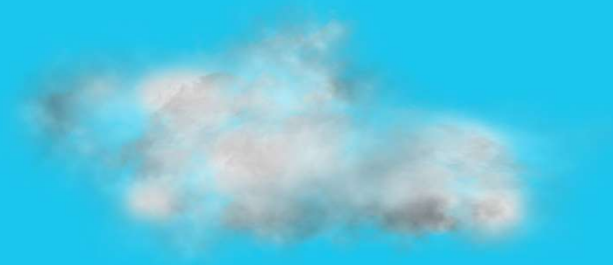


Improving Customer Retention for Invistico Airlines

Sowmiya Muruganandam





Industry Background

- **Hyper-Competitive Industry**
 - Focused on how to retain existing customers and acquire new customers.
- **Customer Satisfaction**
 - Primary non-pecuniary indicator and precursor to determining customer loyalty.
 - Satisfaction data is more accessible than customer loyalty data.
- **Customer Loyalty**
 - Loyal customers tend to have higher retention and lower likelihood to switch to different companies.
 - Literature shows that loyal customers spend more money and make more frequent purchases.

Business Problem

Implement marketing strategies for each "customer segmentation" to maximize customer retention by promoting customer satisfaction and loyalty.

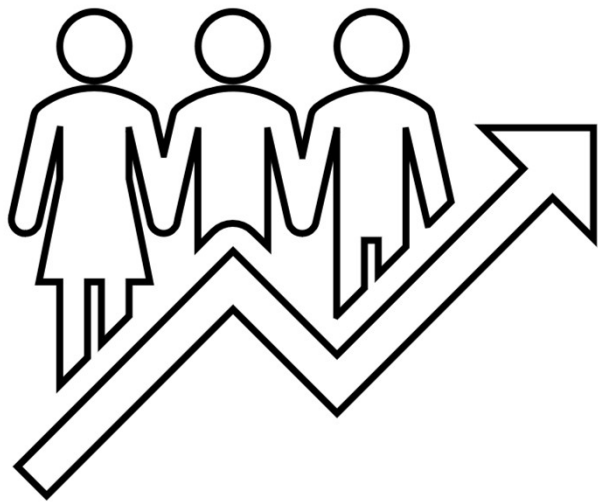


Available Data

- Customer satisfaction survey data
- Surveys containing feedback on flight experience and other relevant information.

Data Source

- Kaggle Data Sets
- One year of data from an anonymous airline company.



Business Objective: Maximize Customer Retention

- Use available data to identify determinants of Customer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty.
- Customer Satisfaction: Minimum standards that lead to loyalty.
- Customer Loyalty: Higher standards which encourage future commitment.

Customer Retention: Satisfaction + Loyalty



Our Approach to the Problem

- Identify Satisfied vs Dissatisfied customers
 - Classification modeling
- Create Loyalty vs Customer Satisfaction matrix
 - Crosstab
- Develop appropriate marketing decisions
 - Using customer segmentations in the matrix

DESCRIPTIVE
ANALYTICS



CLASSIFICATION
METHODS



CROSSTAB



Analytic
Tools/Methods
used

Programming Language: R

MARKETING
DECISION MAKING



The background of the slide features a dark, semi-circular graphic on the left side. Inside this graphic, there are faint, stylized representations of financial data, including a line chart with a red line and a bar chart with red bars. The background is also filled with a pattern of binary code (0s and 1s) in a light blue color. The text "Descriptive Analysis" is centered over the graphic in a white, sans-serif font.

Descriptive Analysis

Data Overview

- The dataset consists the details of customers from the past flights and individual's feedback on various context
- Dimension: (129880, 23)
- In the model construction, we split the dataset into 70% training and 30% testing groups

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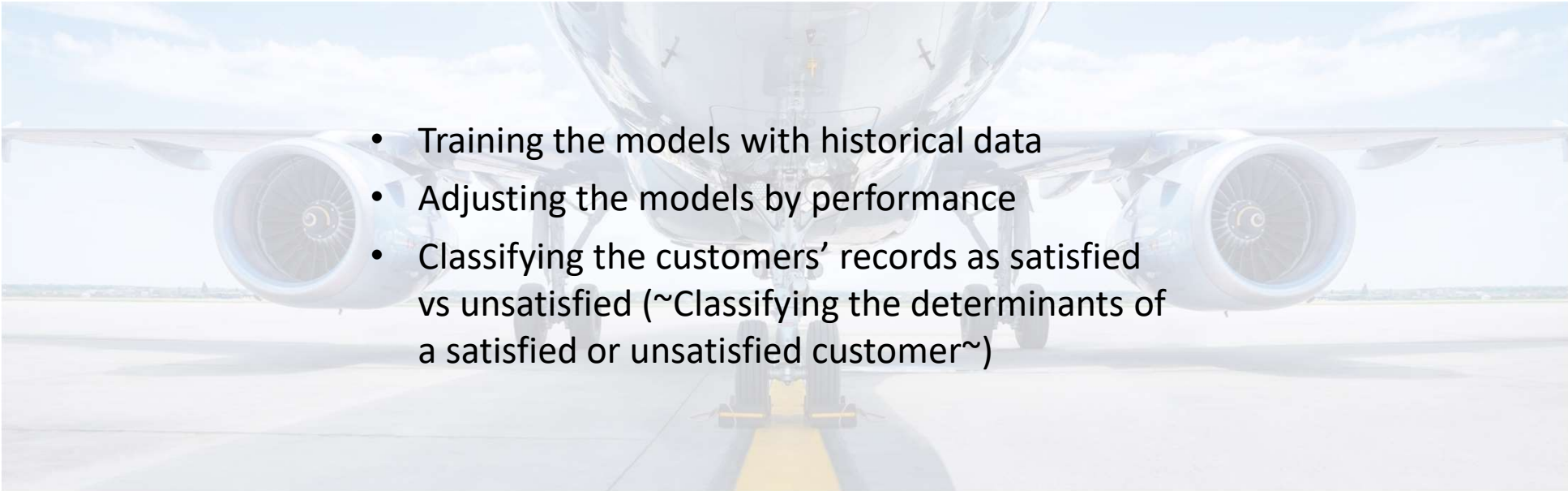
1 satisfaction Gender Customer.Type Age Type.of.Travel Class Flight.Distance Seat.comfort
2 satisfied Female Loyal Customer 65 Personal Travel Eco 265 0
3 satisfied Male Loyal Customer 47 Personal Travel Business 2464 0
4 satisfied Female Loyal Customer 15 Personal Travel Eco 2138 0
5 satisfied Female Loyal Customer 60 Personal Travel Eco 623 0
6 satisfied Female Loyal Customer 70 Personal Travel Eco 354 0
7 satisfied Male Loyal Customer 30 Personal Travel Eco 1894 0
8 Departure.Arrival.time.convenient Food.and.drink Gate.location Inflight.wifi.service Inflight.entertainment
9 0 0 2 2 4
10 0 0 3 0 2
11 0 0 3 2 0
12 0 0 3 3 4
13 0 0 3 4 3
14 0 0 3 2 0
15 Online.support Ease.of.Online.booking On.board.service Leg.room.service Baggage.handling Checkin.service Cleanliness
16 2 3 3 0 3 5 3
17 2 3 4 4 4 2 3
18 2 2 3 3 4 4 4
19 3 1 1 0 1 4 1
20 4 2 2 0 2 4 2
21 2 2 5 4 5 5 4
22 Online.boarding Departure.Delay.in.Minutes Arrival.Delay.in.Minutes
23 2 0 0
24 2 310 305
25 2 0 0
26 3 0 0
27 5 0 0
28 2 0 0
29 >

```


Classification Analysis

Models used:

- Logistics regression
- RandomForest
- Naïve-Bayes

- 
- Training the models with historical data
 - Adjusting the models by performance
 - Classifying the customers' records as satisfied vs unsatisfied (~Classifying the determinants of a satisfied or unsatisfied customer~)

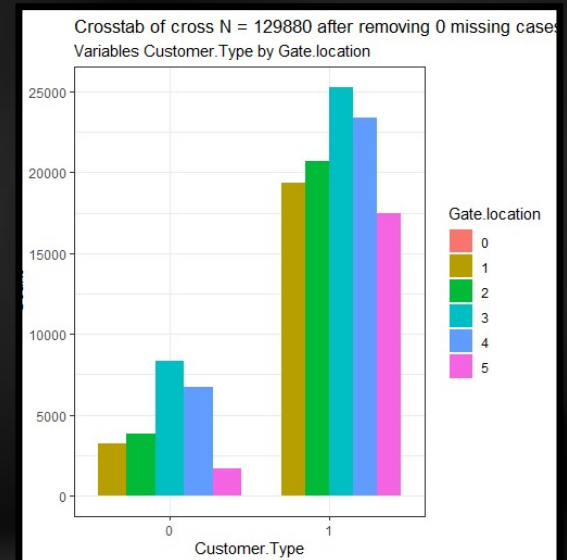
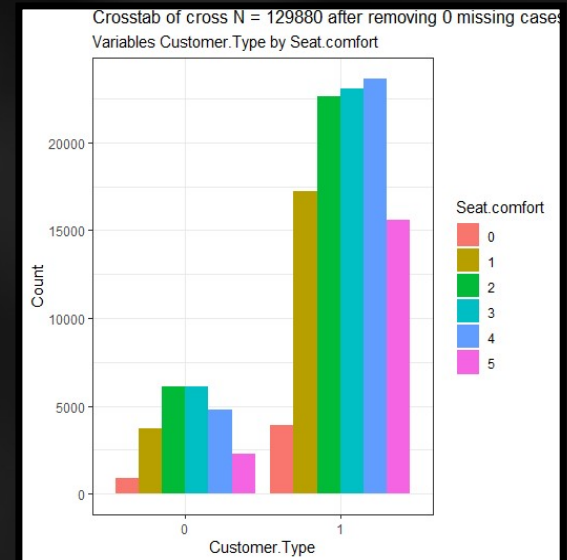
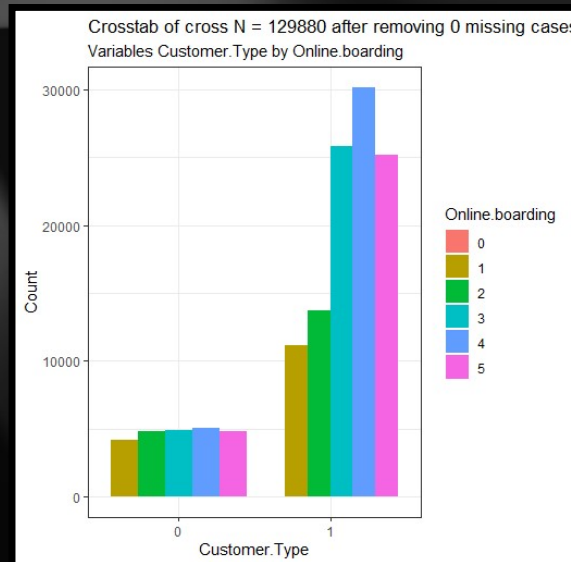
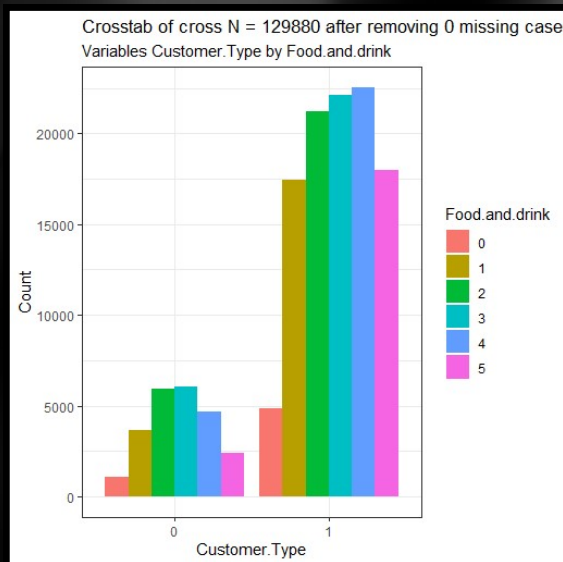
Classification Summary

Method1 - Logistic regression							
Regression Model	Description	BIC	TP	FP	TN	FN	Accuracy
Regression 1	Full logistic regression with all columns	70223.32	18237	3235	14272	3220	83.4%
Regression 2&3	Logistic regression with only survey columns ; regression 3 used in prediction (insignificant IV removed from reg2)	Regression 2=80101.86 Regression 3=80080.73	17788	3872	13635	3669	80.6%
Regression 4&5	Logistic regression without Customer.Type (Loyalty) ; regression 5 used in prediction (insignificant lvs removed from reg 4)	Regression 4=74940.81 Regression 5=74929.43	18068	3535	13972	3389	82.2%

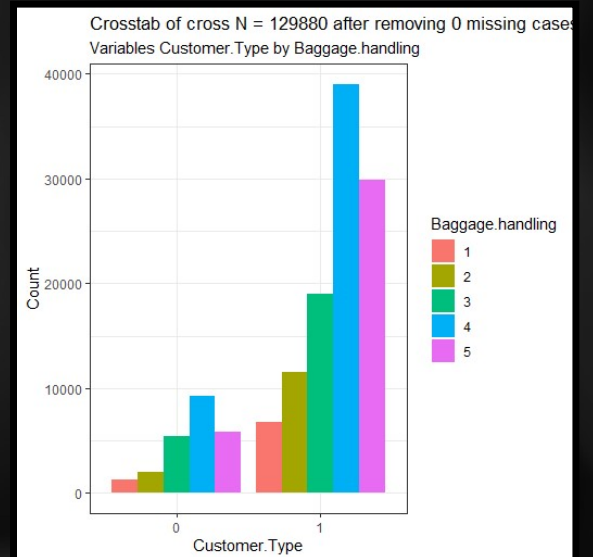
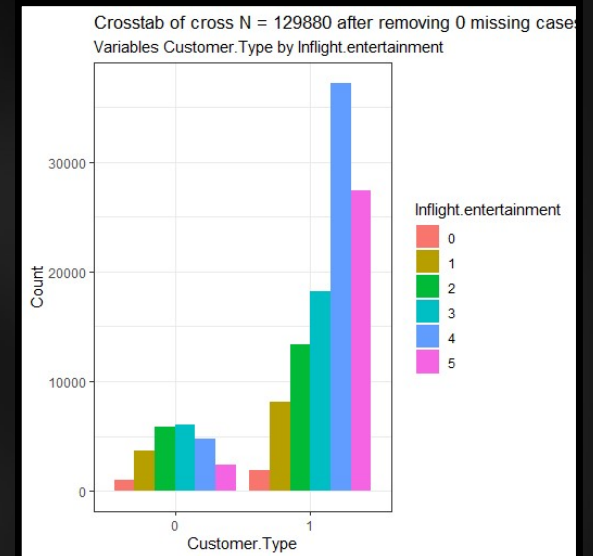
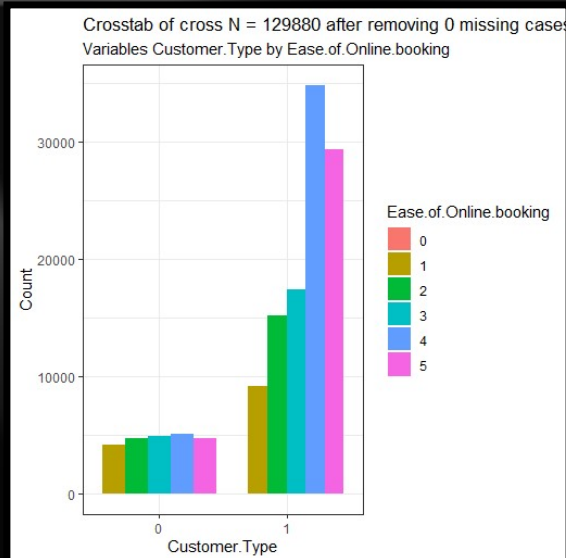
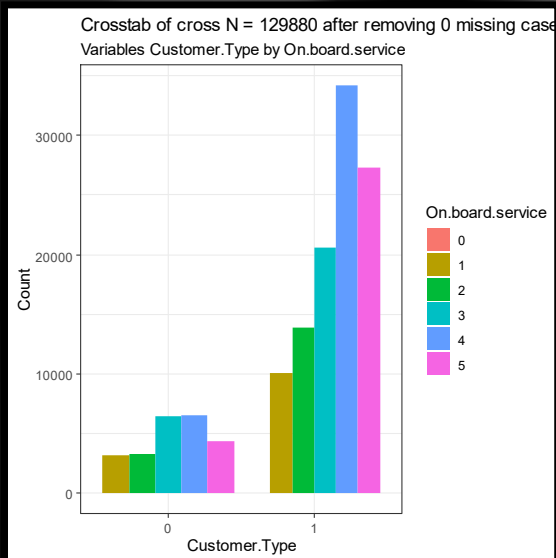
Classification Summary

Method 2 – RandomForest						
Random Forest Model	Description	TP	FP	TN	FN	Accuracy
Model 1	ntree=50; with all columns	20332	772	16735	1125	95.130%
Model 2	ntree=200; with all columns	20326	742	16765	1131	95.190%
Method3 - Naïve-Bayes						
Model	Description	TP	FP	TN	FN	Accuracy
Model 1	with all columns	18034	4032	13475	3423	80.87%

Cross Tab Analysis



Cross Tab Analysis



Identified Pain Points from Crosstab

Loyal-Satisfied Customers (65387)

Pain Points
Baggage handling
On-board service
Gate location

Disloyal -Satisfied Customers (5700)

Pain Points
Seat comfort
Online boarding
Checkin service

Loyal-Dissatisfied Customers (40713)

Pain Points
Ease of Online booking
Baggage handling
Seat comfort

Disloyal-Dissatisfied Customers (18080)

Pain Points
Inflight entertainment
Food and drink
Seat comfort

Marketing Decisions to make



Loyal-Satisfied Customers (65387)

1. Cross Sell/Up sell Inflight services
2. Discounts/Promo Offers
3. Customization
4. Partnership Programs



Disloyal -Satisfied Customers (5700)

1. Use mark up/down pricing strategies
2. Email Campaigns to keep them coming back
3. Explore new features/services



Loyal-Dissatisfied Customers (40713)

1. Focus on customer pain points
2. "We Fixed it" Email Campaigns
3. Reward Program/ Upgrades
4. Better Customer service



Disloyal-Dissatisfied Customers (18080)

Root Cause Analysis

1. Scope for New feature/product development
2. Choose to let go if the ROI is lower than the customer turnaround scenario



Thank You!

Reference

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