

# Presentation

On  
Lead Score Case Study

BY  
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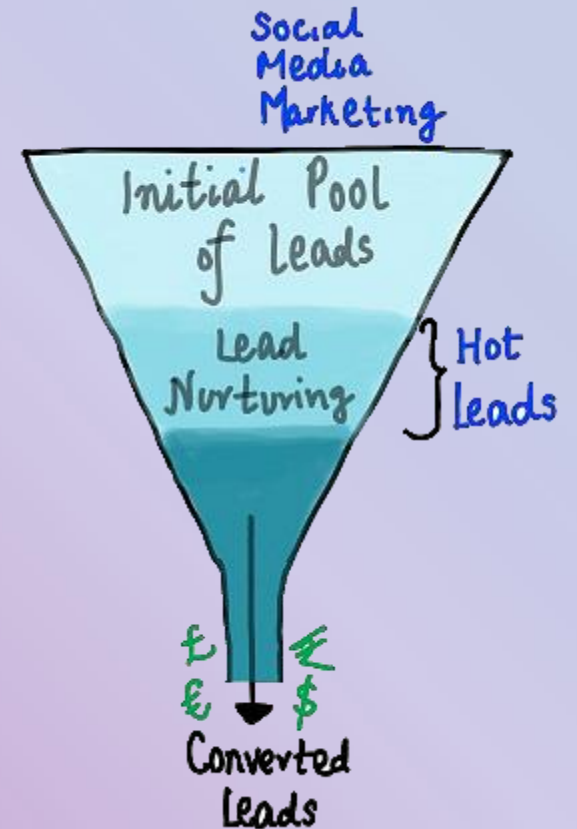
And  
ChaYanika Maiti

# Problem Statement

An education company named X Education sells online courses to industry professionals. On any given day, many professionals who are interested in the courses land on their website and browse for courses.

The company markets its courses on several websites and search engines like Google. Once these people land on the website, they might browse the courses or fill up a form for the course or watch some videos. When these people fill up a form providing their email address or phone number, they are classified to be a lead. Moreover, the company also gets leads through past referrals. 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%.

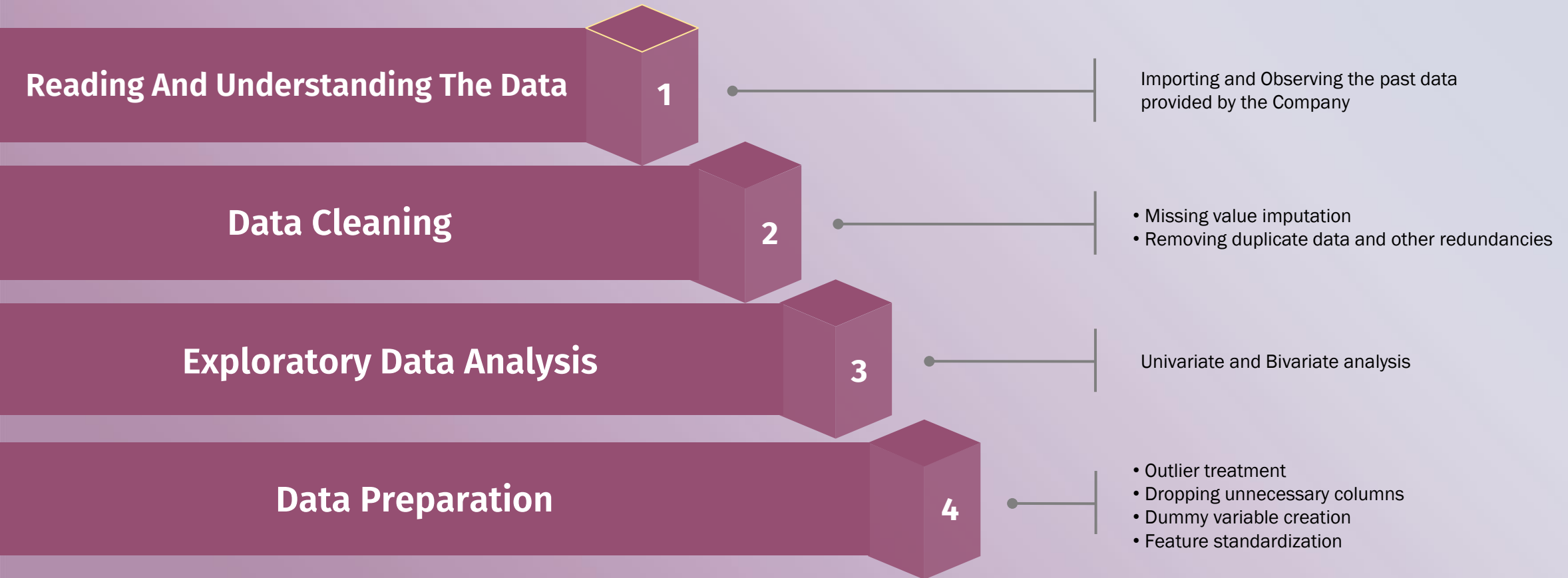
Now, although X Education gets a lot of leads, its lead conversion rate is very poor. For example, if, say, they acquire 100 leads in a day, only about 30 of them are converted. To make this process more efficient, the company wishes to identify the most potential leads, also known as 'Hot Leads'. If they successfully identify this set of leads, the lead conversion rate should go up as the sales team will now be focusing more on communicating with the potential leads rather than making calls to everyone. A typical lead conversion process can be represented using the following funnel:



# Objectives

- ✓ To help the company in **selecting the** most potential leads, also known as '**Hot Leads**' whose **Target lead conversion rate** is around 80%.
- ✓ To build a model wherein a **lead score is assigned** to each of the leads such that the customers with **higher lead score** have a **higher conversion** chance and the customers with **lower lead score** have a **lower conversion** chance.
- ✓ **Help** the sales team to divert their focus on **potential leads** & avoid them from making **useless phone calls**.

# Methodology Part I



# Methodology Part II

## Model Building

1

- Feature selection using RFE
- Manual feature elimination based on p-values and VIFs

## Model Evaluation

2

- Evaluating model based on various evaluation metrics
- Finding the optimal probability threshold

## Comparison With PCA

3

- Building another model using PCA
- Comparing the two models

## Assigning Lead Scores

4

- Finalizing the first model
- Using predicted probabilities to calculate Lead Scores :

$$\text{Lead Score} = \text{Probability} * 100$$

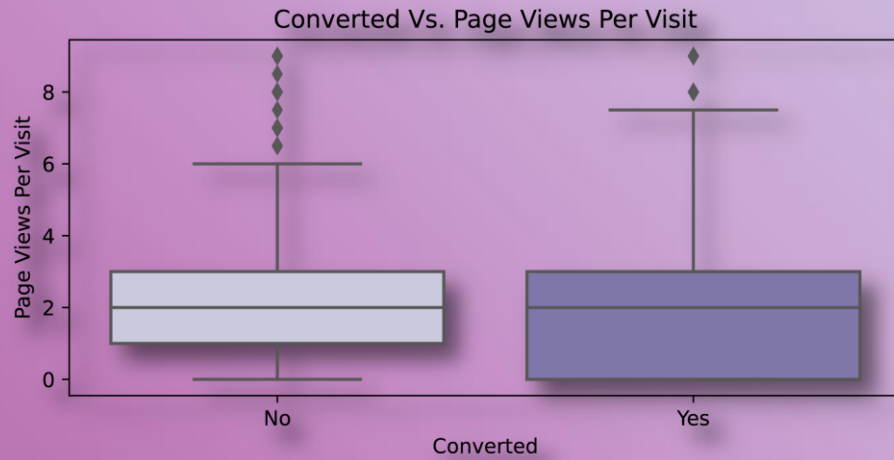


Data

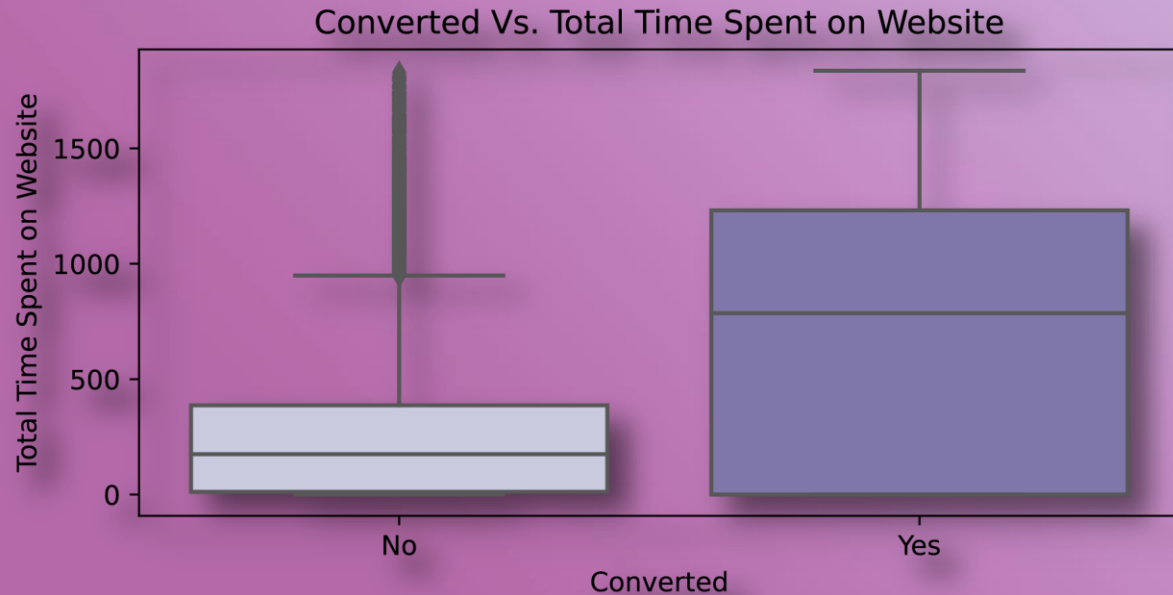
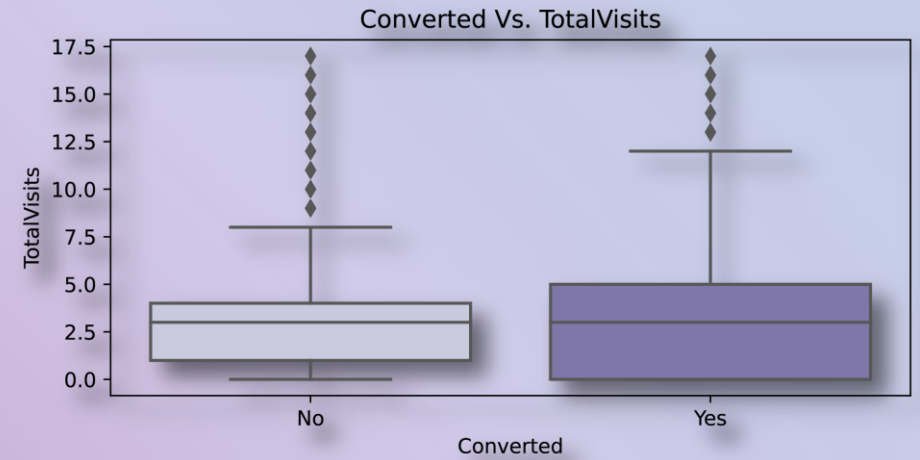
Visualization

Continuous Variables

# Continuous Variables



Median are same  
in both the cases.



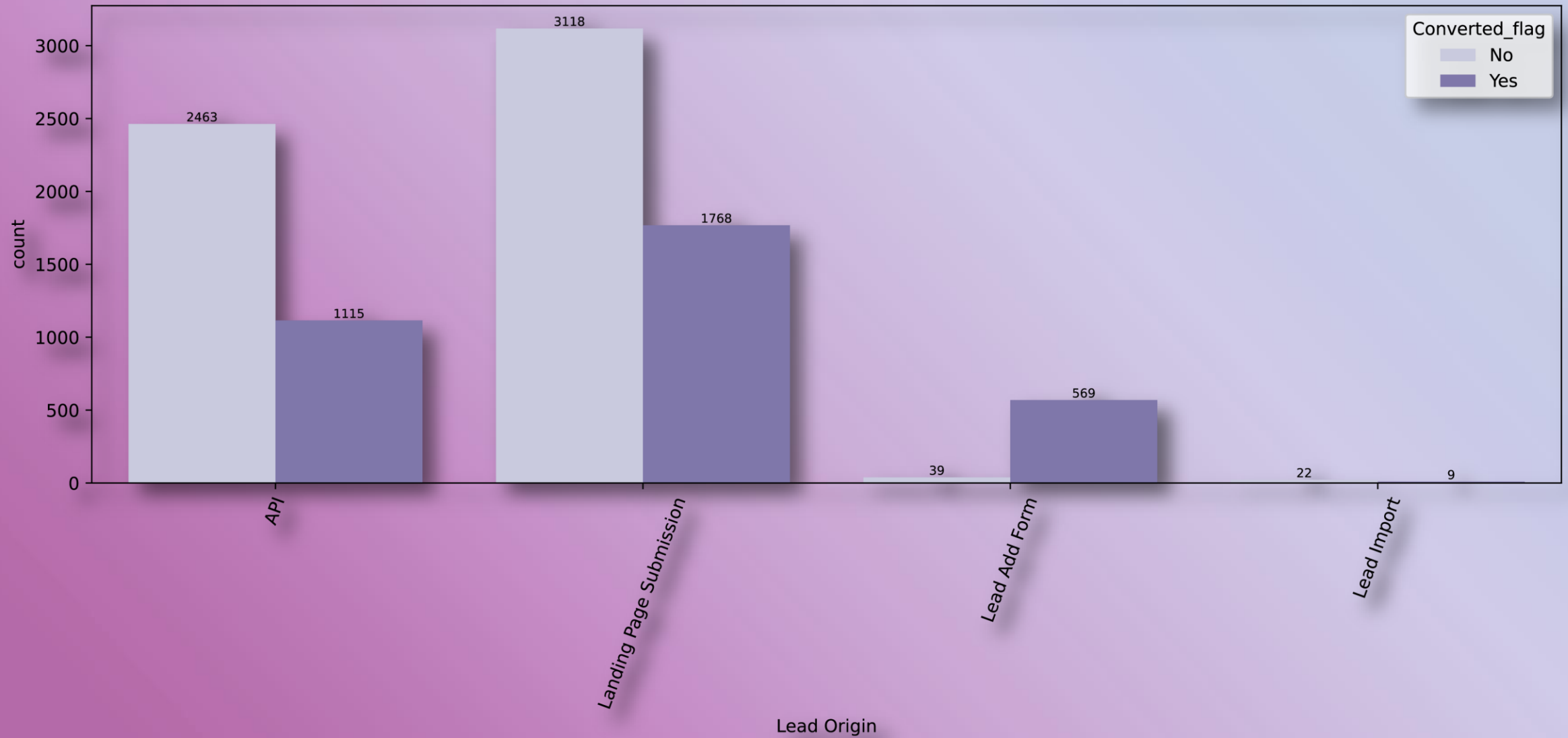
People spending more time on website  
are more likely to get converted...

Data

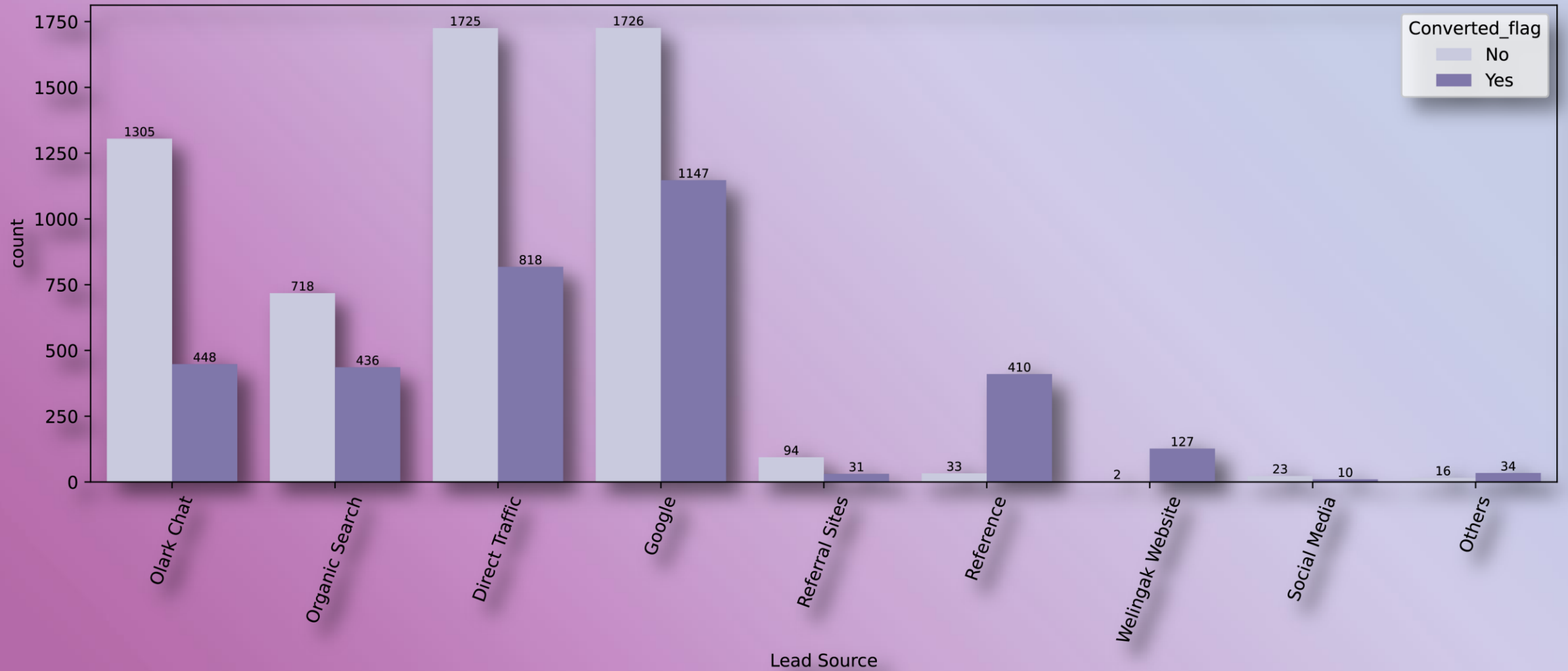
Visualization

Categorical Variables

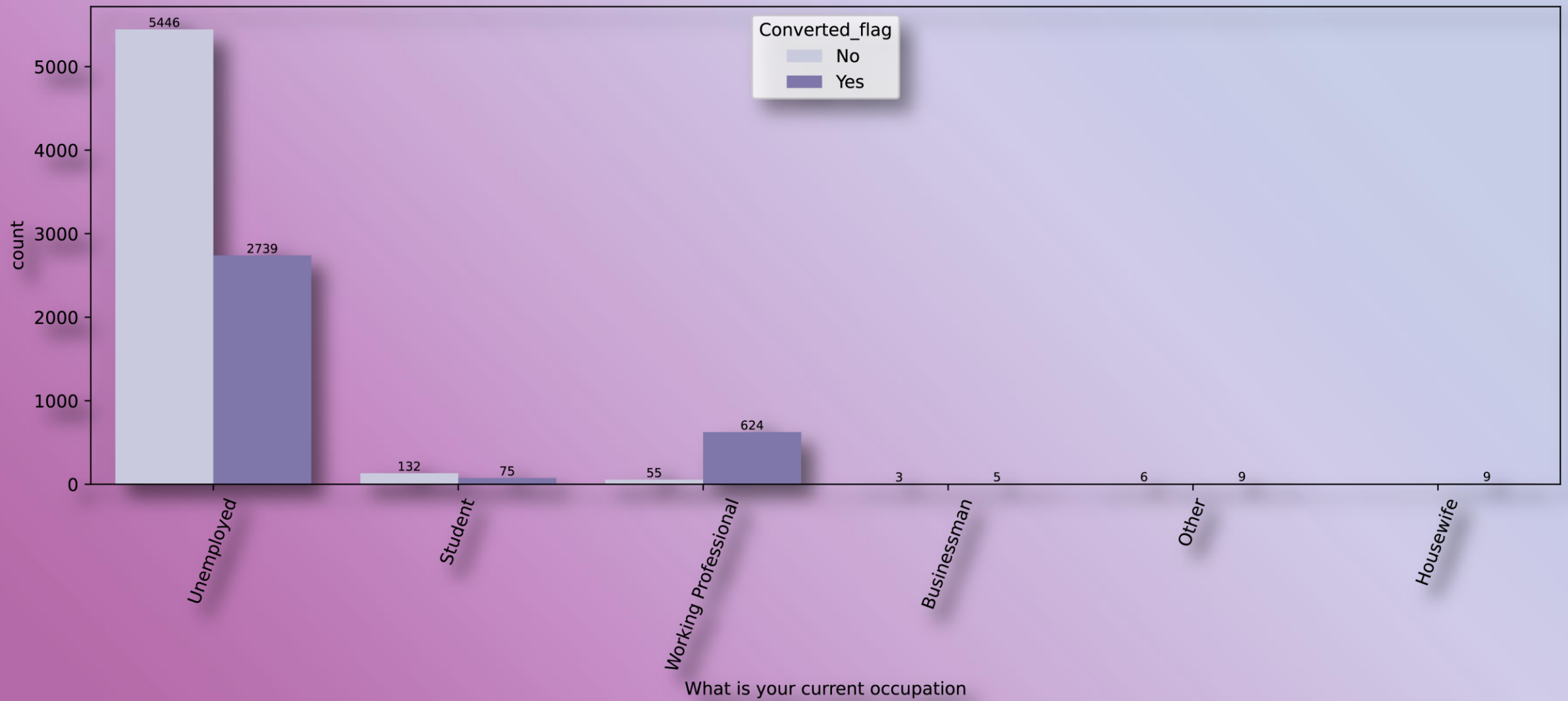




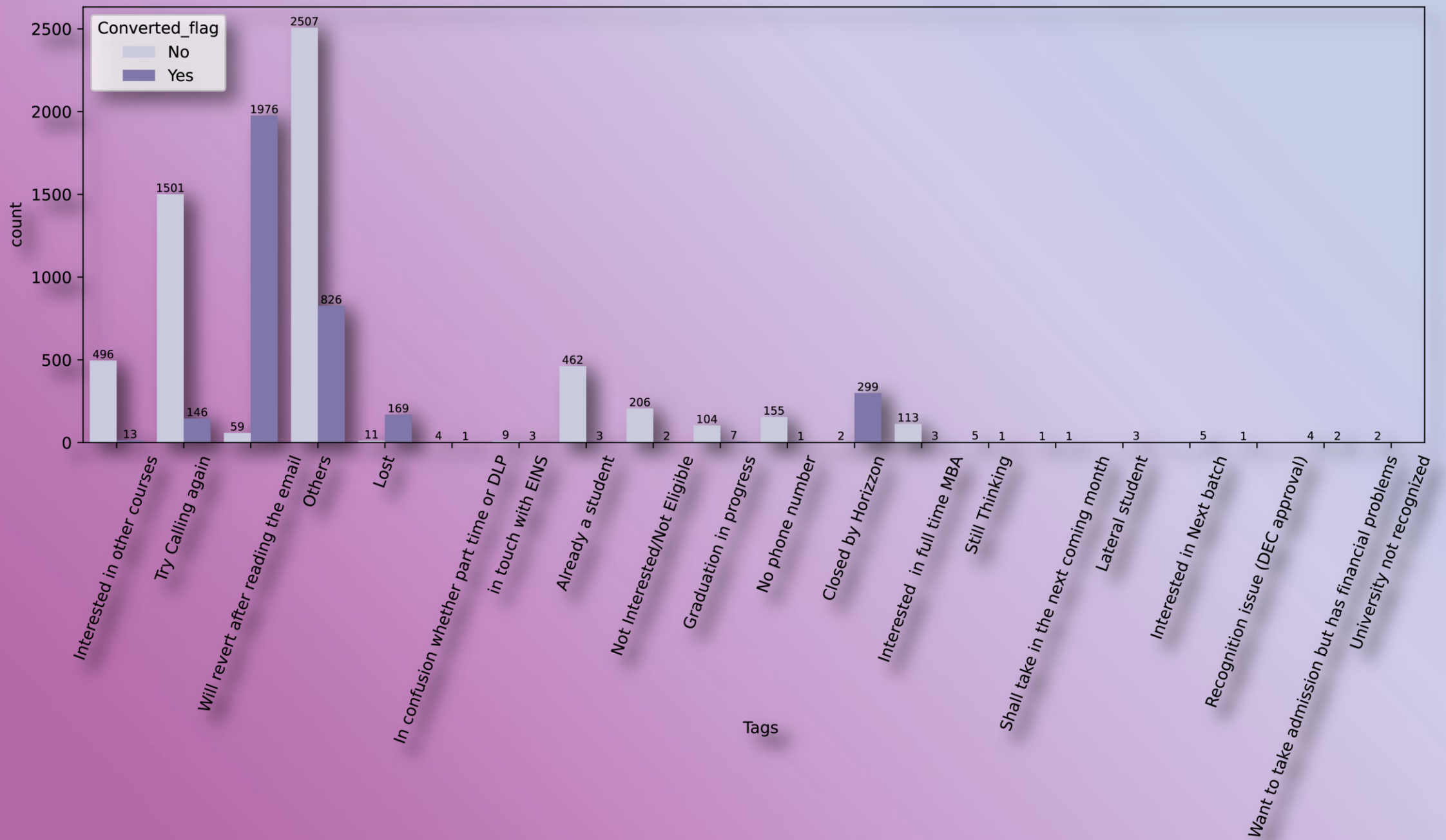
- *'Landing Page Submission'* and *'API'* generate the most leads but have less conversion rates, whereas *'Lead Add Form'* generates less leads but conversion rate is great.
- Should increase conversion rate for *'API'* and *'Landing Page Submission'*, and increase leads generation using *'Lead Add Form'*.



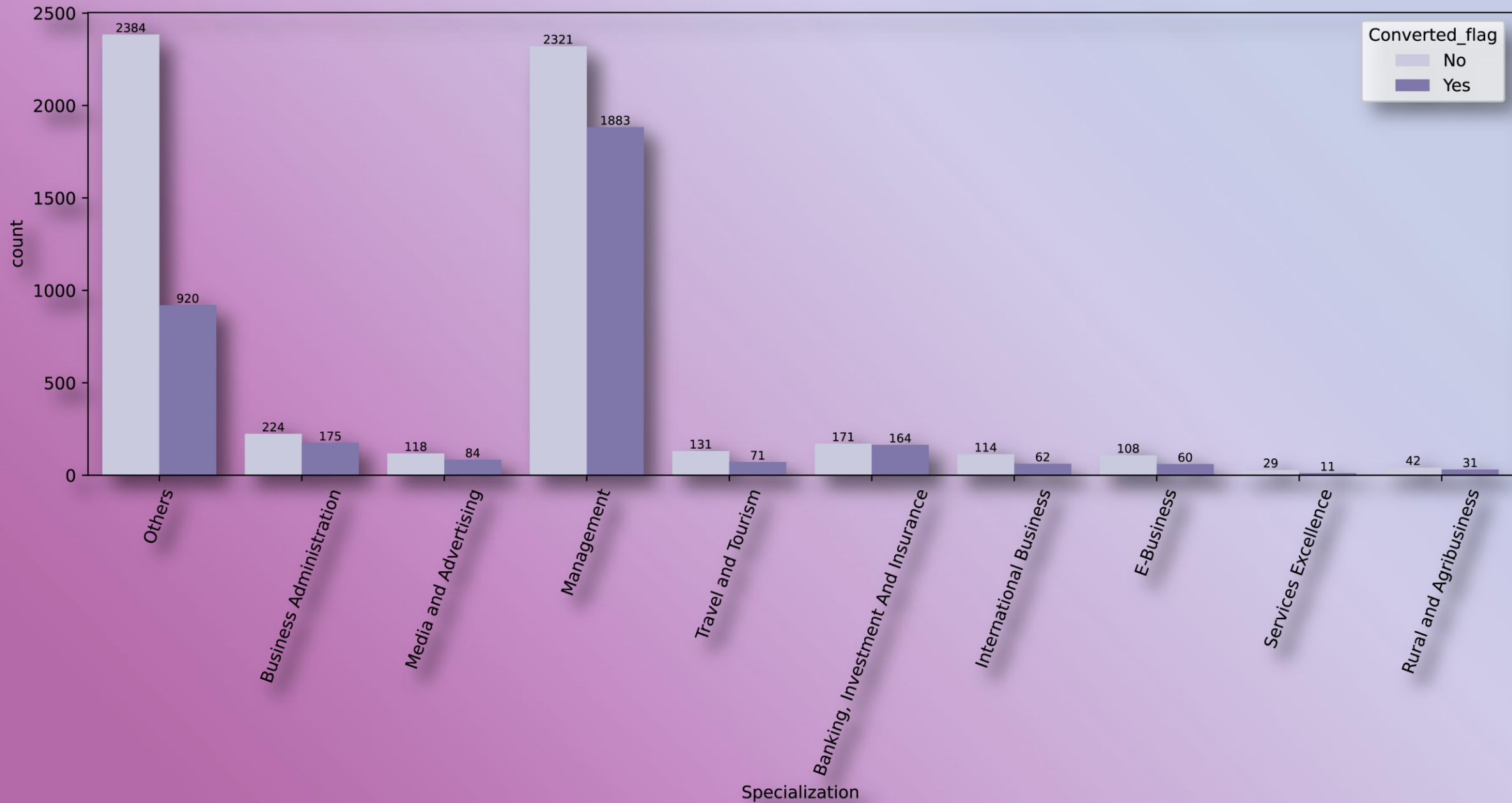
- 'Reference' and 'Welingak Website' in Lead Source has very high conversion rate.
- Most leads are generated through 'Google' and 'Direct Traffic'.



- Working Professionals are most likely to get converted.

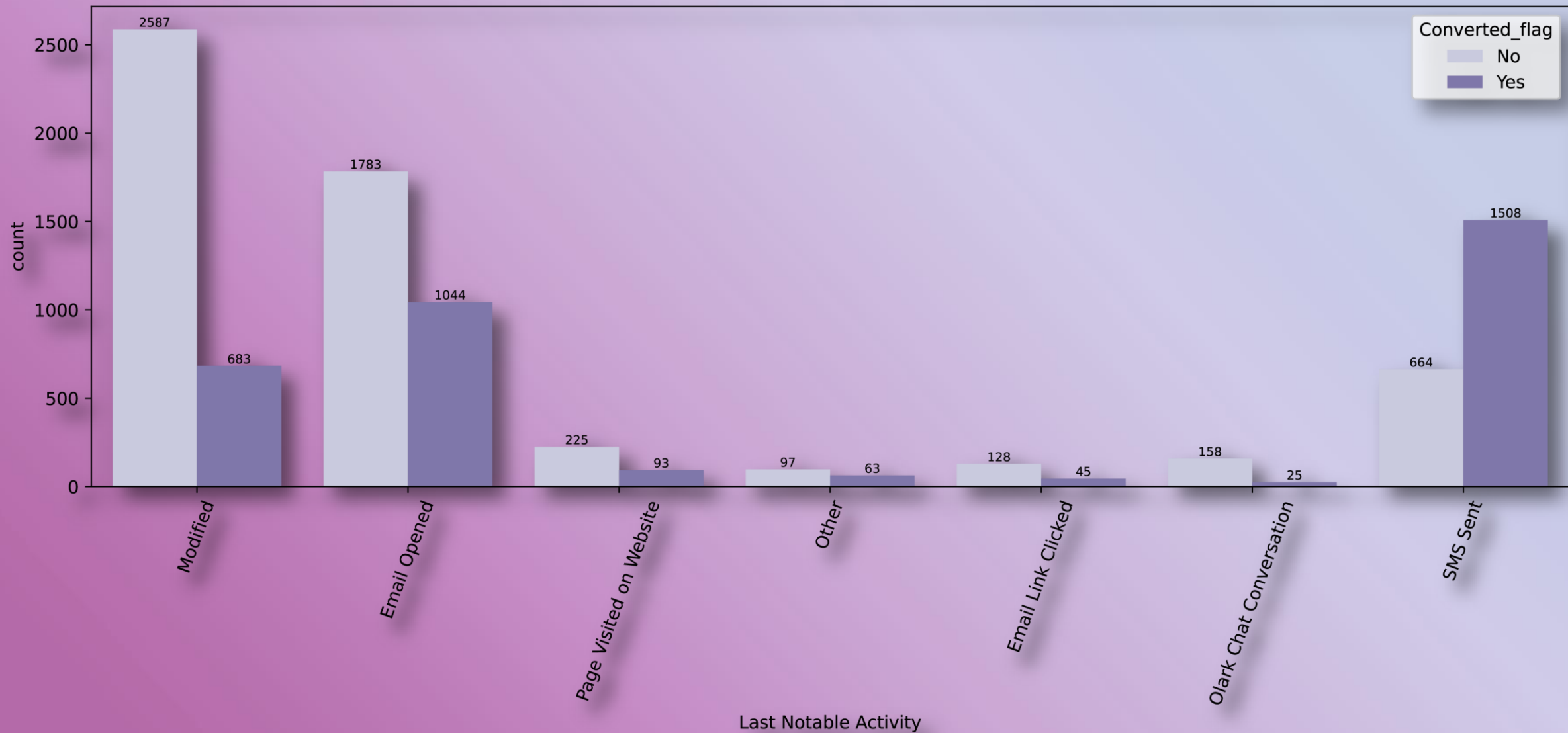


- High conversion rates for tags 'Will revert after reading the email', 'Closed by Horizon', 'Lost to EINS', and 'Busy'.



- 'Management' in Specialization has very high conversion rate.





- Highest conversion rate is for the last notable activity 'SMS Sent'.

# Correlation



We can observe that the variables are not highly correlated with each other.

But still there is multicollinearity among some columns.

Model  
Evaluation

## Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	Converted	No. Observations:	6204
Model:	GLM	Df Residuals:	6190
Model Family:	Binomial	Df Model:	13
Link Function:	logit	Scale:	1.0000
Method:	IRLS	Log-Likelihood:	-1296.6
Date:	Mon, 12 Sep 2022	Deviance:	2593.2
Time:	18:44:31	Pearson chi2:	8.09e+03
No. Iterations:	8		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	-5.0439	0.169	-29.760	0.000	-5.376	-4.712
Total Time Spent on Website	1.1032	0.060	18.472	0.000	0.986	1.220
Lead Origin_Lead Add Form	1.5528	0.349	4.447	0.000	0.868	2.237
Lead Source_Olark Chat	1.3015	0.143	9.120	0.000	1.022	1.581
Lead Source_Welingak Website	4.3190	0.814	5.304	0.000	2.723	5.915
Last Activity_Email Bounced	-1.8003	0.510	-3.533	0.000	-2.799	-0.801
Tags_Closed by Horizon	9.4714	1.025	9.241	0.000	7.463	11.480
Tags_Lost	7.2043	0.437	16.503	0.000	6.349	8.060
Tags_No phone number	-2.3519	1.041	-2.259	0.024	-4.393	-0.311
Tags_Others	2.2322	0.138	16.120	0.000	1.961	2.504
Tags_Will revert after reading the email	6.7201	0.218	30.886	0.000	6.294	7.147
Last Notable Activity_Email Opened	1.1515	0.130	8.851	0.000	0.896	1.406
Last Notable Activity_Other	1.4696	0.447	3.287	0.001	0.593	2.346
Last Notable Activity_SMS Sent	3.2566	0.146	22.308	0.000	2.970	3.543

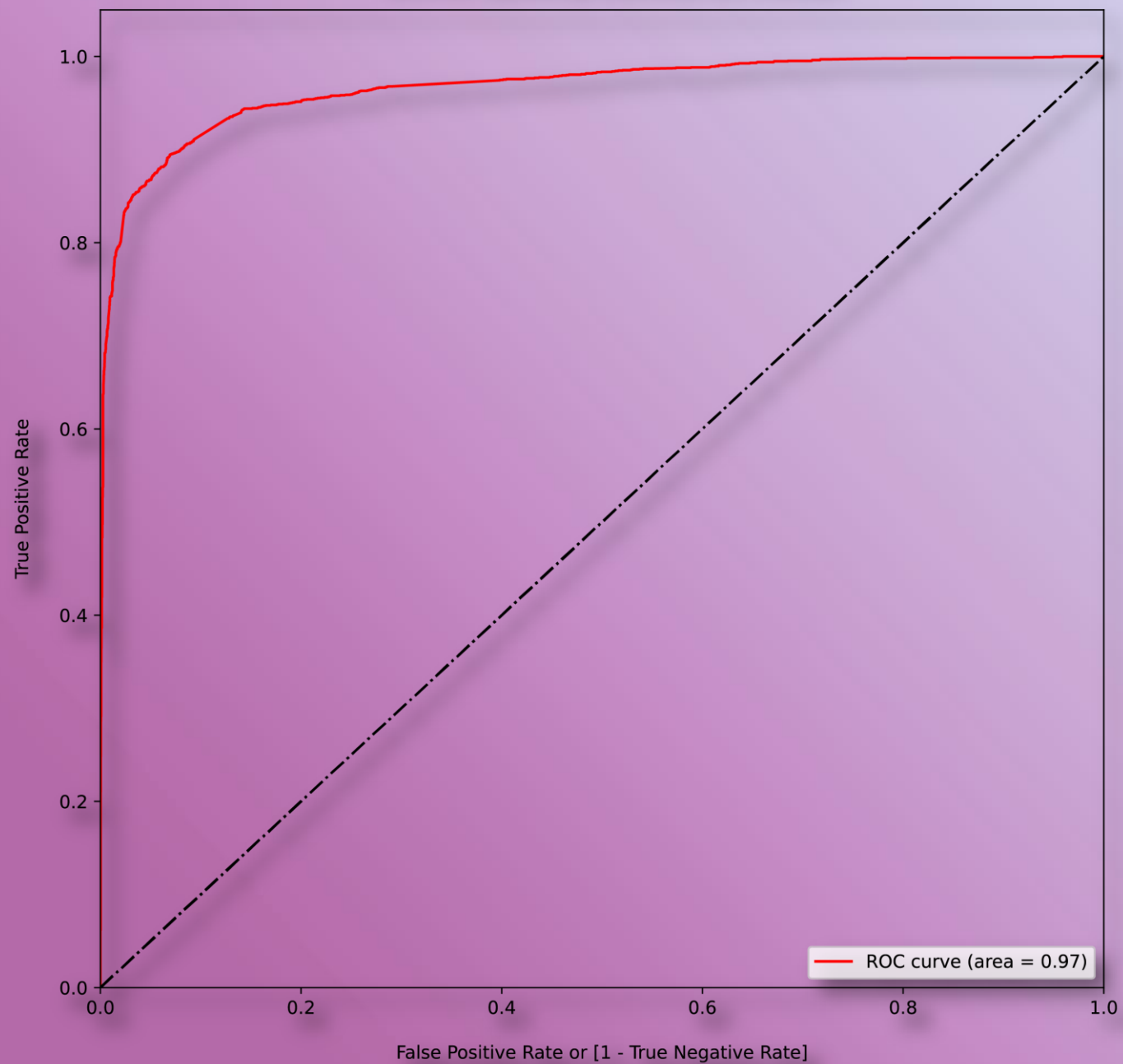
# Final Model Summary

All P-Values  
are less than  
( $<0.05$ )

	Features	VIF
1	Lead Origin_Lead Add Form	1.848799
9	Tags_Will revert after reading the email	1.796038
8	Tags_Others	1.603732
2	Lead Source_Olark Chat	1.571823
12	Last Notable Activity_SMS Sent	1.491925
0	Total Time Spent on Website	1.466019
10	Last Notable Activity_Email Opened	1.360579
3	Lead Source_Welingak Website	1.357386
5	Tags_Closed by Horizon	1.185303
4	Last Activity_Email Bounced	1.107259
11	Last Notable Activity_Other	1.089648
7	Tags_No phone number	1.035173
6	Tags_Lost	1.032308

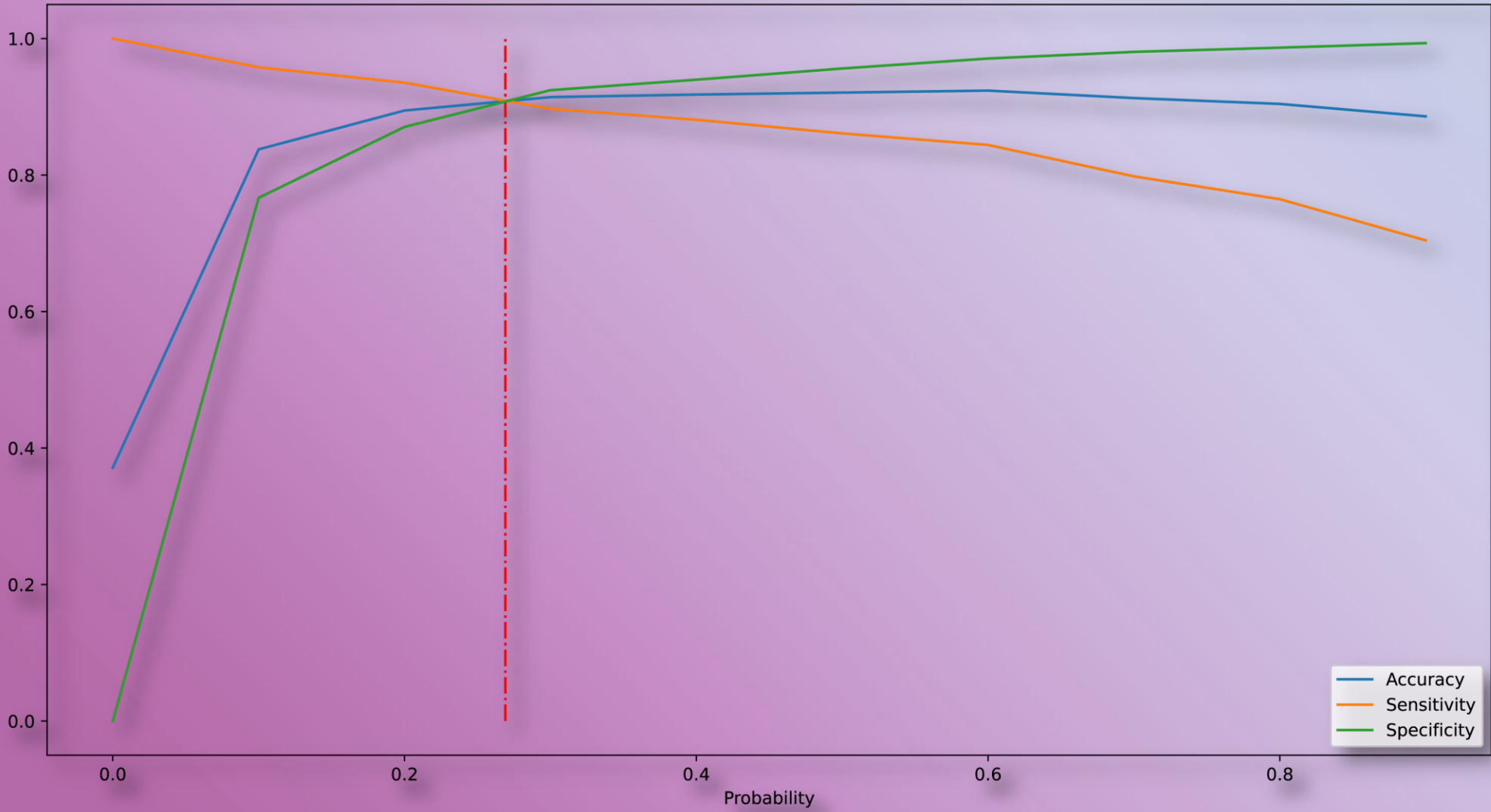
All VIF  
values are  
less than 5

Receiver Operating Characteristic Example



Area Under ROC Curve : 0.97



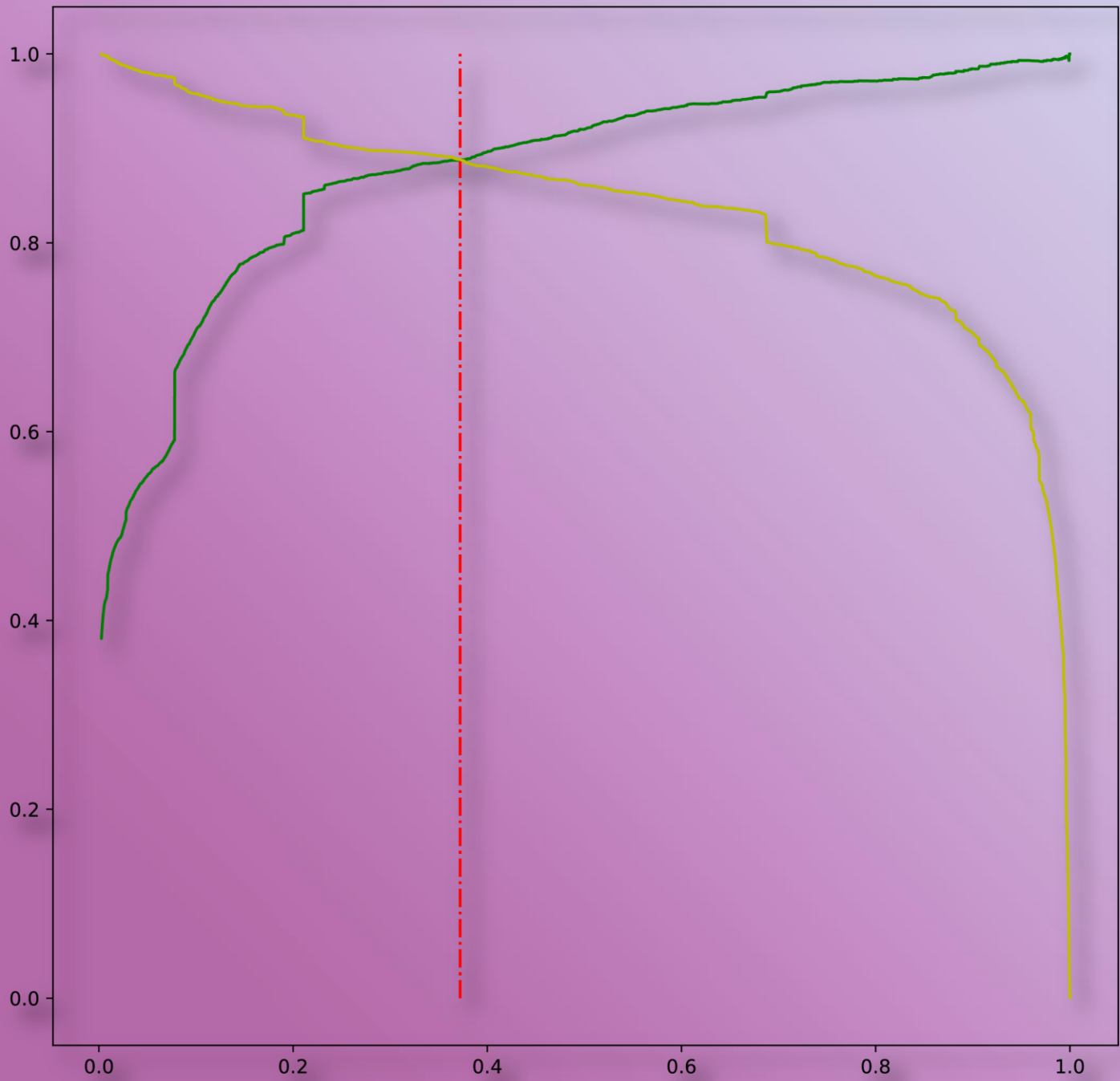


Optimal  
Threshold

Optimal Cut-off = 0.27

Graph showing changes in Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy with changes in the probability threshold values.

# Precision or Recall Tradeoff



Recall Tradeoff Intersection Point : 0.372

# Model Matrix

## Train Data

➤ Confusion Matrix :

	Non-Converted Leads	Converted Leads
Non-Converted Leads	3590	311
Converted Leads	231	2072

- Accuracy : 91%
- Sensitivity : 90%
- Specificity : 92%
- Precision : 87%
- Recall : 90%
- F1-Score : 88%

# Model Matrix

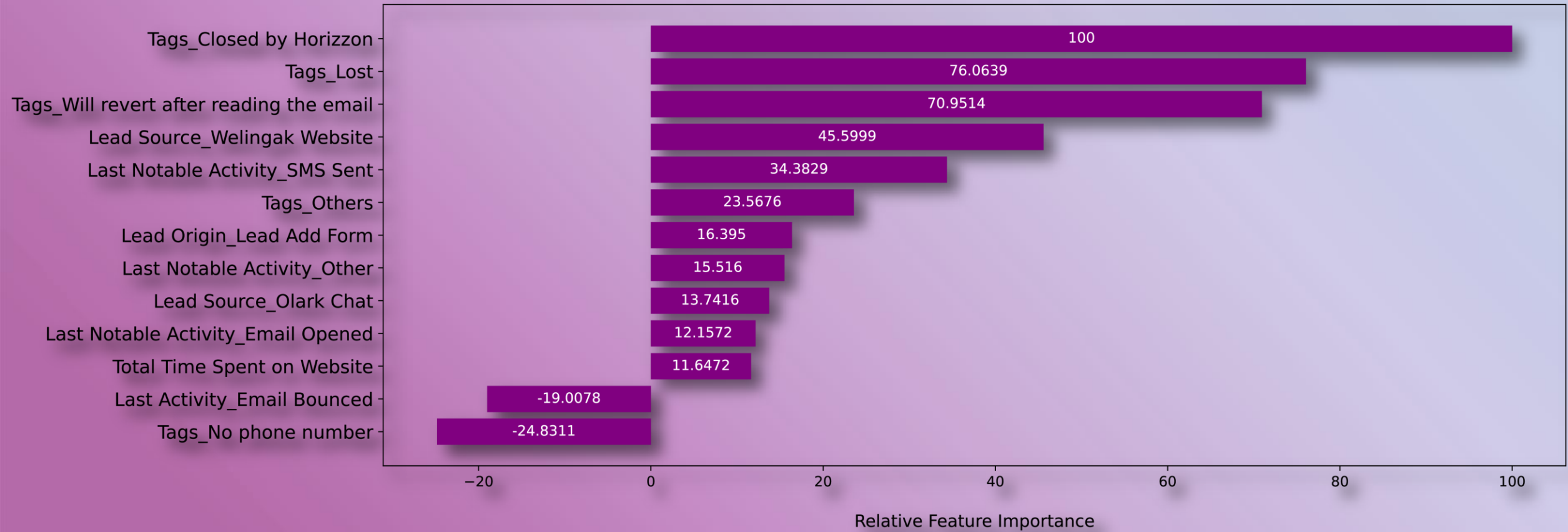
## Test Data

➤ Confusion Matrix :

	Non-Converted Leads	Converted Leads
Non-Converted Leads	1533	94
Converted Leads	112	920

- Accuracy : 92%
- Sensitivity : 89.147%
- Specificity : 94.222%
- Precision : 91%
- Recall : 89%
- F1-Score : 90%

# Importance Of Features





Conclusion

# Focus :

Company should focus on following features to increase the leads

- ❖ **Tags\_Lost** : Leads that have been tagged as 'Lost 'also contribute to the conversion to a considerable extent.
- ❖ **Tags\_Closed by Horizzon** : Leads that have been assigned Tags as 'closed by horizon' have the highest probability of conversion.
- ❖ **Tags\_Will revert after reading the email** : Leads that have been tagged as 'will revert after reading the mail' also have significant correlation with the conversion.

## **Expansion:**

Company should also focus on Lead Score (which are the probabilities obtained via algorithm) which are greater than 80% to expedite the conversion rate.