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# Lead Scoring Case Study

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# Introduction

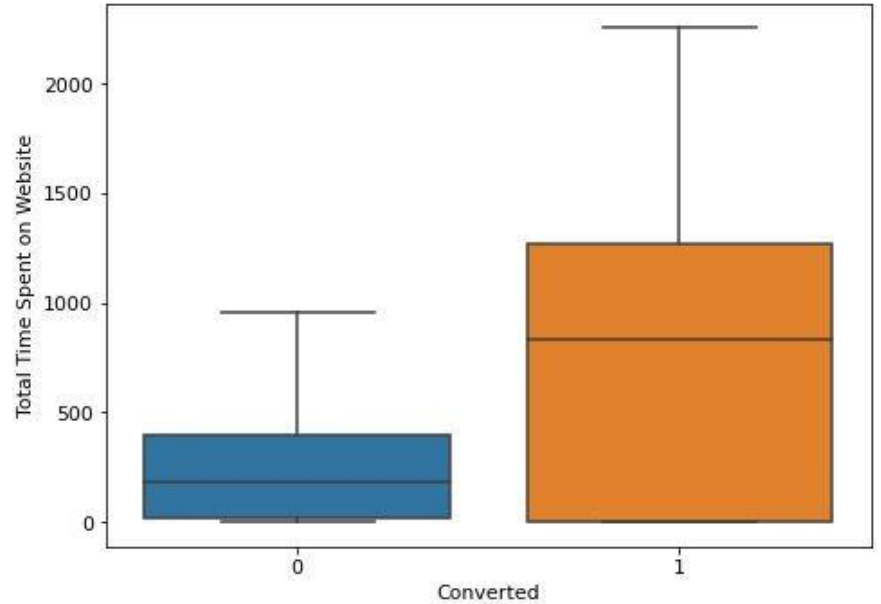
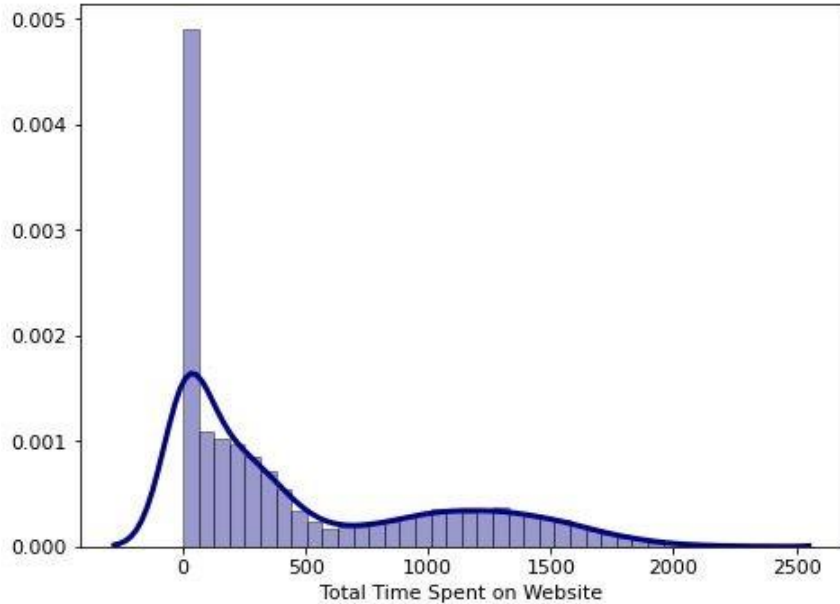
- An education company named “X Education” sells **online courses** to industry professionals
- The company gets its leads through **past referrals** or websites and **search engines**
- Once these leads are acquired, employees from the **sales team** start making calls, writing emails, etc. Through this process, some of the leads get converted while most do not. The typical **lead conversion rate** at X education is around **30%**
- The CEO, in particular, has given a **ballpark** of the target lead conversion rate to be around **80%**
- We will be using **logistic regression** to build the model by using “**Converted**” as the **target** variable and the remaining variables as the independent variables
- We have used **WOE** approach to encode categorical variables
- The **model performance** will be judged using metrics such as sensitivity, recall, precision

# Important Variables

Following **variables** contribute the most towards the **probability** of a lead getting **converted**:

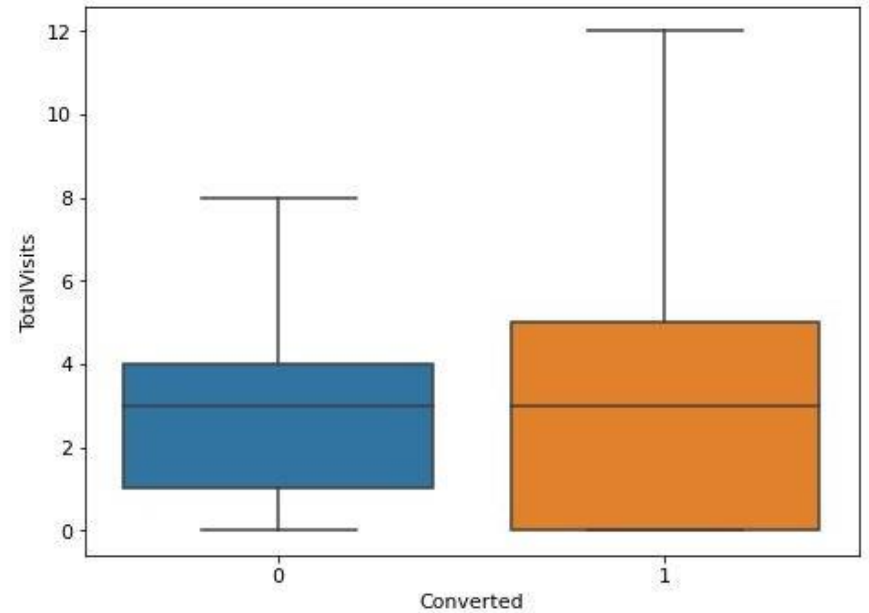
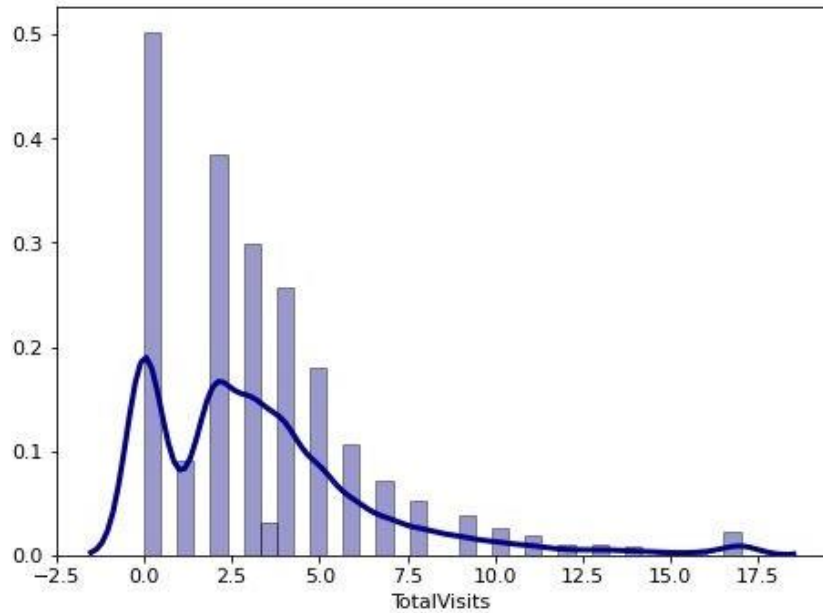
- Total Time Spent on Website
- Current occupation
- Do Not Email
- Last Activity
- Lead Source
- Page Views Per Visit
- Last Notable Activity
- Total Visits
- Specialization

# Total Time Spent on Website



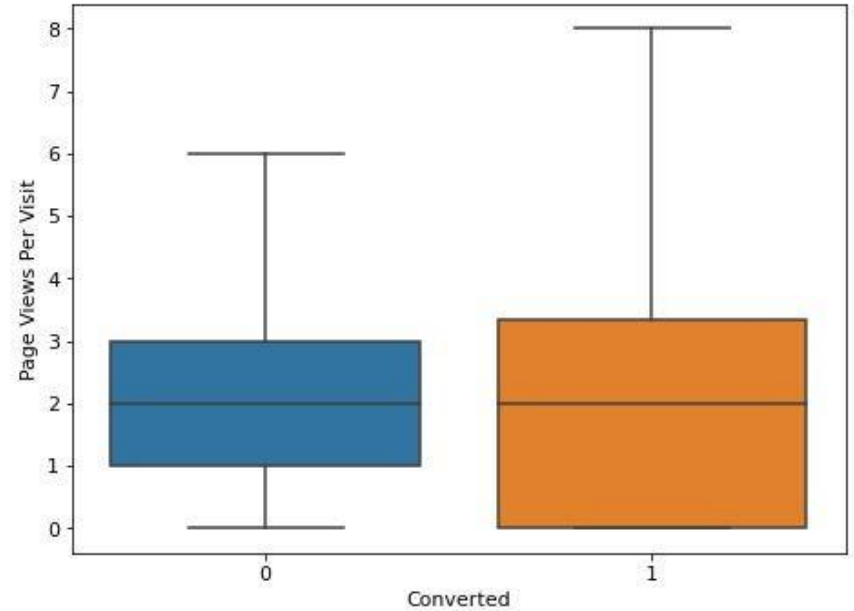
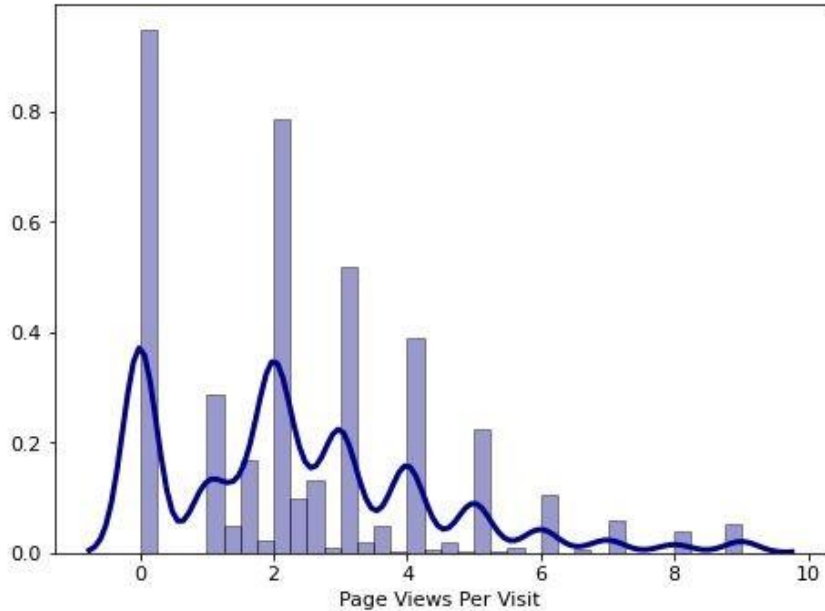
The candidates who spend more time on the website show higher rate of conversion

# Total Visits



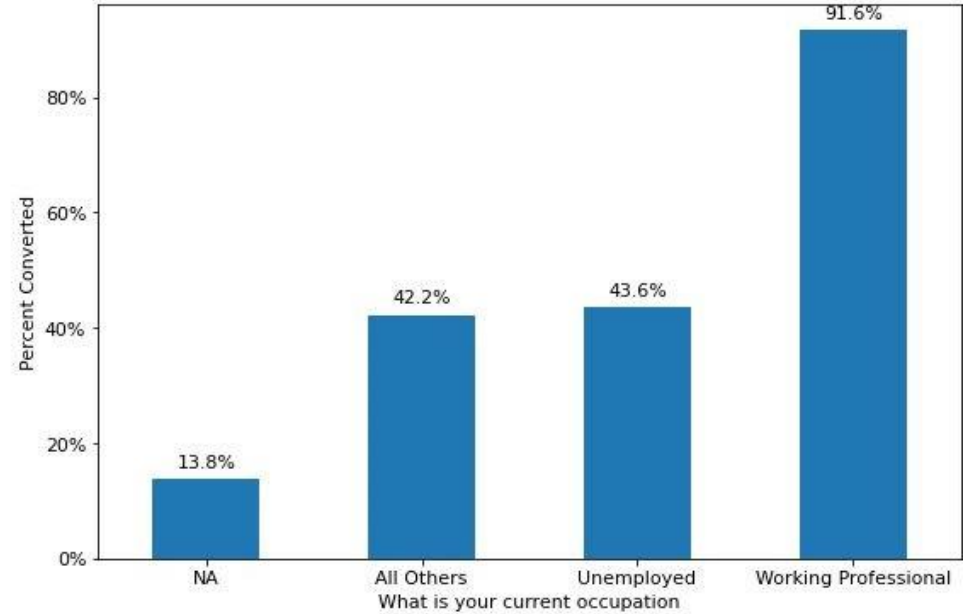
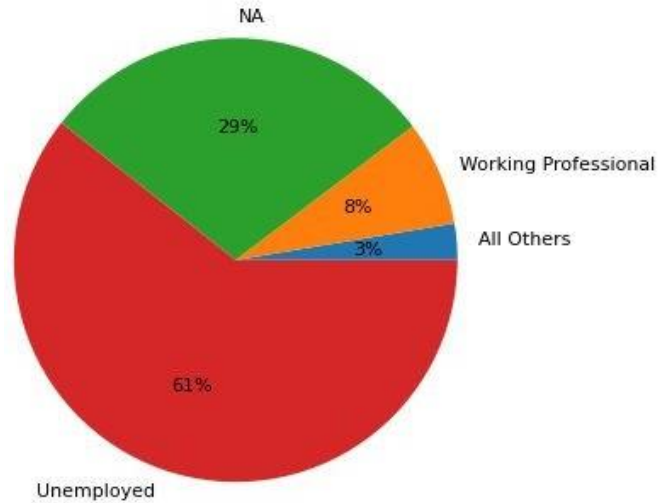
The candidates who visit the website more often show slightly higher rate of conversion

# Page Views Per Visit



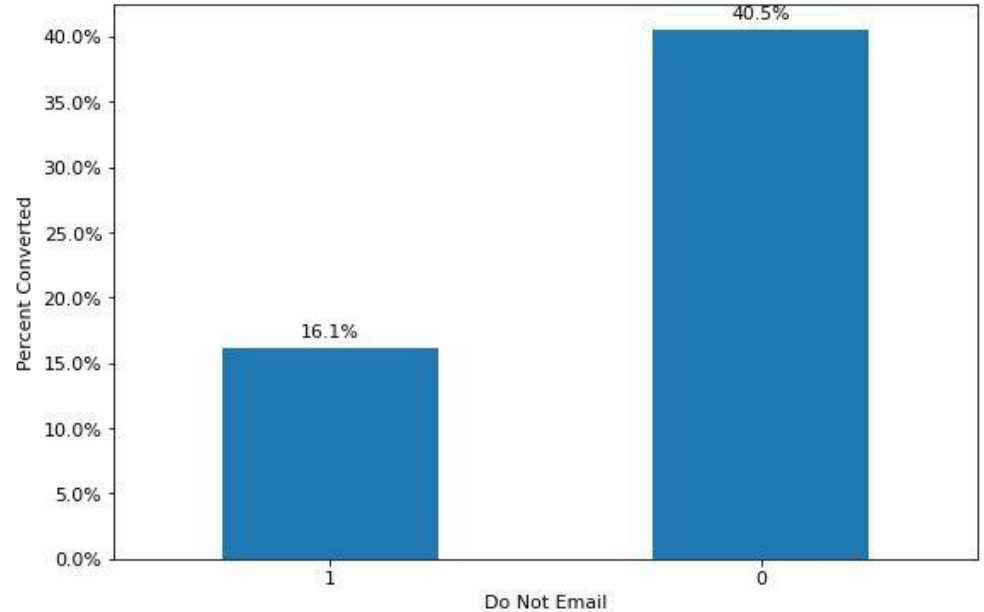
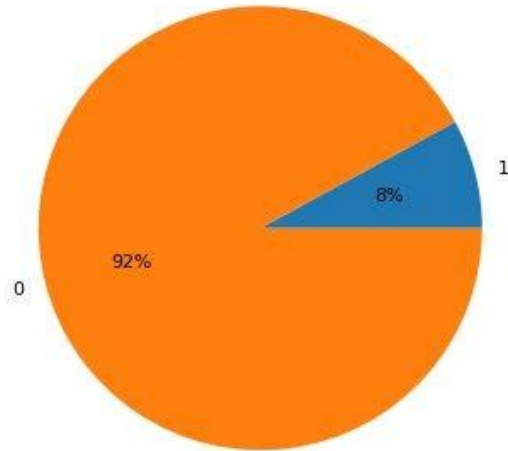
The candidates who view more website pages per visit show slightly higher rate of conversion

# Current Occupation



The candidates who are **working professionals** have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those whose occupation is **NA (Not Available)** have the **lowest** rate of conversion

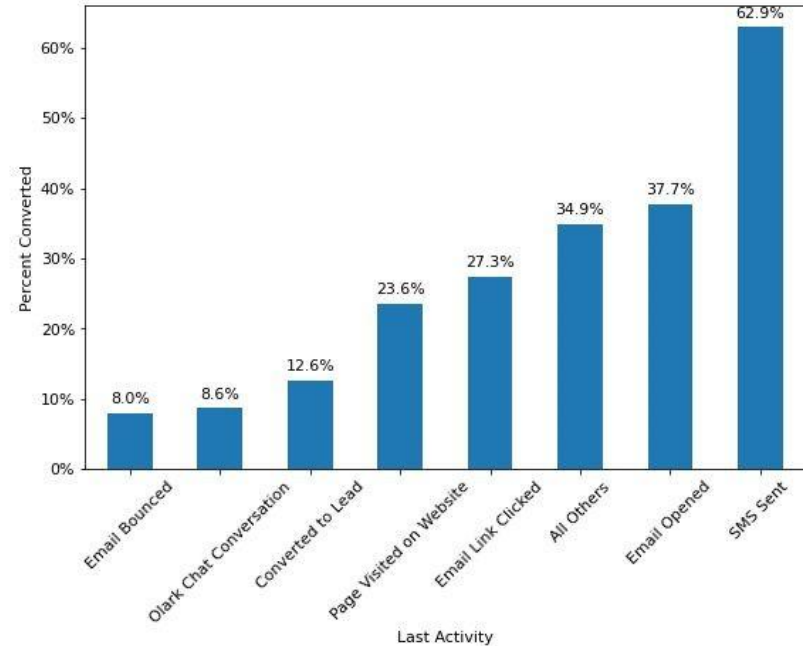
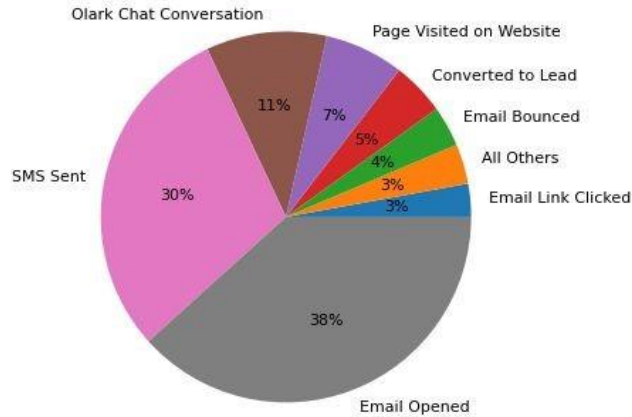
# Do Not Email



The candidates who opt **to receive** emails about the course have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those who opt **not to receive** emails have the **lowest** rate of conversion

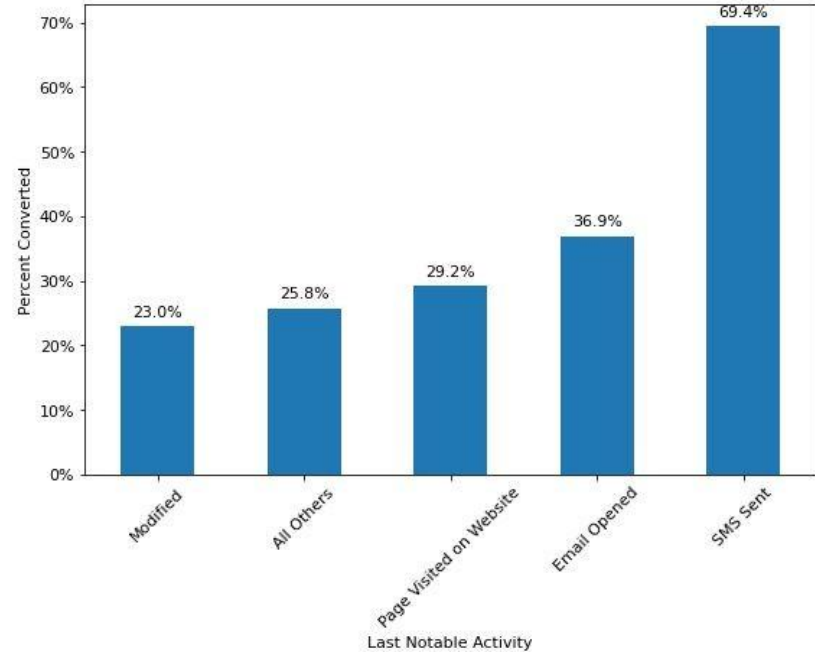
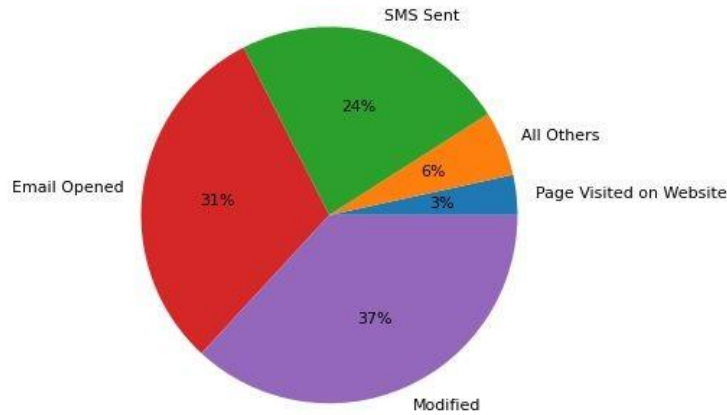


# Last Activity



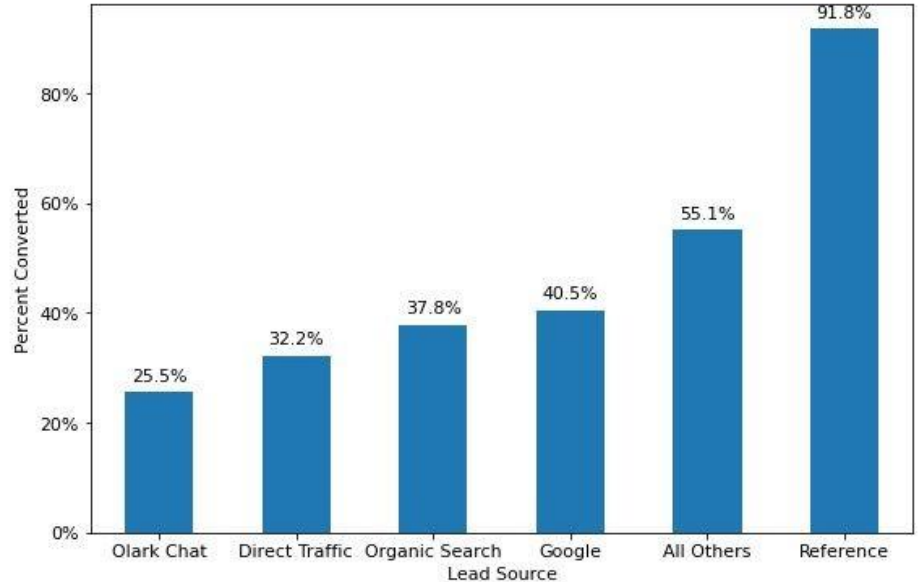
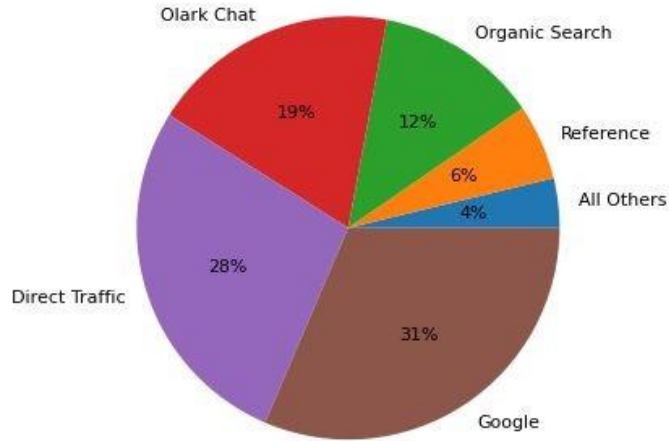
The candidates whose last activity is “SMS Sent” have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those whose last activity is “Email Bounced” have the **lowest** rate of conversion

# Last Notable Activity



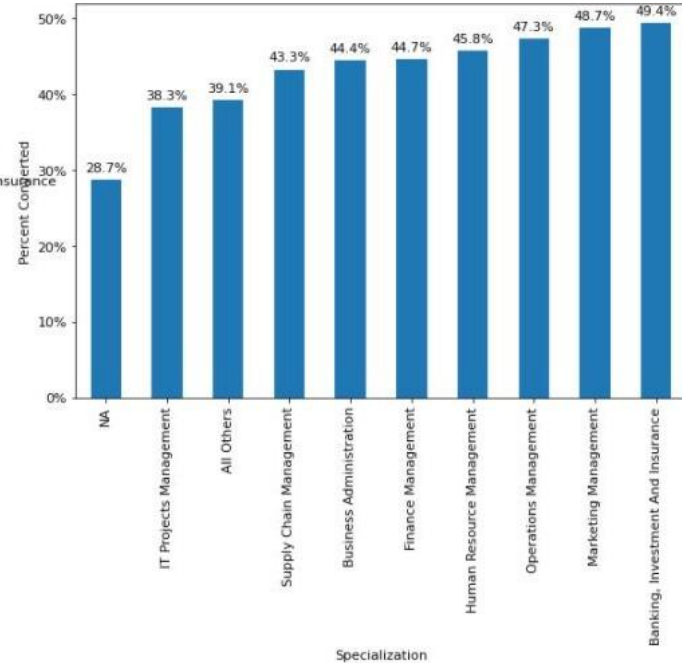
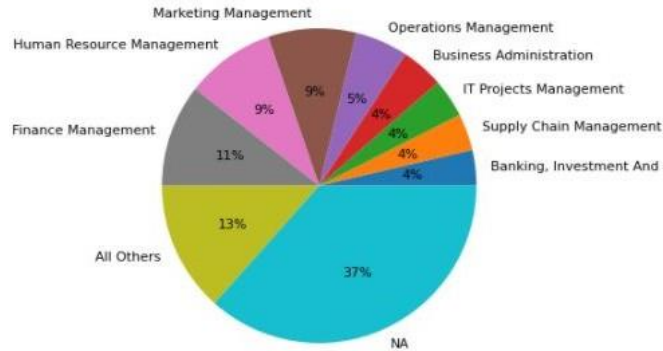
The candidates whose Last Notable Activity is “SMS Sent” have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those whose Last Notable Activity is “Modified” have the **lowest** rate of conversion

# Lead Source



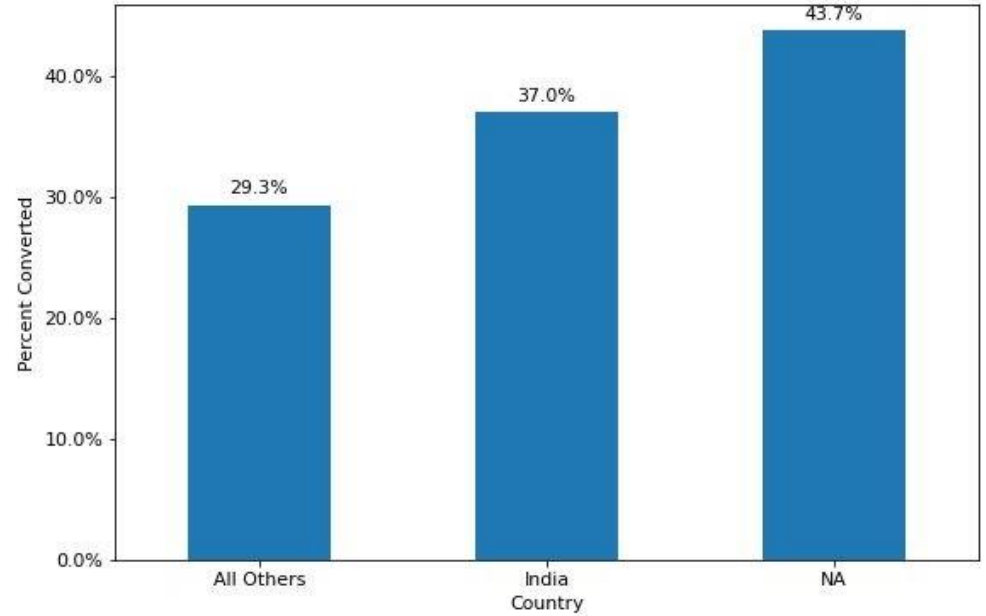
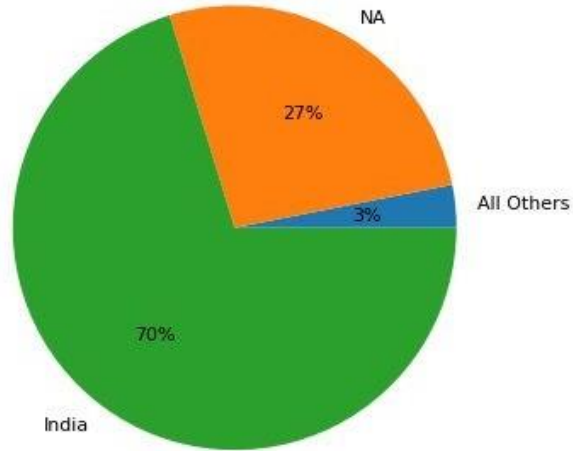
The candidates whose lead source is “Reference” have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those whose lead source is “Olark Chat” have the **lowest** rate of conversion

# Specialization



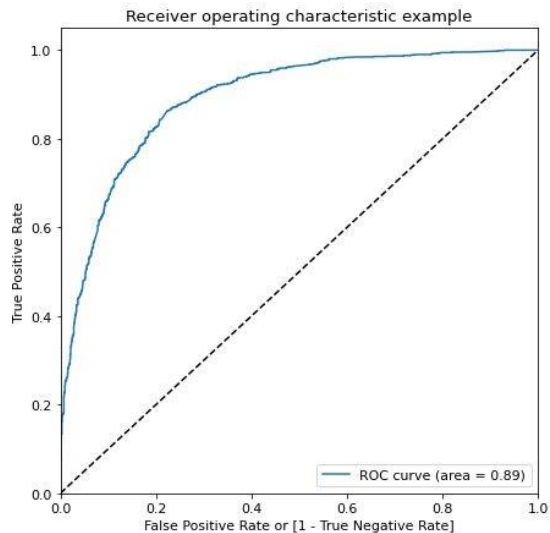
The candidates whose Specialization is “Banking,Investment and Insurance” have the **highest** rate of conversion whereas those whose Last NotableActivity is “Modified” have the **lowest** rate of conversion

# Country

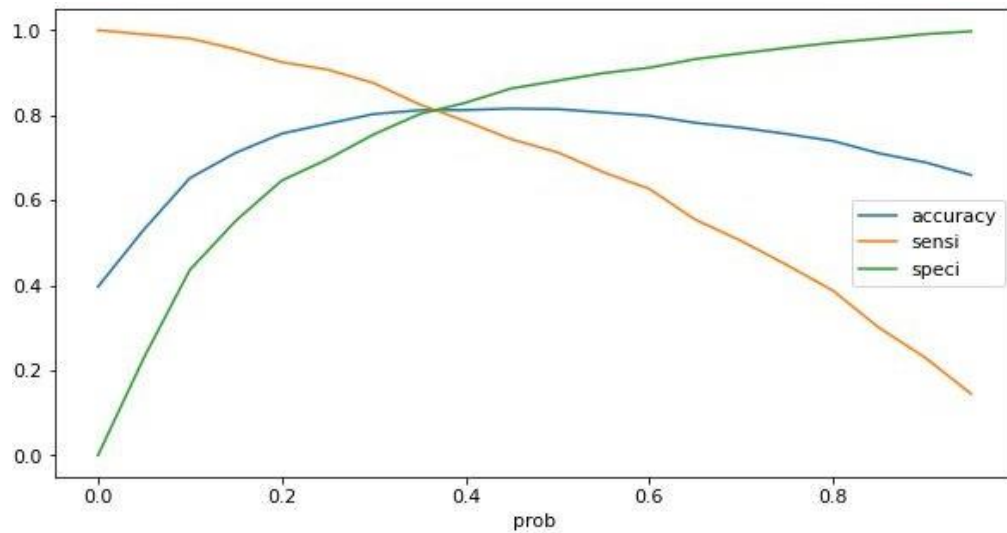


The candidates from countries other than India have the **lowest** rate of conversion

# ROCAUC



The ROC AUC of the model is 0.89



The optimal cut-off is at 0.35. The accuracy, sensitivity and specificity at this cut-off are approximately 0.8

# Recommendations

We recommend the sales team to focus on candidates who:

- Are more engaged on the website (spend more time, visit more often, visit more pages per visit)
- Are working professionals
- Opt to receive emails about the course
- Have their last activity as “SMS Sent”
- Came through a reference

The ideal approach would be to start calling prospects with the highest predicted conversion probability first and go down that list as far as required.