

CUSTOMER CHURN ANALYSIS

POWER BI ASSIGNMENT- 02



Submitted by:

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IEC COHORT 8 | Data Analytics

Introduction

Understanding Churn

Customer churn, often defined as the rate at which customers leave or discontinue services, is a critical metric reflecting customer dissatisfaction or migration to competitors. The company seeks to understand and address this challenge by delving into the data to uncover insights into why customers churn and the factors contributing to this phenomenon.

Objective

The objective of this report is to analyze customer churn in a telecommunications company using the provided dataset. We will create various visualizations and measures to gain insights into customer behavior, churn rate, and factors affecting churn. By understanding these aspects, we aim to identify trends and factors contributing to customer churn and propose recommendations to reduce churn and improve customer satisfaction.

Problem Statement

The company is facing a challenge of customer churn, impacting revenue and growth. Understanding the reasons for churn and identifying key demographic and consumption patterns will help in devising targeted strategies to retain customers.

Key Problems

1. Churn Rate and Segmentation:

- Determine the overall churn rate and variations across different customer segments, such as age groups, contract types, and usage patterns.

2. Reasons for Churn:

- Identify the primary reasons for customer churn and any discernible patterns or trends in these reasons.

3. Demographics and Churn:

- Assess how customer demographic data, such as age and contract type, influences churn rates, focusing on age groups and contract types that might be more prone to churn.

4. Service Usage Patterns:

- Investigate if specific service usage patterns, such as international plan usage, are correlated with higher churn rates.

5. Geographical Patterns:

- Analyze geographical patterns in churn rates, considering factors like state-wise or province-wise variations in churn.

Stakeholders

1. Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)

Objective: Lead the marketing strategies and initiatives of the company.

Benefit: Gain insights into churn patterns to tailor marketing campaigns, optimize customer acquisition, and improve customer engagement to reduce churn.

2. Head of Customer Service

Objective: Manage customer service operations and enhance customer experience.

Benefit: Analyze churn rates in relation to customer service calls to optimize customer service processes, reduce churn-related inquiries, and enhance customer satisfaction.

3. Head of Product Development

Objective: Lead the development and enhancement of company products and services.

Benefit: Utilize churn analysis to identify areas for product improvement, prioritize feature enhancements, and align product development with customer needs to reduce churn.

Guidelines and their Results

• Create two measures and name them

1. Number of Customers

</

2. Number of Unique Customers

Name

Number of Unique ...

Format

Whole number

Data category

Uncategorized

Home table

Databel - Data

\$ %

0

New measure

Quick measure

Structure

Formatting

Properties

Calculations

X

✓

1 Number of Unique Customers = DISTINCTCOUNT('Databel - Data'[Customer ID])

Customer ID	Churn Label	Account Length (in months)	Local Calls	Local Mins	Intl Calls	Intl Mins	Intl Active	Intl Plan	Extra International Charges	Customer Service Calls
0521-NSRI	No	36	88	179.2	0	0	No	no	0	
2605-TOXT	No	47	116	281.8	0	0	No	no	0	
7023-YWYM	No	46	145	325.3	0	0	No	no	0	
0111-ULQC	No	40	118	242.7	0	0	No	no	0	
1241-KOAE	No	11	41	100.7	0	0	No	no	0	
2342-IECV	No	43	234	427.2	0	0	No	no	0	
6171-SLYU	No	46	76	184.1	0	0	No	no	0	
8367-IFLE	No	18	97	277	0	0	No	no	0	
9818-GQKI	No	21	53	165.6	0	0	No	no	0	
3083-BWCS	No	12	64	142.3	0	0	No	no	0	

Insight: The number of customers and the number of unique customers are 6687. That means all of the customers are unique.

• Create a measure of Number of Churned Customers

Name

Number of Churne...

Format

Whole number

Data category

Uncategorized

New measure

Quick measure

Home table

Databel - Data

\$ %

0

Structure

Formatting

Properties

Calculations

1

Number of Churned Customers = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS('Databel - Data'), 'Databel - Data'[Churn Label] = "Yes")

Customer ID

Churn Label

Account Length (in months)

Local Calls

Local Mins

Intl Calls

Intl Mins

Intl Active

Intl Plan

Extra International Charges

Customer Service Calls

Av

0521-NSRI

No

36

88

179.2

0

0

No

no

0

0

2605-TOXT

No

47

116

281.8

0

0

No

no

0

0

7023-YWYM

No

46

145

325.3

0

0

No

no

0

0

0111-ULQC

No

40

118

242.7

0

0

No

no

0

0

4190-OQWW

No

5

34

76.3

0

0

No

no

0

0

1241-KOAE

No

11

41

100.7

0

0

No

no

0

0

8146-GDHD

No

8

24

84.3

0

0

No

no

0

0

• Calculate the Churn Rate as percentage format

Name

Churn Rate

Home table

Databel - Data

Format

Percentage

\$ %

2

Data category

Uncategorized

New measure

Quick measure

Structure

Formatting

Properties

Calculations

1

Churn Rate = CALCULATE([Number of Churned Customers]/COUNTA('Databel - Data'[Churn Label]))

Customer ID	Churn Label	Account Length (in months)	Local Calls	Local Mins	Intl Calls	Intl Mins	Intl Active	Intl Plan	Extra International Charges	Customer Service Calls
0521-NSRI	No	36	88	179.2	0	0	No	no	0	0
2605-TOXT	No	47	116	281.8	0	0	No	no	0	0
7023-YWYM	No	46	145	325.3	0	0	No	no	0	0
0111-ULQC	No	40	118	242.7	0	0	No	no	0	0
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2342-IECV	No	43	234	427.2	0	0	No	no	0	0
6171-SLYU	No	46	76	184.1	0	0	No	no	0	0
8367-IFLE	No	18	97	277	0	0	No	no	0	0
9818-GQKI	No	21	53	165.6	0	0	No	no	0	0
3083-BWCS	No	12	64	142.3	0	0	No	no	0	0
7174-QTEE	No	32	186	381	0	0	No	no	0	0
5759-CMDH	No	7	10	28.3	0	0	No	no	0	0
4154-IJFIJ	No	47	257	700.9	0	0	No	no	0	0

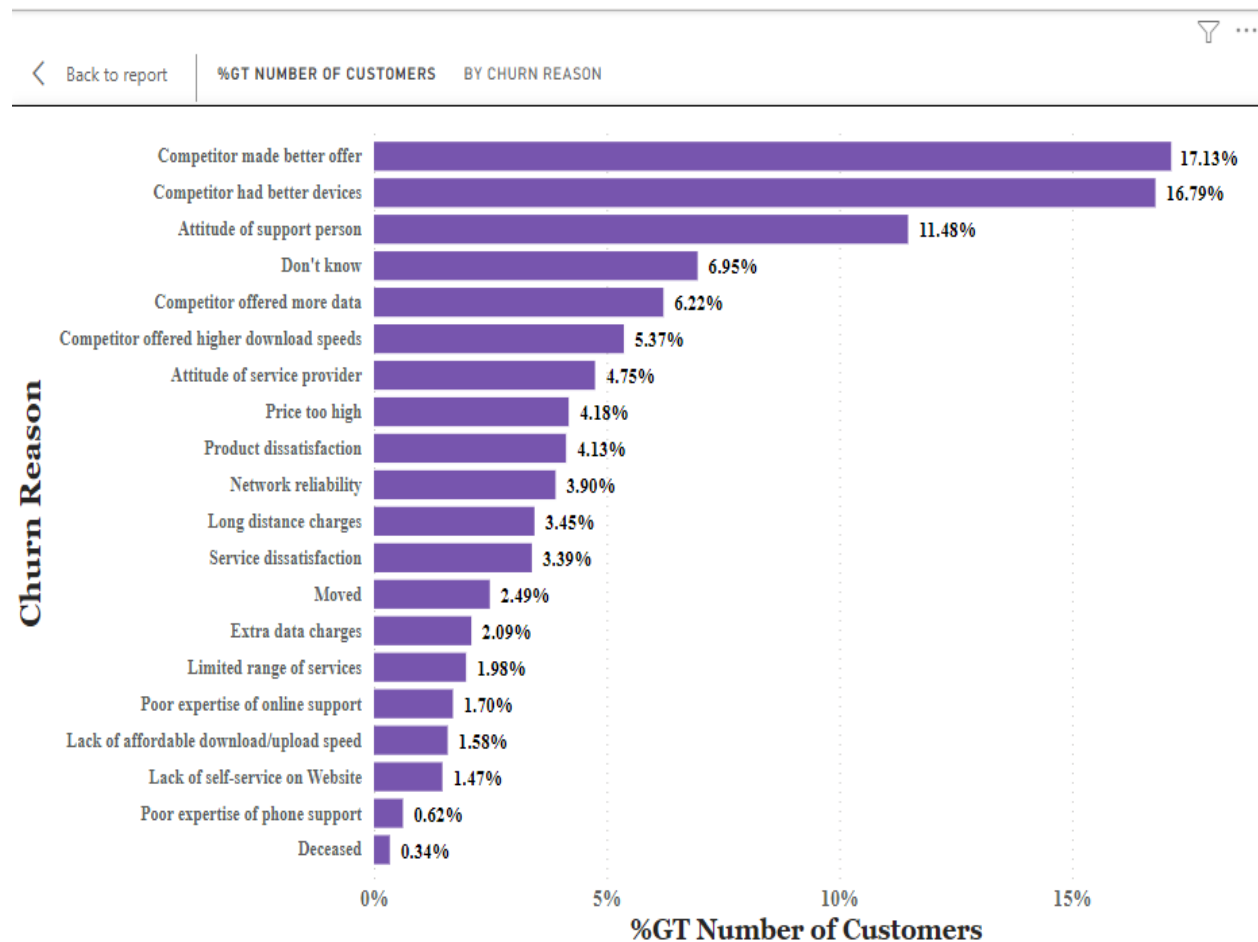
- Add the “Churn Rate” within a visualization and show it in the dashboard

Insight: The number of churn customers are 1796, which is almost 28.86% of the total customers.



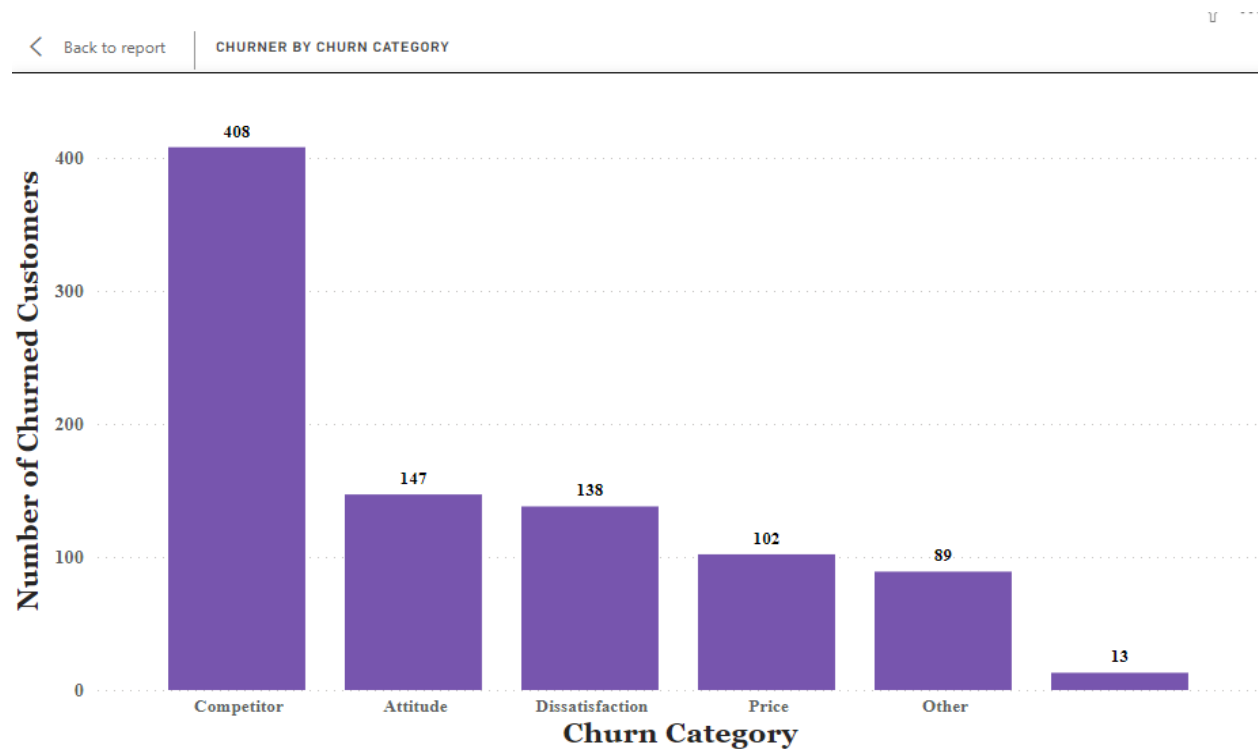
- Add a bar chart with Number of Customers and Churn Reason, and
- Make sure to order the churn reason with descending order, and
- Show the number of customers as “Percent of grand total”

Insight: The visualization highlights two primary churn drivers. The first is competitors offering more value in terms of better devices, increased data, and high-speed downloads. The second significant factor is the impact of support personnel attitude and overall service quality.



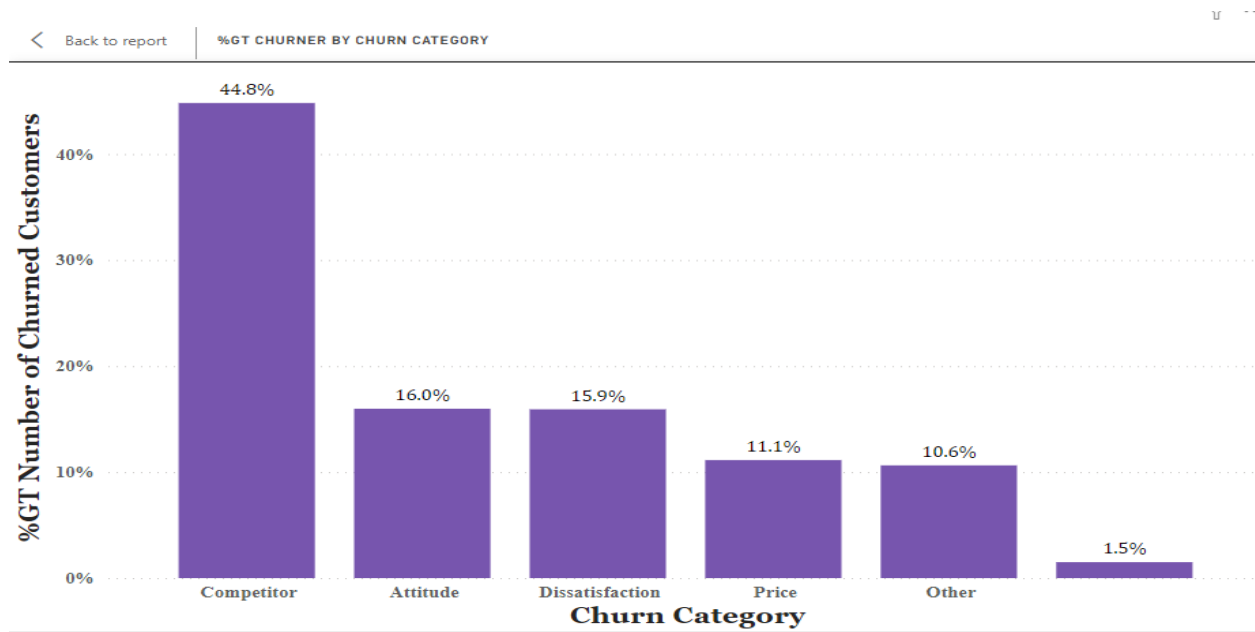
- Create a visualization of your choice for churning by churn category

Insight: The visual represents major churning's churn category is competitors which shows 805 customers churn due to competitor, then attitude and dissatisfaction shows 287 and 286 churn customers.



- Copy the visualization and show the percentage of all churn categories within the churn rate

Insight: The visual represents major churning's churn category is competitors which shows almost 45% of customers churn due to competitor, then attitude and dissatisfaction both shows 16% churn customers, 11% due to prices and the remaining 11-125 are others.



- Add a map visualization with the following details churn rate, number of customers and number

of churned customers by state

Insight: If we look, the majority customers are from North America. In this region, California (CA) stands out with the highest churn rate at 63.2%, accounting for 43 churned customers. Conversely, West Virginia (WV) exhibits the highest churn count at 213 customers, with a churn rate of 26.7%.



- Default color - Bubbles

Format style

Gradient

What field should we base this on?

Churn Rate

Minimum

Lowest value

Enter a value

■

▼

☐ Add a middle color

How should we format empty values?

As zero

Maximum

Highest value

Enter a value

■

▼

OK

Cancel

Learn more about conditional formatting

- For this, I had followed the steps:

1. Transform data
2. Created Custom column
3. Used an IF statement to categorize as shown below

Custom Column

Add a column that is computed from the other columns.

New column name

Custom column formula ⓘ

```

= if [Under 30] = "Yes" then "Under 30"
  else if [Under 30] = "No" then
    if [Senior] = "Yes" then "Senior"
    else "Others"
  else null

```

[Learn about Power Query formulas](#)

✓ No syntax errors have been detected.

OK Cancel

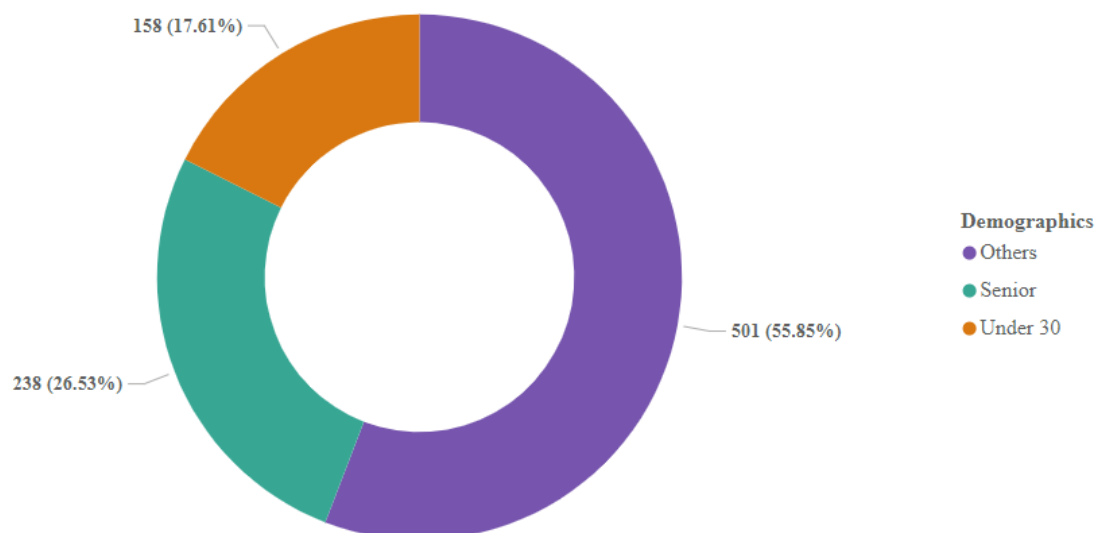
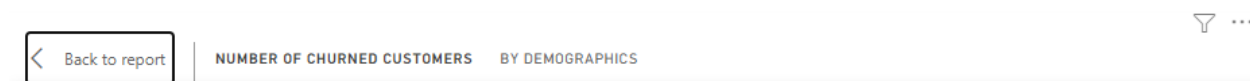
Available columns

State
Phone Number
Gender
Age
Under 30
Senior
Group

<< Insert

- Add any Visualization to analyze the churn rate for each categories

Insight: The doughnut chart shows the proportion of churned customers, with 26.53% being seniors, 17.61% falling under the age of 30, and 55.85% in other age categories.



- Create age bins such that “less than 25”, “Between 25 and 35”, “Above 60”

Groups

Name *

Field

Group type

Ungrouped values

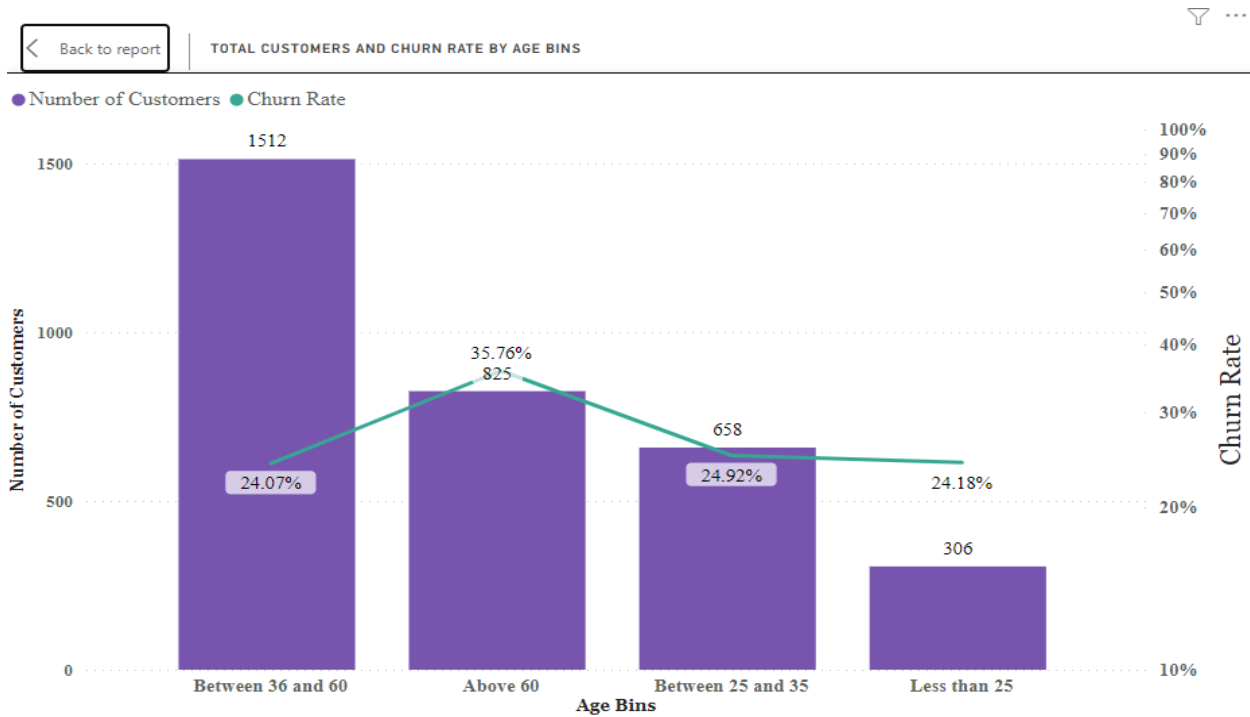
Groups and members

- ▶ Above 60
- ▶ Between 25 and 35
- ▶ Between 36 and 60
- ▶ Less than 25
- ◀ (Other)
 - Contains all ungrouped values

☒ Include Other group ⓘ

- Add a line and stack chart column to show number of customers and churn rates by age bins

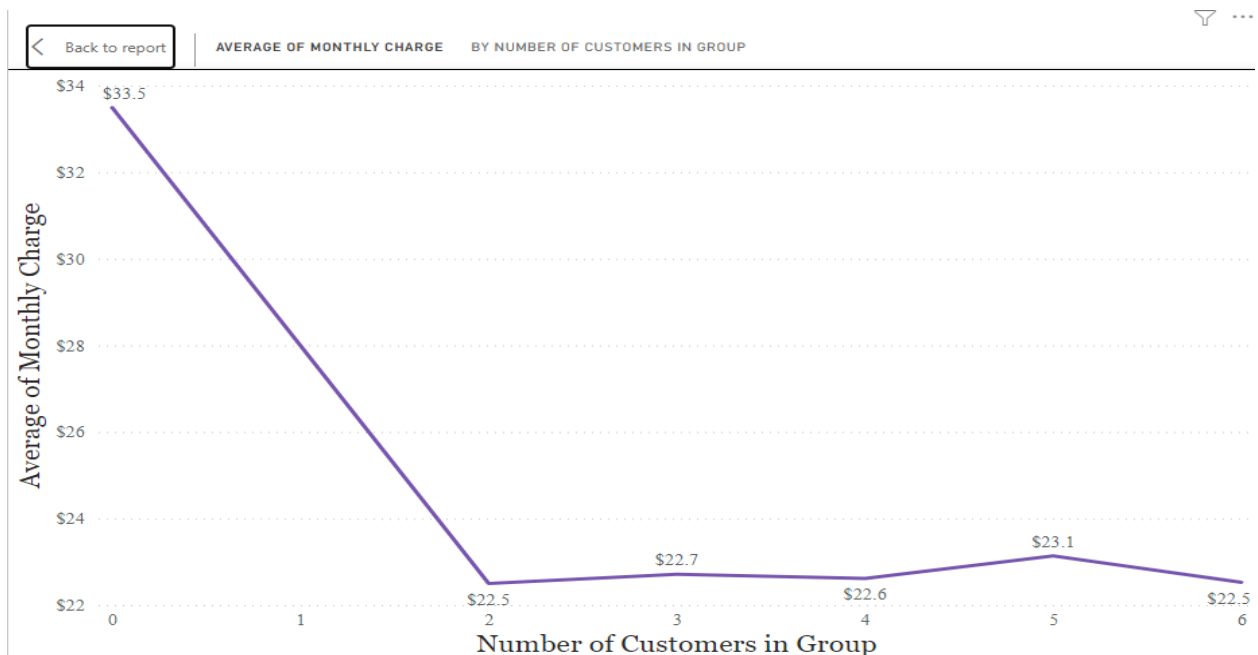
Insight: The Line in visual gives a clear age-related churn trend. Older customers (above 60) have the highest churn rate at 35.7%, followed by the 36-60 age group at 24.07%. Simultaneously, the 25-35 age group has a similar churn rate of 24.9%. In contrast, younger customers (below 25) exhibit a relatively lower churn rate at 24.2%. Adapting strategies for each age group is vital to mitigate churn effectively.



- **Change Monthly Charge to Currency.** Create a graph for average monthly charge by customer

group

Insight: Larger customer groups tend to have lower average monthly charges. Group 0, with the most customers, shows the highest average monthly charge at \$33.5. Conversely, smaller groups exhibit a gradual decrease in average monthly charge.



- Use the multi card row visualization to show yearly, monthly contracts affecting churn rate

Insight: The multirow card shows Monthly contracts exhibit a high churn rate of 46.29%, possibly due to flexibility preferences. Yearly contracts demonstrate a moderate churn rate of 11.2%, implying better customer retention. Two-year contracts have the lowest churn rate at 2.7%.

Back to report	CONTRACT TYPES AND CHURN RATE
Monthly	46.29% Churn Rate
Two Year	2.78% Churn Rate
Yearly	11.29% Churn Rate

- Create a column called Grouped Consumption that classifies the average monthly GB download

in the following groups:

- o Less than 5 GB
- o Between 5 and 10 GB
- o 10 GB or more

×

Groups

Name *

Grouped Consumption

Field

Avg Monthly GB Download

Group type

List

Ungrouped values

Groups and members

▶ 10 GB or more

▶ Between 5 and 10GB

▶ Less than 5 GB

▶ (Other)

◦ Contains all ungrouped values

Group

Ungroup

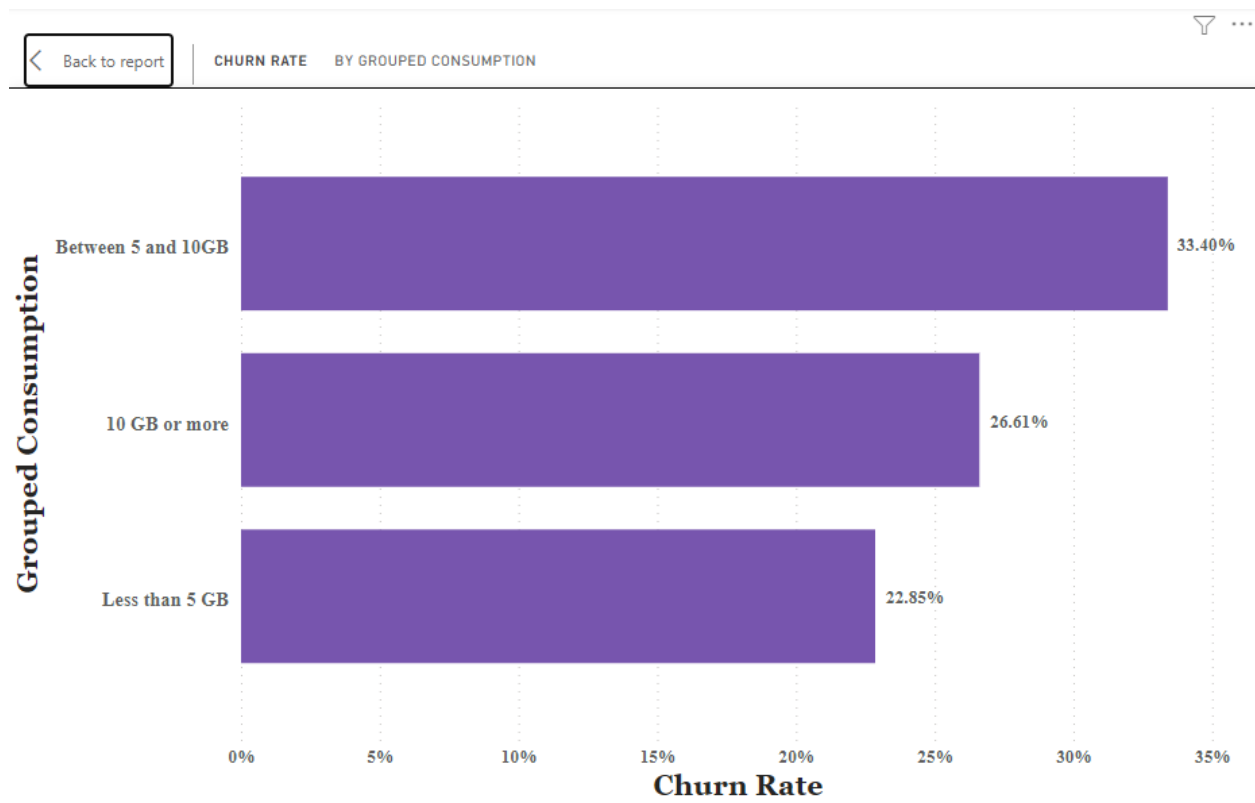
☒ Include Other group ⓘ

OK

Cancel

- **Create a cluster bar chart of churn rate by group consumptions**

Insight: Churn rates are influenced by data usage patterns. Customers using 5-10 GB have the highest churn rate (33.4%), followed by those with 10+ GB (26.6%). However, customers using less than 5 GB have relatively lower churn rate (22.8%). Understanding the relationship between data consumption and churn rates can help tailor data plans and offerings to mitigate churn effectively.



- Show churn rates by intl plan and intl active on matrix at the same time add a map visualization

to show state and province wise churn rate for intl plan

Insight: In the matrix, rows represent customer status with an international plan, while columns represent international active.

CHURN RATE BY INTL PLAN AND INTL ACTIVE

Intl Plan	No	Yes	Total
no	20.01%	40.34%	27.07%
yes	71.19%	7.59%	24.88%
Total	22.21%	34.31%	26.86%

Churn Rate, Number of Customers and Number of Churned Customers by State and Intl Plan

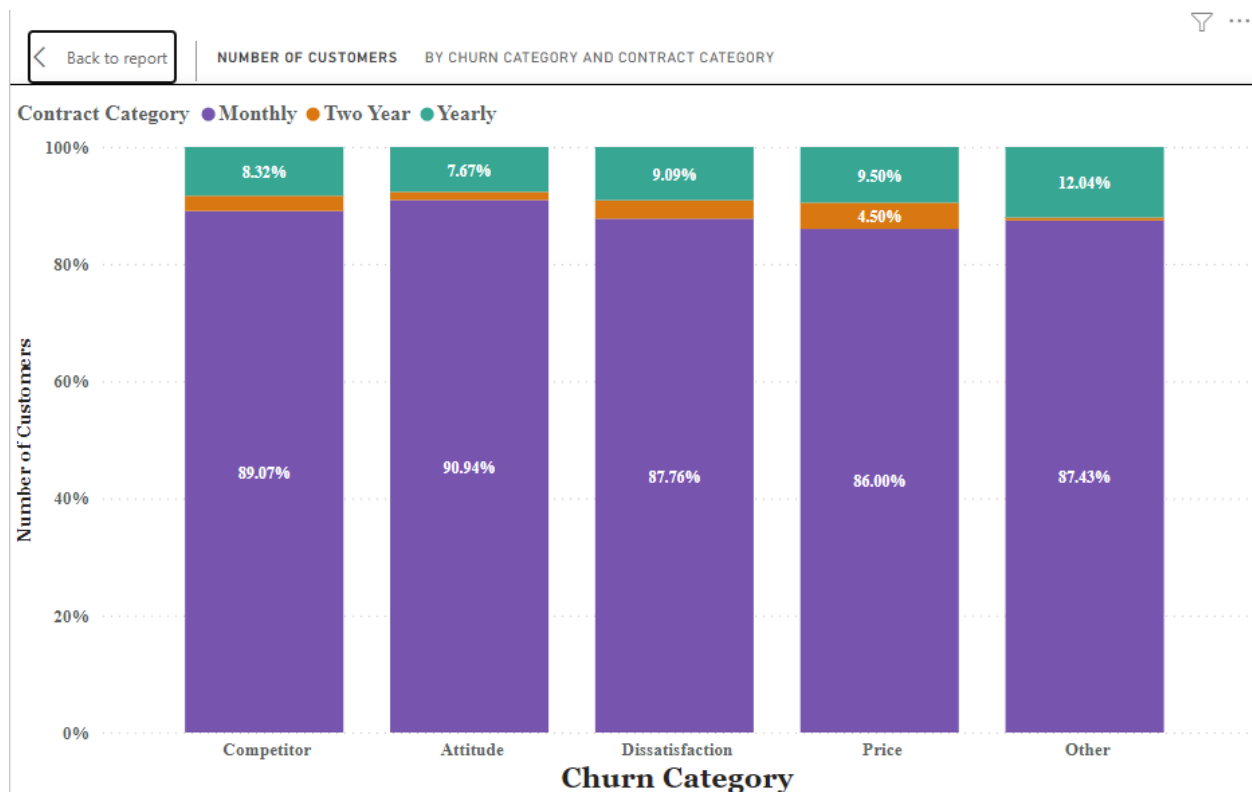
Intl Plan ● no ● yes



A
C
G

Amount of Monthly Churned

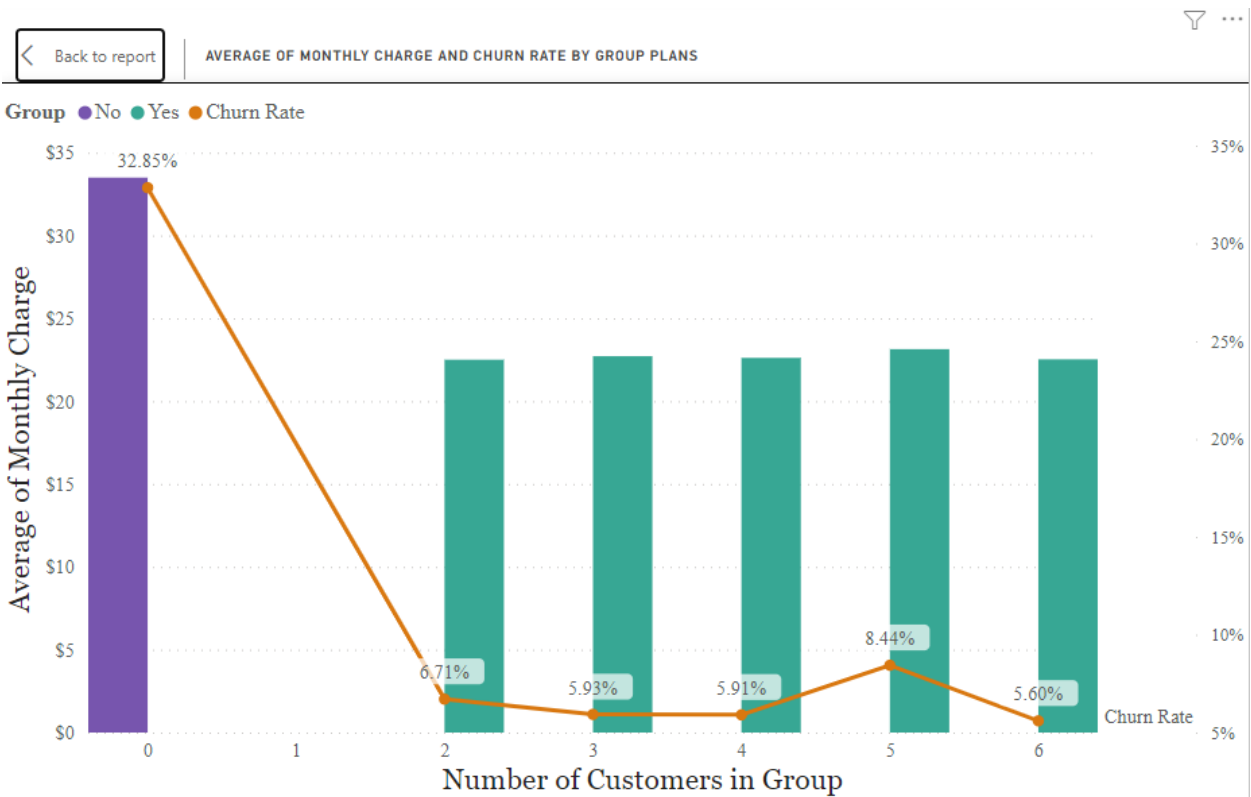
- Create graph of total amount of customers who churn by each churn category and Total amount of customers by each contract types



• Create a graph of average monthly charge and churn rate by group plans

Insight: In the visualization, a '0' signifies absence of group plans, correlating with a high churn rate of 32.85%, and have high average monthly charges. As customers opt for group plans, monthly charges decrease, subsequently reducing churn rates. Notably, larger customer groups have lower average monthly charges, with group '0' having the highest. Conversely, smaller groups display a gradual decline in average monthly charges and churn.

so



• Create a slicer for account length

Account Length (in months)

All

- Create a measure to calculate the average customer service calls per customer name the measures as Avg. Customer Service Calls

Name: Avg. Customer Ser...
 Home table: Databel - Data
 Format: General
 Data category: Uncategorized
 Calculations: New measure, Quick measure

```

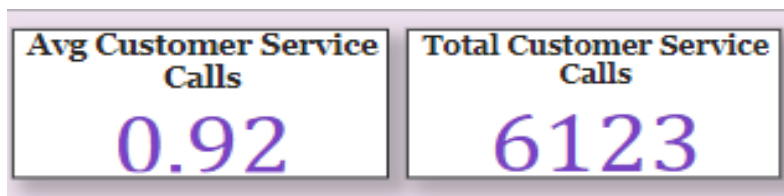
1 Avg. Customer Service Calls =
2 DIVIDE(
3   SUM('Databel - Data'[Customer Service Calls]), -- Numerator: Total customer service calls
4   [Number of Unique Customers] -- Denominator: Number of unique customers
5 )
  
```

Customer ID	Churn Label	Account Length (in months)	Local Calls	Local Mins	Intl Calls	Intl Mins	Intl Active	Intl Plan	Extra International Charges	Customer Service Calls
0521-NSRI	No		36	88	179.2	0	0	No	no	0
2605-TOXT	No		47	116	281.8	0	0	No	no	0
7023-YWYM	No		46	145	325.3	0	0	No	no	0
0111-ULQC	No		40	118	242.7	0	0	No	no	0
4190-OQWW	No		5	34	76.3	0	0	No	no	0
1241-KOAE	No		11	41	100.7	0	0	No	no	0
8146-GDHD	No		8	24	84.3	0	0	No	no	0
2342-HECV	No		43	234	427.2	0	0	No	no	0
6171-SLYU	No		46	76	184.1	0	0	No	no	0
5303-RXUX	No		1	6	15	0	0	No	no	0
0267-JEIF	No		12	27	97.9	0	0	No	no	0

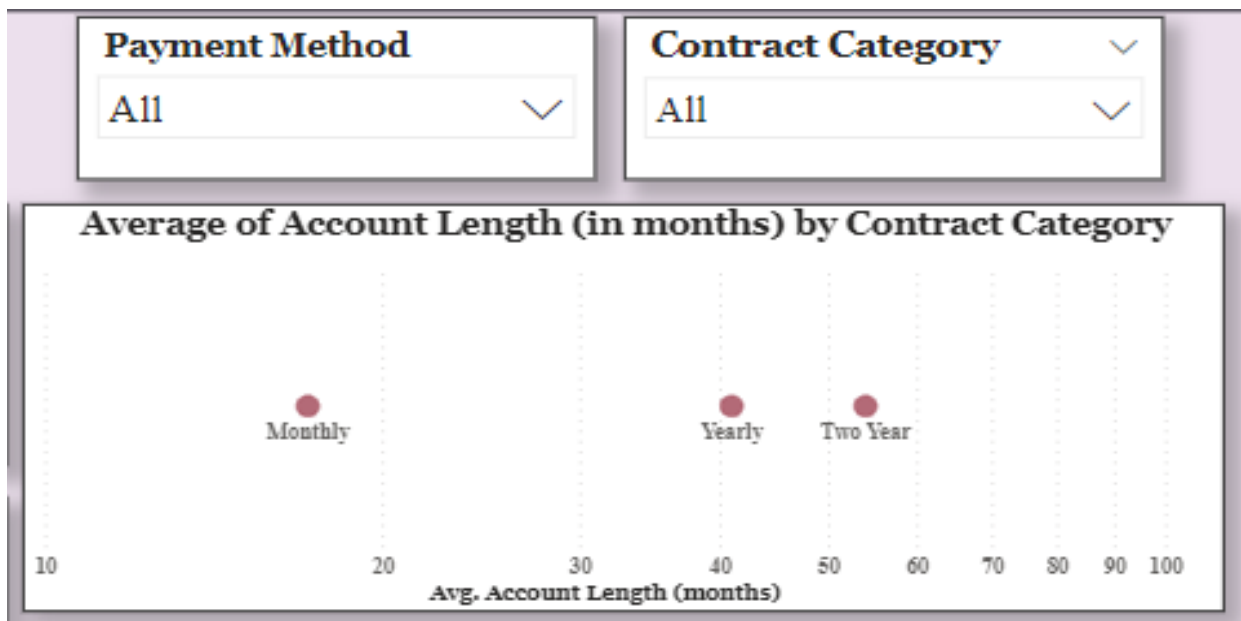
Fields: Databel - Data

- Account Length (in months)
- Age
- Age Bins
- Avg Monthly GB D...
- Avg. Customer Ser...
- Churn Category
- Churn Label
- Churn Rate
- Churn Reason
- Contract Category

- Add two cards with total customer service calls and average customer service calls



- Add a scatterplot to add average account length by contract categories. To see a specific result by contract category and payment method add a slicer to analyze specific results



- Add to new measures avg extra international charges and avg extra data charges create the structure such that For example - sum ()/ total number of customers

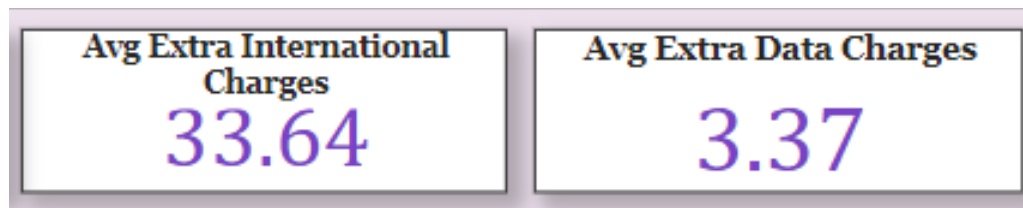
1 Avg. Extra International charges = sum('Databel - Data'[Extra International Charges])/[Number of Customers]

Customer ID	Churn Label	Account Length (in months)	Local Calls	Local Mins	Intl Calls	Intl Mins	Intl Active	Intl Plan	Extra International Charges	Customer Service Calls	Avg. Extra International charges
0521-NSRI	No		36	88	179.2	0	0	No	0	0	0
2605-TOXT	No		47	116	281.8	0	0	No	0	0	0
7023-YWYM	No		46	145	325.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
0111-ULQC	No		40	118	242.7	0	0	No	0	0	0
4190-OQWW	No		5	34	76.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
1241-KOAE	No		11	41	100.7	0	0	No	0	0	0
8146-GDHD	No		8	24	84.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
2342-IECV	No		43	234	427.2	0	0	No	0	0	0

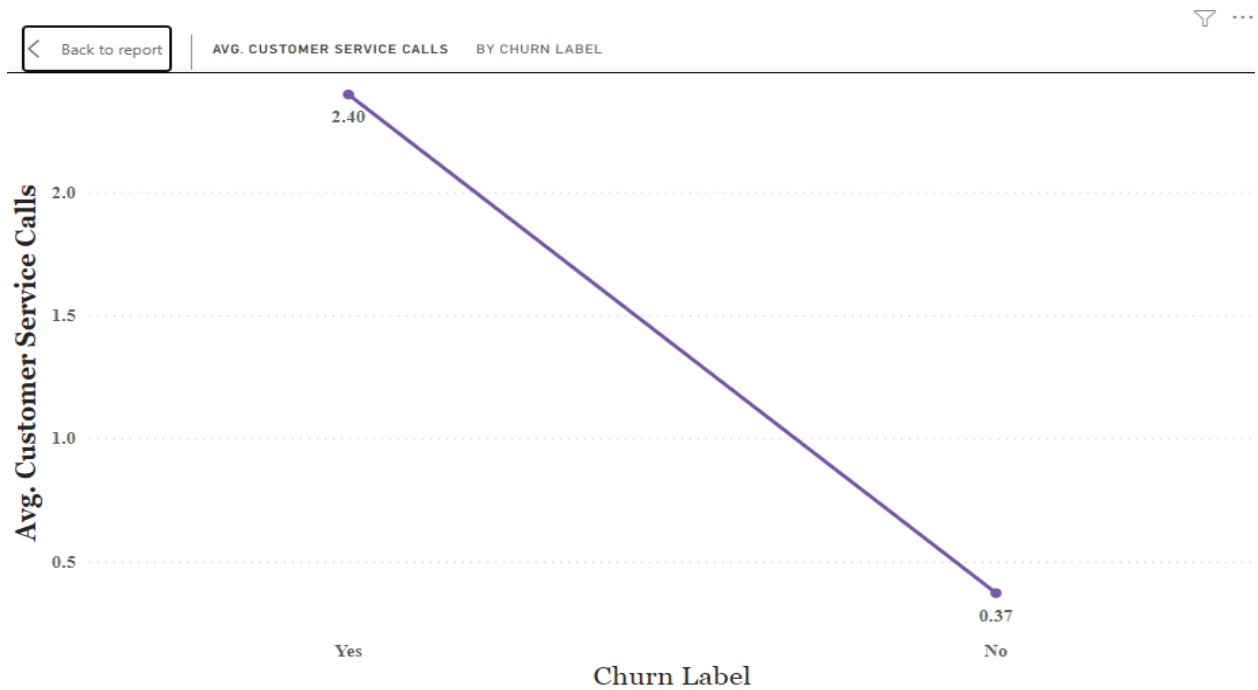
1 Avg. Extra Data charges = sum('Databel - Data'[Extra Data Charges])/[Number of Customers]

Customer ID	Churn Label	Account Length (in months)	Local Calls	Local Mins	Intl Calls	Intl Mins	Intl Active	Intl Plan	Extra International Charges	Customer Service Calls	Avg. Extra Data charges
0521-NSRI	No		36	88	179.2	0	0	No	0	0	0
2605-TOXT	No		47	116	281.8	0	0	No	0	0	0
7023-YWYM	No		46	145	325.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
0111-ULQC	No		40	118	242.7	0	0	No	0	0	0
4190-OQWW	No		5	34	76.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
1241-KOAE	No		11	41	100.7	0	0	No	0	0	0
8146-GDHD	No		8	24	84.3	0	0	No	0	0	0
2342-IECV	No		43	234	427.2	0	0	No	0	0	0
6171-SLYU	No		46	76	184.1	0	0	No	0	0	0
5303-RXUX	No		1	6	15	0	0	No	0	0	0
8367-IFLE	No		18	97	277	0	0	No	0	0	0
9818-GQKI	No		21	53	165.6	0	0	No	0	0	0
2002-BLAGE	No		13	64	143.2	0	0	No	0	0	0

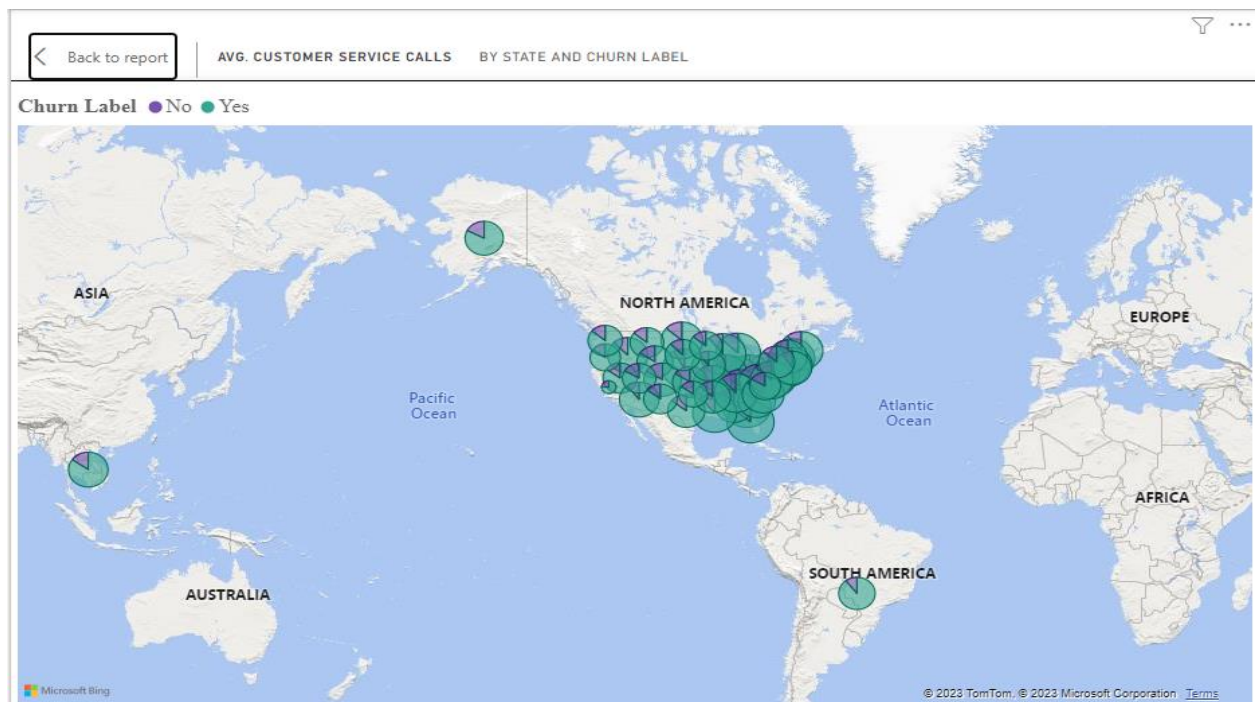
- Add two cards to analyze both the measures created in the previous points



- Create a line chart for churn label and avg customer service calls measure created earlier

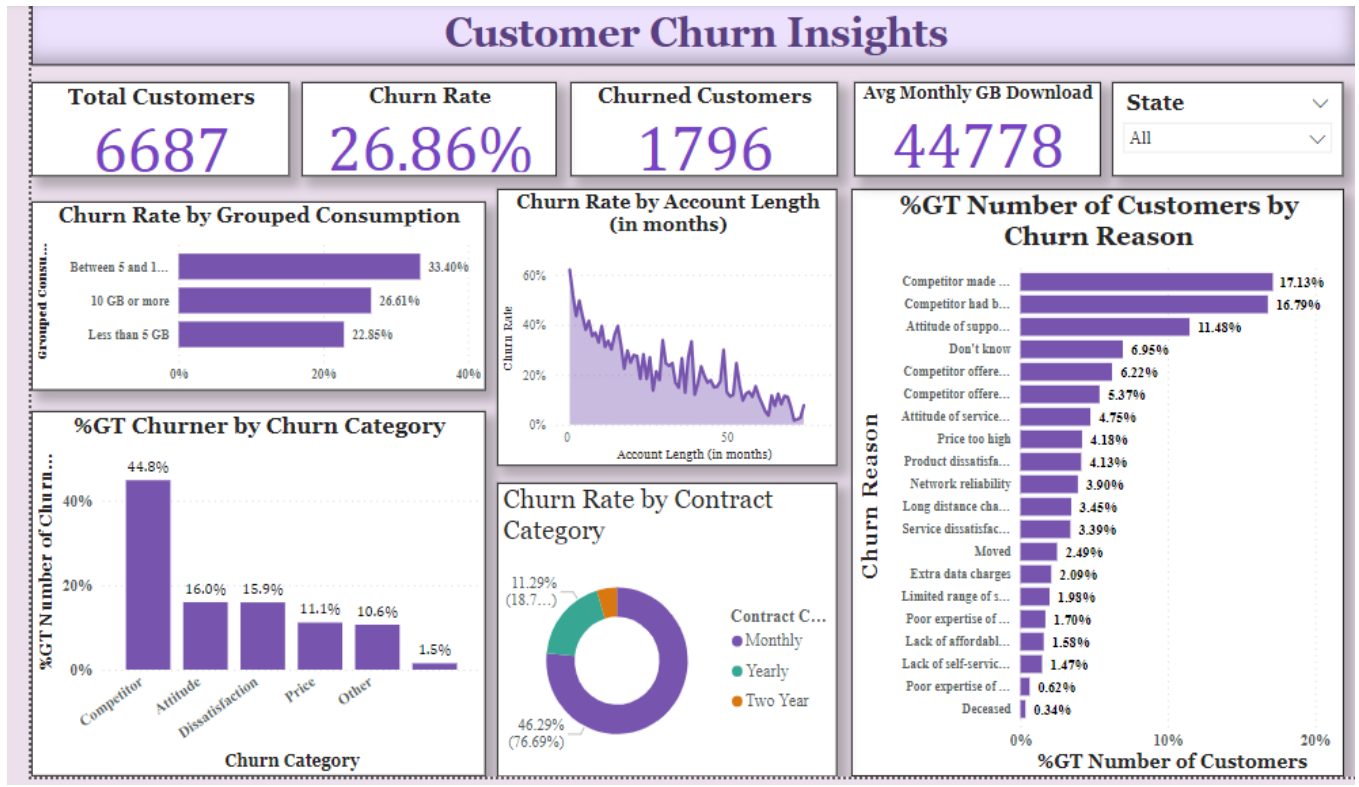


- Add other mapping visualization to understand the avg customer calls by states and churn labels

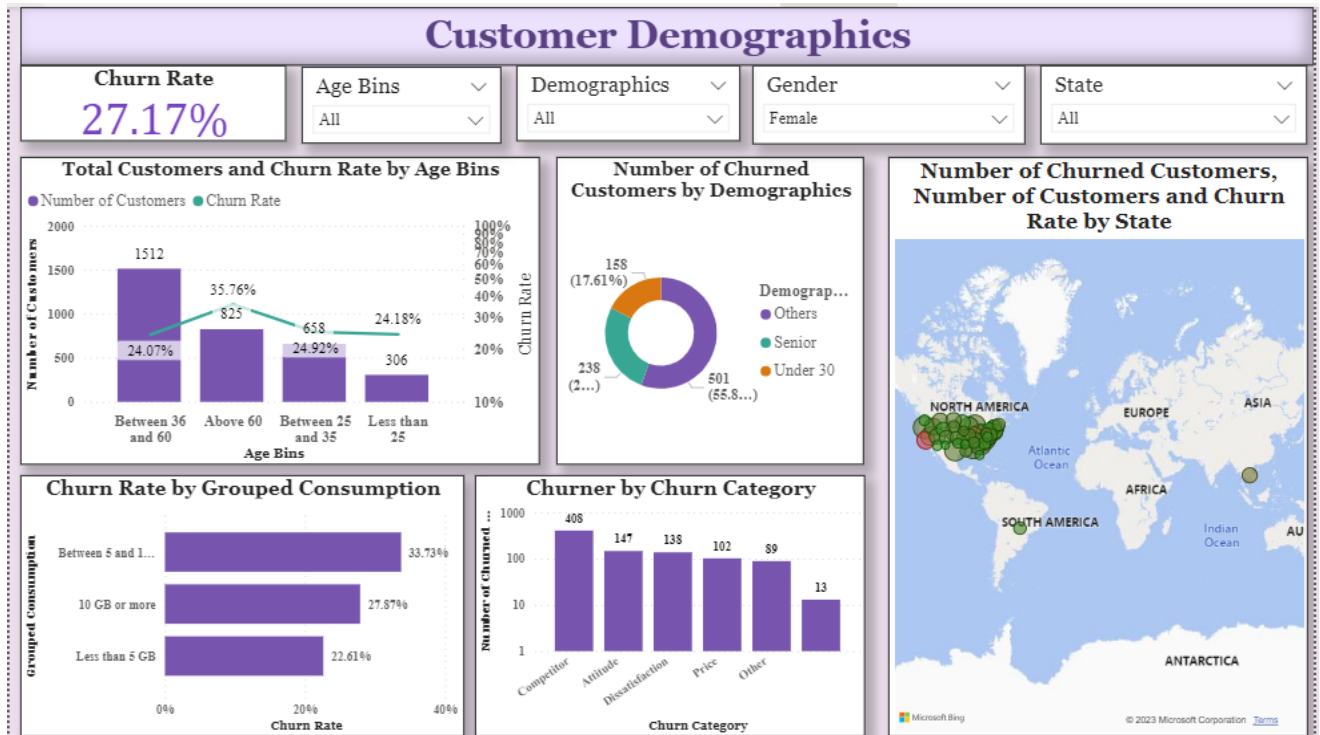


Dashboards

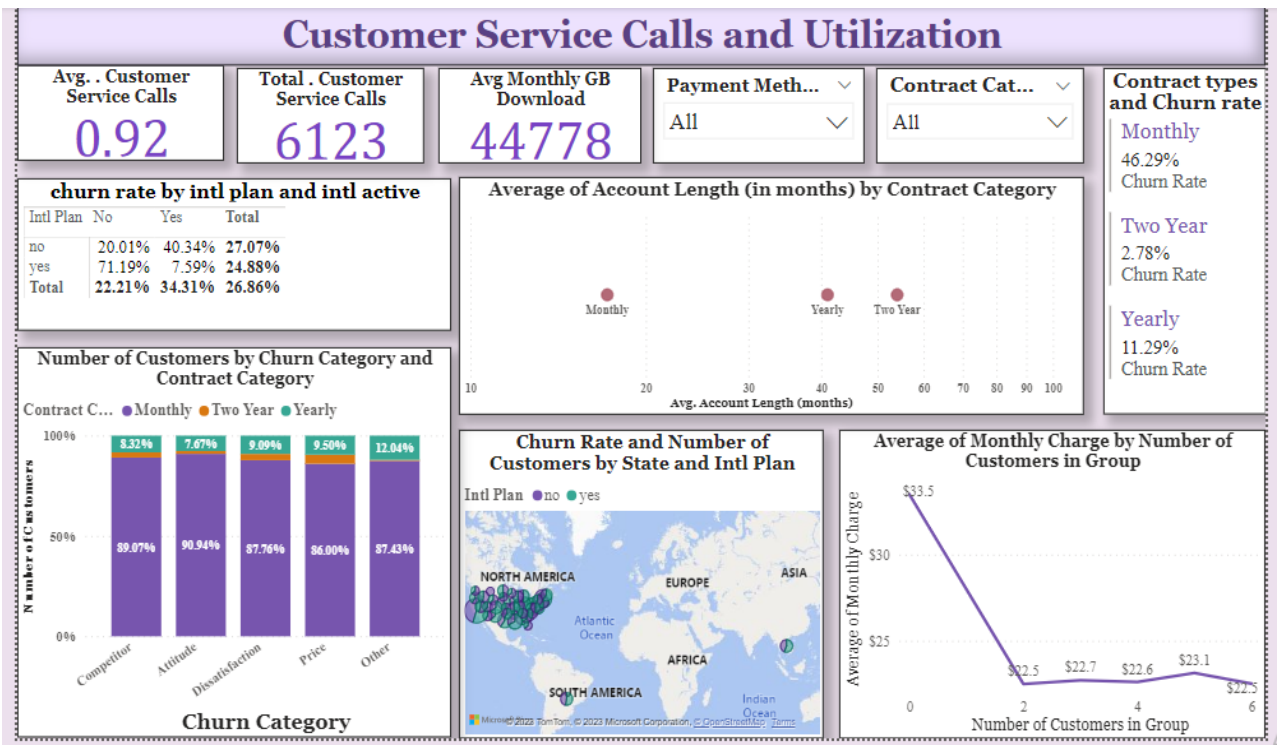
Dashboard 1



Dashboard 2



Dashboard 3



Key Insights

- Churn rates vary significantly across age groups. Customers above 60 and between 36-60 exhibit higher churn rates, emphasizing the need for age-tailored retention strategies.
- Customers with higher data usage, particularly in the range of 5-10 GB, demonstrate higher churn rates. Optimizing data plans for these segments could lead to improved customer retention.
- Competitors offering better devices, higher data limits, and faster download speeds significantly impact customer churn. Addressing these competitive aspects is essential to retain customers.
- Churn rates vary by region, with California and West Virginia showing significant churn patterns. Understanding regional dynamics can aid in developing targeted strategies for these areas.
- Age demographics play a crucial role in churn. Seniors and younger customers under 30 exhibit higher churn rates, necessitating personalized retention approaches for different age groups.
- Group plans are associated with reduced average monthly charges and lower churn rates. Encouraging customers to opt for group plans can contribute to better customer retention.

Recommendations

1. Tailored Retention Strategies:

Develop personalized retention strategies based on age demographics to address varying churn rates and preferences.

2. Optimized Data Plans:

Review and adjust data plans, particularly targeting the 5-10 GB usage range, to ensure competitive offerings and reduced churn rates.

3. Competitive Analysis and Offerings:

Continuously monitor competitors to ensure that the company's offerings remain attractive and competitive in the market.

4. Geographic Targeting:

Focus on regions like California and West Virginia with high churn rates, tailoring marketing and service enhancement strategies for these areas.

5. Promotion of Group Plans:

Promote group plans to customers to lower their average monthly charges, which could lead to increased satisfaction and reduced churn.