

# Capstone Presentation on Customer Churn

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# Business Problem Understanding

Business problem we are trying to solve:

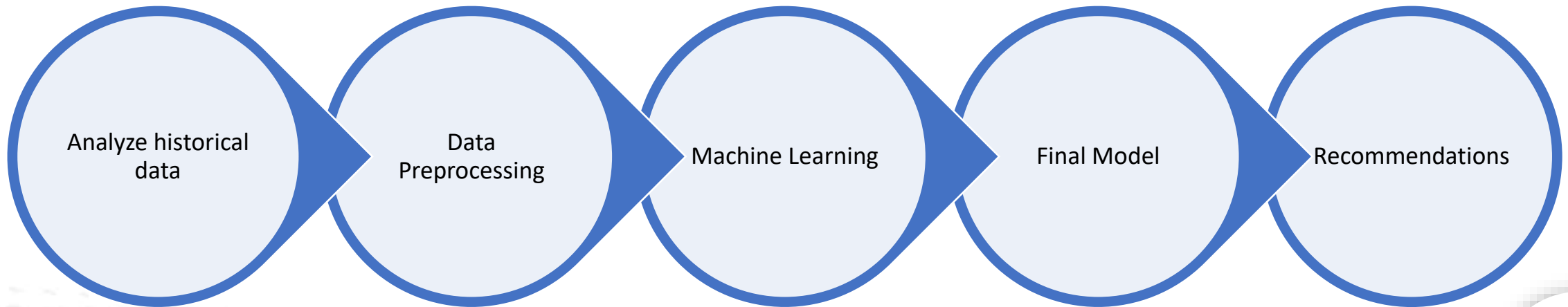
- The challenge is to retain the customers.
- Hence, the company wants to develop a model through which they can do churn prediction
- And provide segmented offers to the potential churners.



# Business Problem Understanding

## Scope

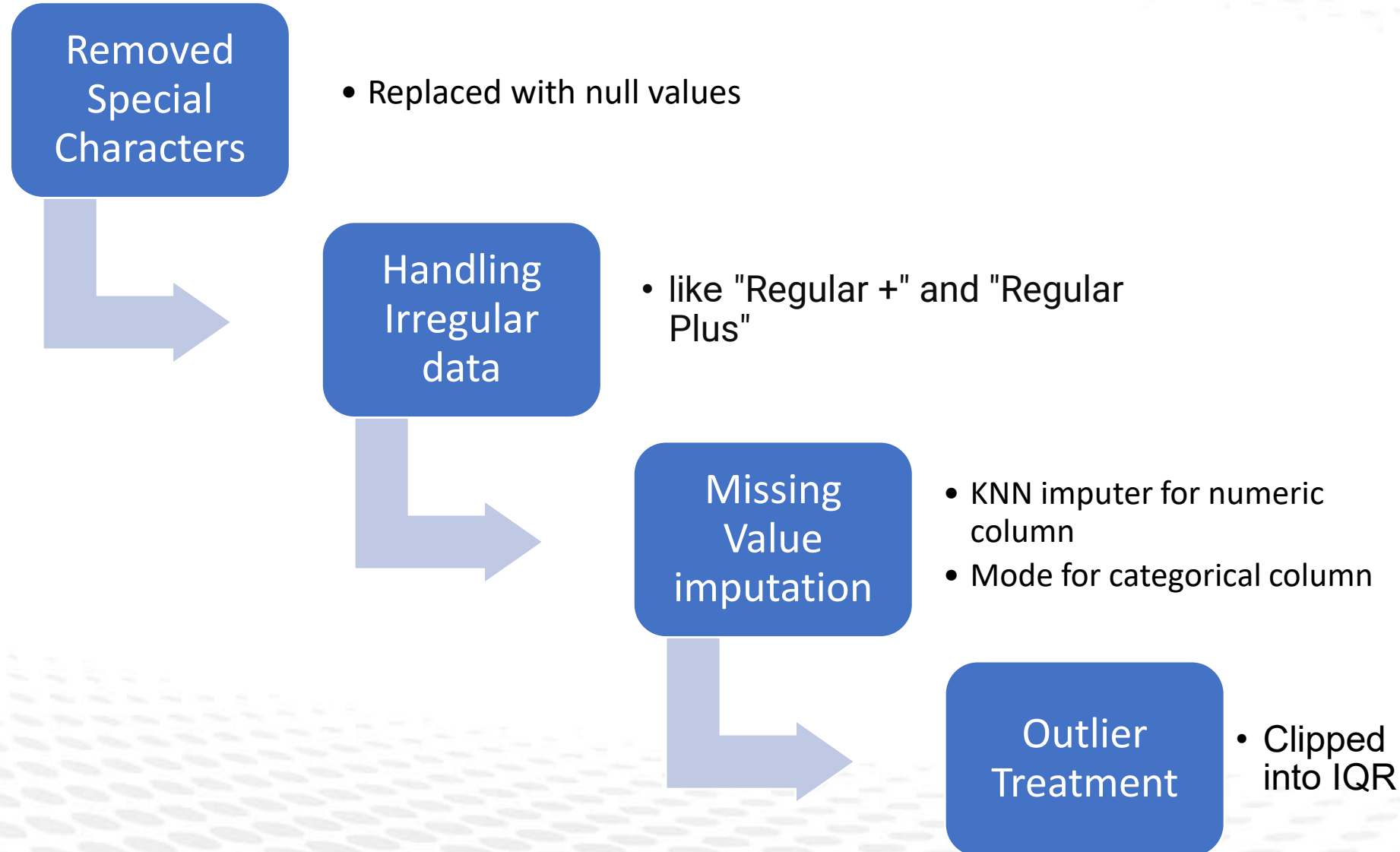
- Supervised learning classification problem.



# The Dataset

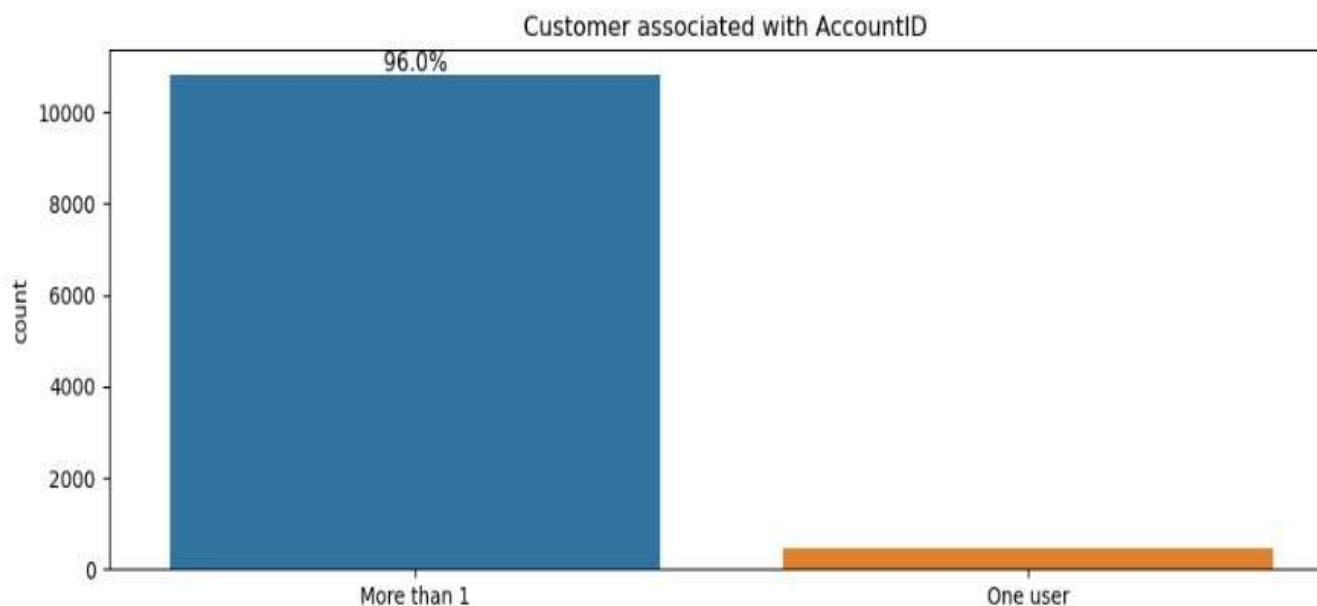
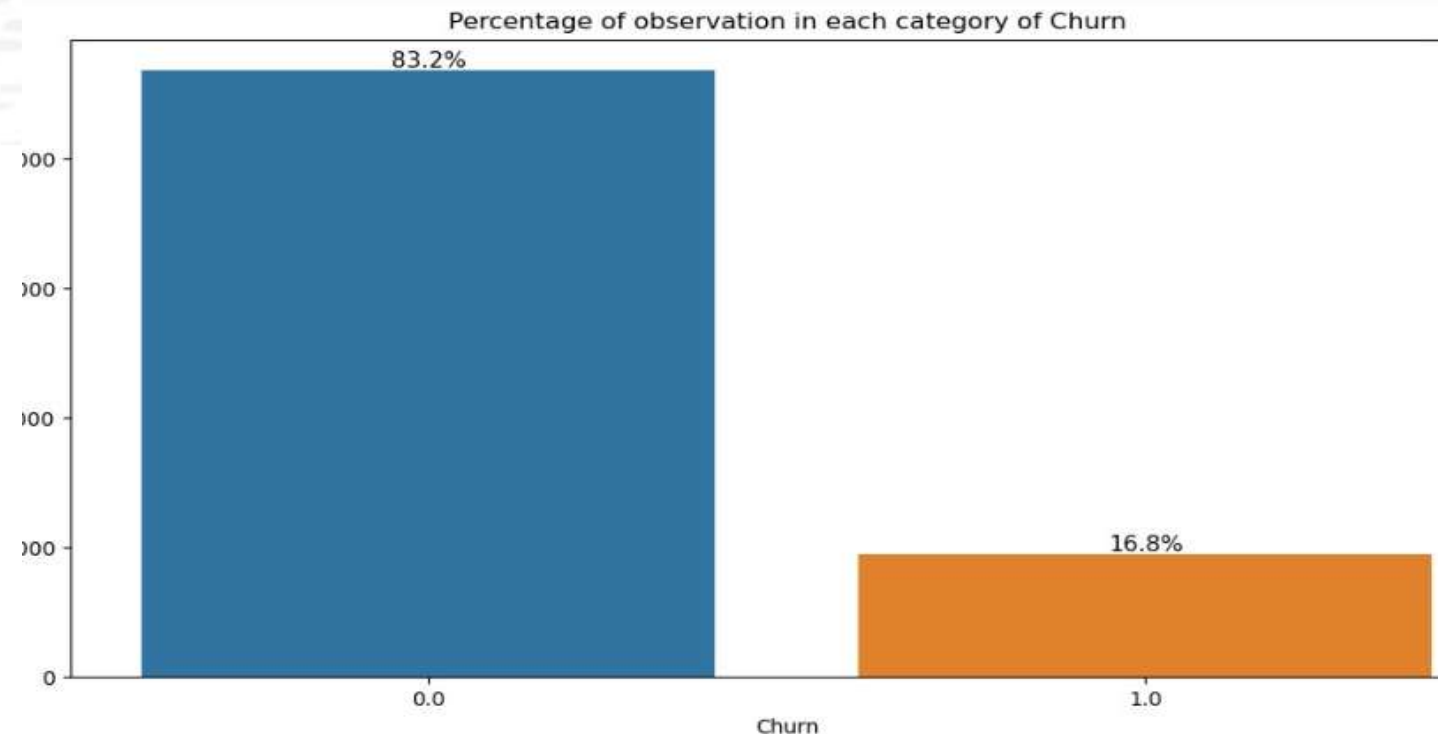
- The dataset comprises historical data of customers.
- The time of data collection is not specified.
- There are 11,260 observations in the dataset.
- It consists of 19 columns, including one unique identifier (AccountID).
- Impurities have been detected in the dataset.
- No duplicate observations.

# Data Cleaning

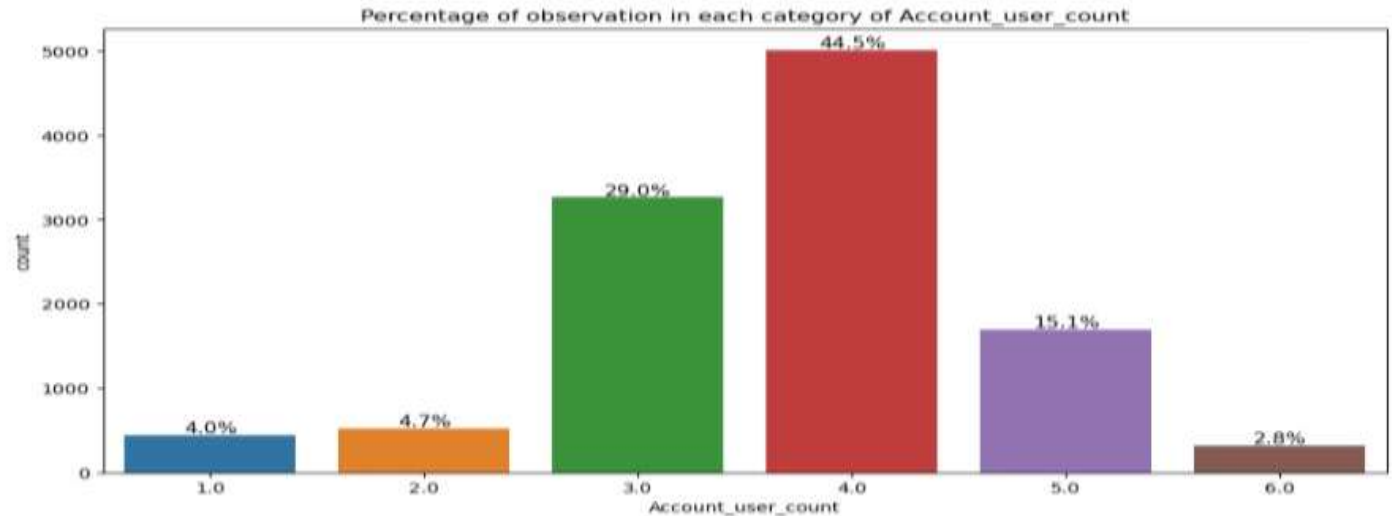
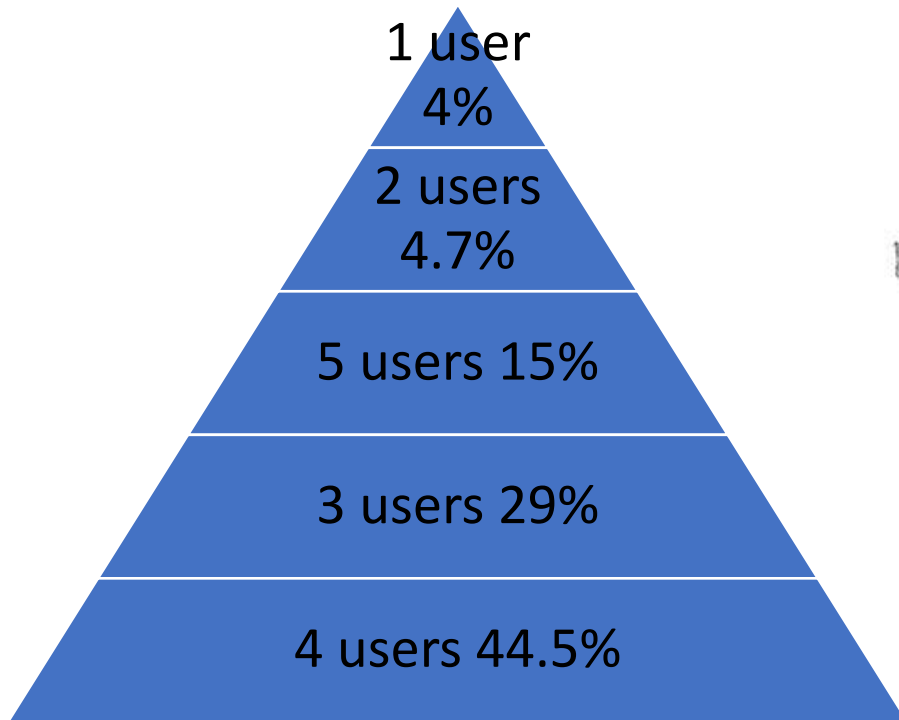


# Exploratory Data Analysis

- Only 17% of total customers have churned, indicating an imbalanced dataset.
- If one AccountID has churned, there are 96% chances that we lost more than 1 user.

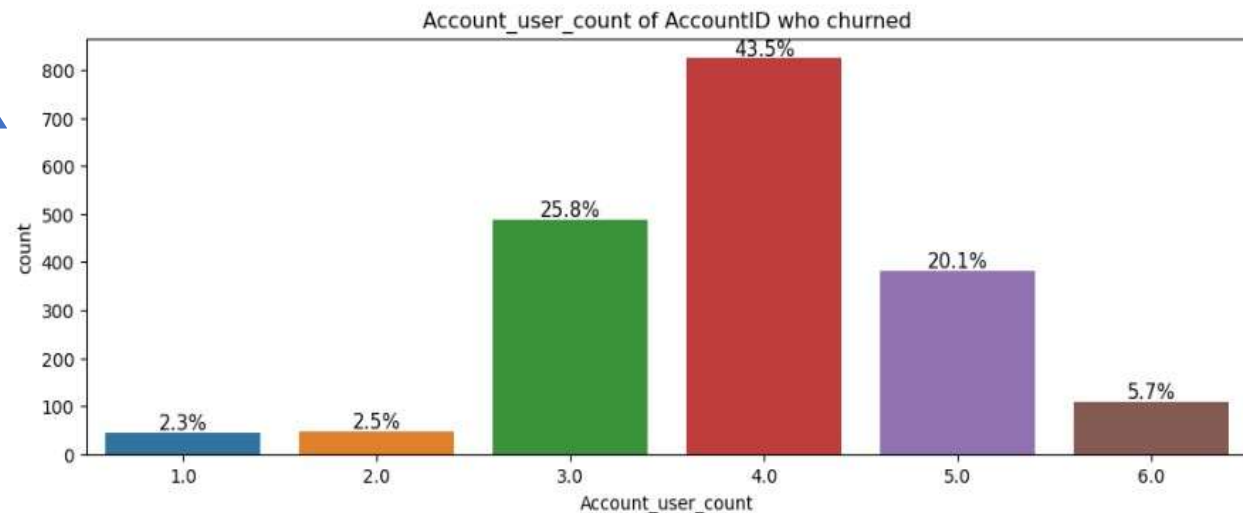


# Exploratory Data Analysis



## Churned Accounts

- 4 users associated with 43% of the churned accounts.





# Exploratory Data Analysis

**City Distribution**

**65%**

Users are from tier 1 cities

**Payment Preferences**

**70%**

Pay bills through credit/debit cards

**Service Rating**

**80%**

Rated average or below average

**Support agent Rating**

**30%**

rated support agents below average

**Churn distribution**

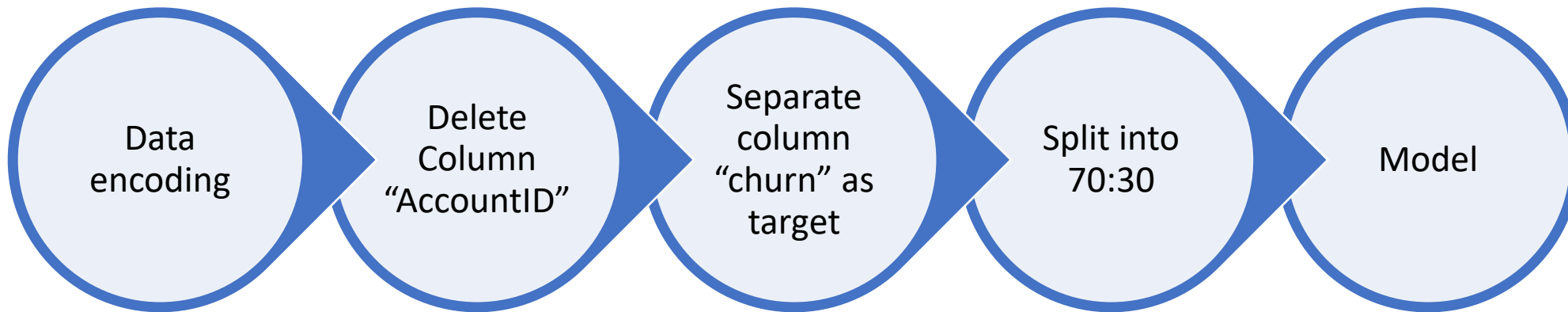
**60%**

churned customers are from the Regular Plus

gl



# Modelling – Preprocessing



# Modelling Approach

## 6 Different Models

- Logistic Regression
- Linear Discriminant Analysis
- K Neighbours Classifier
- Decision Tree Classifier
- Random Forest Classifier
- Bagging Classifier

```
LogisticRegression  
LogisticRegression(max_iter=10000, n_jobs=2, solver='newton-cg', verbose=True)
```

```
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis  
LinearDiscriminantAnalysis()
```

```
KNeighborsClassifier(weights='distance')
```

```
DecisionTreeClassifier  
DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=1)
```

```
RandomForestClassifier  
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
```

```
BaggingClassifier  
BaggingClassifier(random_state=1)
```

# Modelling Results

Model	Training data(70%)					Test data(30%)				
	Accuracy	AUC	Precision	Recall	F1	Accuracy	AUC	Precision	Recall	F1
Logistic Regression	76.18	85.3	40	80	53	88.51	85.6	76	41	58
Logistic Regression(Balanced data)	78.63	86.1	77	82	79	77.8	84.9	76	81	79
LDA	87.99	86.5	77	41	53	87.92	84.6	77	40	53
KNN	100	100	100	100	100	90.08	91.9	76	60	67
Decision Tree	100	100	100	100	100	94.76	91	84	85	85
Random Forest	100	100	100	100	100	97.36	99.3	98	86	92
Bagging Classifier(default parameters)	99.74	100	100	98	99	95.82	97.9	94	80	87
Random Forest(tuned with GridSearch CV)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

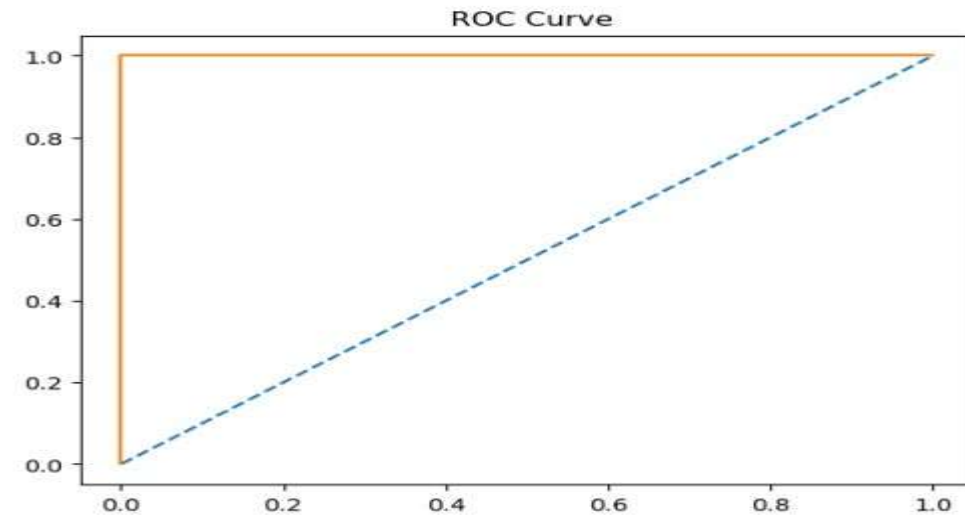
# Modelling Results – Final Model

## Results on test data

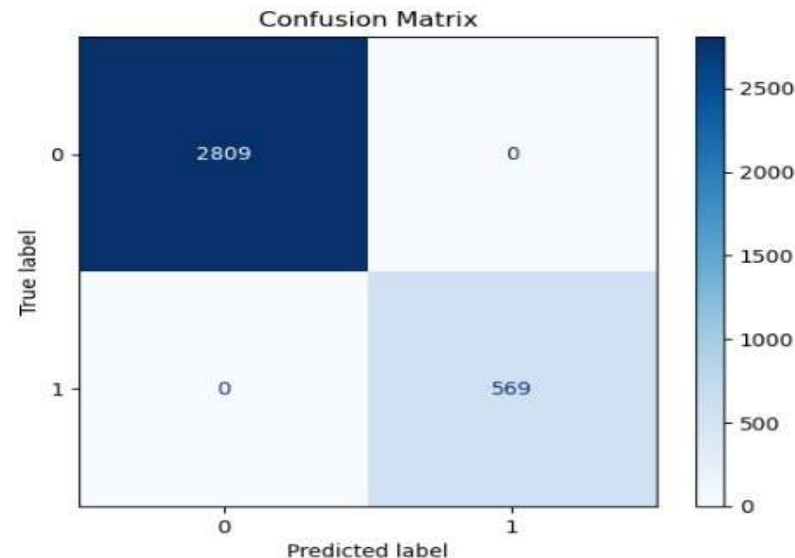
```
GridSearchCV
GridSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1), n_jobs=-1,
             param_grid={'max_depth': [None, 3, 5, 10],
                         'n_estimators': [10, 20, 25, 50, 100]},
             scoring='f1')
  estimator: RandomForestClassifier
    RandomForestClassifier
    RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
```

```
Best Model
RandomForestClassifier(random_state=1)
Best parameters
{'max_depth': None, 'n_estimators': 100}
```

AUC: 1.000  
ROC curve

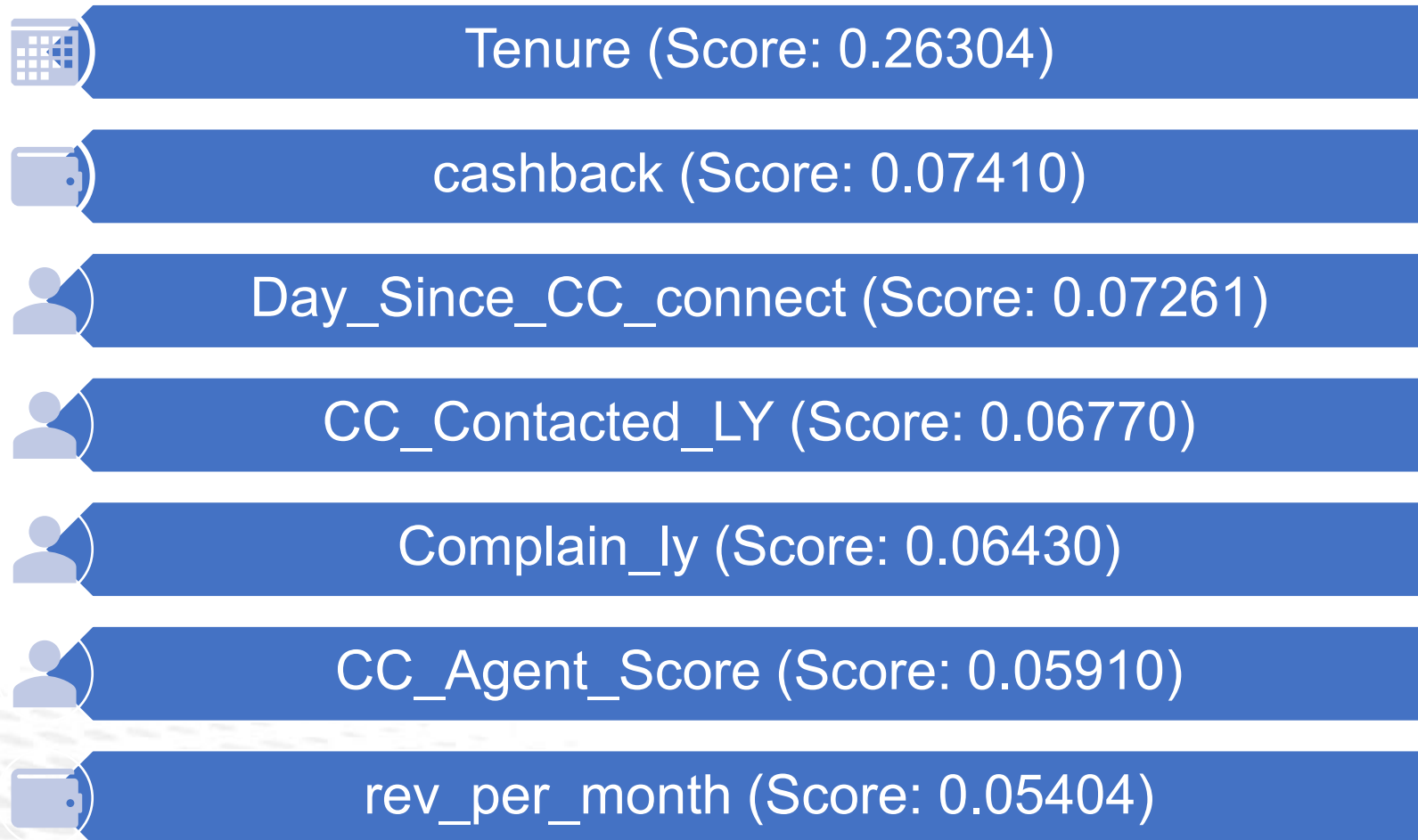


Confusion Matrix



# Insights from Analysis

## Feature Importance



# Insights from Analysis

City Distribution	Churn Patterns	Ratings	Segment	Important features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• High concentration in urban areas</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Urban areas experience significant churn</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 30% Rated CC below average</li><li>• Service ratings are below avg 80% of the time</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regular Plus segment has high Tendency to churn</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• tenure</li><li>• revenue per month</li><li>• Cashback</li><li>• Variables related to customer satisfaction</li></ul>





# Recommendations

## Enhance Service Quality and Customer Support:

- Monitor and evaluate
- Improve the performance and quality

## Segment-Specific Retention Strategies:

- Different needs and preferences

## Urban Market:

- Increasing customer engagement in urban areas
- Target customers with personalized offers and incentives

## Customer Engagement and Loyalty Programs:

- Prioritize initiatives aimed at enhancing customer engagement and loyalty.
- Design loyalty programs and special offers



# Thank You

