Summary: Telco Customer Churn Analysis

Objective:

This project aims to **identify factors contributing to customer churn**, develop predictive models to anticipate churn, and leverage **sentiment analysis** to uncover customer sentiments influencing retention. The insights will help **reduce churn rates**, **enhance customer satisfaction**, **and improve business strategies** for telecom service providers.

Dataset Overview

- The dataset contains 7,043 customer records with 21 features, including demographics, subscription details, and service usage.
- The target variable is **Churn**, indicating whether a customer has left the telecom service.

Key Insights from Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA):

1. Churn Rate and Customer Distribution

- Churn Rate: 26.5% of customers have churned, indicating a significant retention issue.
- **Gender Impact:** The churn rate is **equal** among males and females, suggesting gender is not a key churn determinant.
- **Senior Citizens: 42%** of senior citizens churned compared to **24%** of non-senior citizens, showing that senior customers are at higher risk.

2. Service-Related Factors Influencing Churn

Contract Type:

- o Month-to-month contracts: 45% churned.
- o **One-year contracts:** Only **11%** churned.
- Two-year contracts: Just 3% churned, proving long-term contracts improve retention.

• Tech Support:

 Customers with no tech support have a 40% churn rate, while those with tech support have a 15% churn rate, indicating tech support significantly improves retention.

• Internet Service:

- Customers using DSL (19%) or Fiber Optic (42%) exhibit different churn patterns, with fiber optic users churning at higher rates, likely due to higher costs.
- Online Security: Customers without online security have a 45% churn rate, compared to 15% churn for those with security services.

3. Financial Impact on Churn

- Customers paying above \$70 per month have a 50%+ churn rate, whereas those paying below \$40 per month have a 15% churn rate, indicating pricing plays a crucial role in retention.
- Customers using paperless billing have a 34% churn rate, while those receiving printed bills churn at 18%, suggesting that digital communication might be less effective in retention.

Predictive Modeling:

- Machine Learning Models Used:
 - Logistic Regression
 - Decision Tree
 - Random Forest (Best Performing Model)
- Model Performance Metrics:
 - o Random Forest achieved 86% accuracy, the highest among models.
 - Precision, recall, and F1-score indicate strong model performance in identifying atrisk customers.

Sentiment Analysis from Customer Reviews:

- **NLP Techniques Used:** Text processing, tokenization, stop-word removal, and sentiment classification.
- Sentiment Distribution:
 - 45% Negative Sentiment: These customers frequently mention poor customer service, high charges, and unreliable internet.
 - o **30% Neutral Sentiment:** These customers are passive but might churn without proactive retention strategies.
 - 25% Positive Sentiment: Customers praise affordable pricing and stable internet connections.
- Word Cloud Findings: The most common negative words include "expensive," "slow internet," and "billing issues."

Data Visualization:

- Histograms & Bar Charts: Depict customer demographics, contract types, and tenure distributions.
- **Pie Charts:** Show churn percentage by contract, payment method, and service usage.
- **Correlation Heatmaps:** Highlight relationships between service features and churn likelihood.

Conclusion & Business Recommendations:

- **Encourage long-term contracts**: Offering incentives for **1-2 year contracts** can reduce churn by over **40**%.
- Improve tech support services: Investing in 24/7 customer support can reduce churn by 25%.
- Target high-risk customers: Implement personalized offers for customers paying above \$70/month, as they are most likely to leave.
- **Use sentiment analysis for proactive retention**: Customers expressing **negative sentiment** should be contacted for **discounts, improved service, or problem resolution**.