

Business Case Overview:

This case requires candidate to draw inference and build an API for determining customer churn at “C2C,” a fictitious wireless telecom company, and use insights from the data to develop an incentive plan for enticing would-be churners to remain with C2C.

Data for the case are available in csv format. The data are a scaled down version of the full database generously donated by an anonymous wireless telephone company. There are still 71,000 customers in the database, and 75 potential predictors. Candidate can use whatever method they wish to develop their inference.

The data are available in one data file with 71,000 rows that combines the calibration and validation customers. “calibration” database consisting of 40,000 customers and a “validation” database consisting of 31,000 customers. Each database contained (1) a “churn” variable signifying whether the customer had left the company two months after observation, and (2) a set of 75 potential predictor variables that could be used in a predictive churn model. Inference can be estimated on the calibration data and tested on the validation data. At the time, C2C’s churn rate was about 2% per month. However, a data set has been created for the calibration database so that it contained roughly 50% churners. The validation data contained 2% churners.

This case requires both data/ statistical analysis and creativity/judgment, make sure you spend sufficient time interpreting results.

Expectations from the Candidate:

Your task is to execute the 3-stage process for proactive churn management. Please answer the following questions:

1. Data cleaning including missing values, outliers and multicollinearity.

Important variables to be included in the data for inference?

2. What can be the key factors that predict customer churn? Do these factors make sense?
3. What offers can be made to which customers to encourage them to remain with C2C?
4. Expose your code as a functional API.

Assume that your objective is to generate net positive cash flow, i.e., generate additional customer revenues after subtracting out the cost of the incentive.

Data Dictionary:

| Position | Variable Name | Variable Description |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|
| 1 | revenue | Mean monthly revenue |
| 2 | mou | Mean monthly minutes of use |
| 3 | recchrg | Mean total recurring charge |
| 4 | directas | Mean number of director assisted calls |
| 5 | overage | Mean overage minutes of use |
| 6 | roam | Mean number of roaming calls |
| 7 | changem | % Change in minutes of use |
| 8 | changer | % Change in revenues |
| 9 | dropvce | Mean number of dropped voice calls |
| 10 | blkvce | Mean number of blocked voice calls |
| 11 | unansvce | Mean number of unanswered voice calls |
| 12 | custcare | Mean number of customer care calls |
| 13 | threeway | Mean number of threeway calls |
| 14 | mourec | Mean unrounded mou received voice calls |
| 15 | outcalls | Mean number of outbound voice calls |
| 16 | incalls | Mean number of inbound voice calls |
| 17 | peakvce | Mean number of in and out peak voice calls |
| 18 | opeakvce | Mean number of in and out off-peak voice calls |
| 19 | dropblk | Mean number of dropped or blocked calls |
| 20 | callfwdv | Mean number of call forwarding calls |
| 21 | callwait | Mean number of call waiting calls |
| 22 | churn | Churn between 31-60 days after obs_date |
| 23 | months | Months in Service |
| 24 | uniqsubs | Number of Uniq Subs |
| 25 | actvsubs | Number of Active Subs |
| 26 | csa | Communications Service Area |
| 27 | phones | # Handsets Issued |
| 28 | models | # Models Issued |
| 29 | eqpdays | Number of days of the current equipment |
| 30 | customer | Customer ID |
| 31 | age1 | Age of first HH member |
| 32 | age2 | Age of second HH member |
| 33 | children | Presence of children in HH |
| 34 | credita | Highest credit rating - a |
| 35 | creditaa | High credit rating - aa |
| 36 | creditb | Good credit rating - b |