top of the dashboard in which bank transfer, credit card, electronic check, and mailed check are given.
- 3) After that one gauge in the corner of the dashboard in which some of total charges in the value section after that sum of monthly charges in the minimum value section.
- 4) one table chart it shows the customer ID, gender payment method, partner streaming movies and Churn details.