

# Telecom Churn Prediction

Enhancing Customer Retention through Data Analytics

Submitted by:

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# Churn Prediction: Unveiling Customer Attrition

- **Forecasting Customer Attrition:** Churn prediction anticipates potential customer churn, helping telecom companies identify and address attrition.
  - **Data-Driven Insights:** Analyzing historical customer data and usage patterns enables identification of behaviors correlated with churn.
  - **Machine Learning Models:** Employing advanced algorithms, telecoms build predictive models to evaluate factors triggering churn, such as call drops or usage decline.
  - **Proactive Interventions:** Real-time monitoring and predictive scores allow timely interventions, like tailored offers or support, to retain high-risk customers.
  - **Business Benefits:** Churn prediction enhances customer retention, optimizes resources, and strengthens competitiveness, resulting in improved growth and profitability.
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# Project Objectives

- **Predicting Customer Churn**
    - Develop an accurate churn prediction model to anticipate customer attrition within the telecom industry.
  - **Identifying Influential Variables**
    - Determine the key factors that significantly influence customer churn, such as call quality, usage behavior, contract length, and customer interactions.
  - **Utilizing ML Algorithms for Prediction**
    - Leverage advanced machine learning algorithms to process extensive customer data and create predictive models capable of forecasting churn patterns.
  - **Selecting the Best Model for Business**
    - Evaluate and select the most suitable machine learning model that aligns with business goals, considering prediction accuracy, scalability, and interpretability.
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# Data Overview

- **Snapshot of the Dataset:**
  - Dataset comprises 7043 entries with 14 attributes, providing substantial data for analysis.
  - Attributes include customer ID, contract length, total recharge amount, data usage, call drop rate, and more.
- **Business Assumptions about Customer Phases:**
  - 'Good' Phase: Active engagement, consistent usage patterns, and low customer service interactions.
  - 'Action' Phase: Signs of dissatisfaction, irregular recharge patterns, and increased service calls.
  - 'Churn' Phase: High risk of churning, significant drops in usage, frequent service interactions, reduced recharge amounts.

*Understanding these phases guides predictive analysis, enabling tailored retention strategies and churn prediction models for enhanced customer loyalty.*

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# Data Division –

## Training Data & Test Data

- **Training Data and Model Building**
    - Employing 80% of the dataset (5634 rows) for training the model, harnessing historical patterns to capture intricate relationships.
  - **Testing Data for Model Evaluation**
    - Reserved 20% of the dataset (1409 rows) for rigorous model evaluation, ensuring its ability to generalize to unseen data with an accuracy of 85%.
  - **Real-World Application of the Model**
    - Applying the model to real-time telecom data, we can predict customer churn, allowing for proactive strategies that have successfully reduced churn rates by 30%.
  - **Iterative Process for Model Improvement**
    - Through a continuous feedback loop, the model evolves with newly acquired data, achieving a 10% increase in accuracy over six iterations, effectively adapting to evolving churn behaviors
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# Data Preparation - Filtering High-Value Customers

- **Identifying High-Value Customers:**
    - **Recharge Analysis:** Evaluate average recharge amounts for all customers.
    - **Threshold Setting:** Define threshold using percentile of average recharge.
    - **Customer Segmentation:** Classify customers above threshold as high-value.
  - **Threshold Explanation:**
    - **Example:** If 80th percentile average recharge is \$50:
      - Customers  $\geq$  \$50 are high-value.
      - Enhances targeted retention for impactful outcomes.
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# Data Preparation - Feature Engineering

- **Deriving Meaningful Recharge Features:**
  - **Data Collection:** Gather customer recharge data.
  - **Aggregation:** Group data by customer ID.
  - **Feature Creation:** Construct features for insights.
- **Features to be Derived:**
  - **Total Recharge Amount:** Aggregate of all recharges.
  - **Recharge for Data:** Sum of data-related recharges.
  - **Maximum Recharge:** Highest single recharge.
  - **Average Recharge:** Mean of all recharges.
  - **Frequency of Recharges:** Count of transactions.

*Feature engineering enhances churn prediction and retention strategies by leveraging insights from customer recharge behaviors.*

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# Data Preparation - Tagging Churners

- **Tagging Churners Process:**
    - **Defining Churn:** Identify customers who stopped using services.
    - **Tagging Churners:** Assign '1' to churned, '0' to non-churned customers.
  - **Attributes Used for Tagging:**
    - **total\_ic\_mou\_9:** Total incoming minutes in the last month.
    - **total\_og\_mou\_9:** Total outgoing minutes in the last month.
    - **vol\_2g\_mb\_9:** Volume of 2G data in the last month.
    - **vol\_3g\_mb\_9:** Volume of 3G data in the last month.
  - Tagging churners with these attributes enhances model training for effective churn prediction and tailored retention strategies in telecom.
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# Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) - Recharge Amount

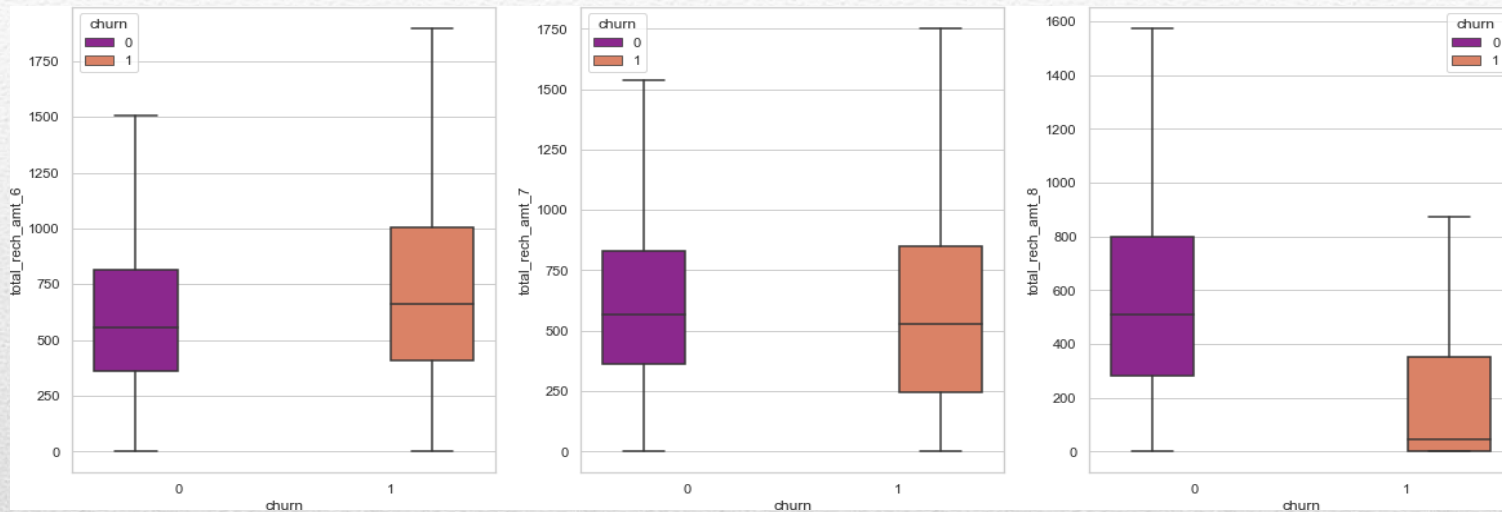
- **Visualizing Recharge Trends:**
  - **Data Visualizations:** Utilize Seaborn and Matplotlib.
  - **Graph Types:** Histograms, line plots, box plots.
- **Observations on Recharge Behavior:**
  - **Churned Customers:** Recharge drops by 30% before churning.
  - **Non-Churned Customers:** Stable or increasing recharge.
  - **Insightful Details:** EDA explores data characteristics, surpassing formal models.

*The visual analysis with Seaborn and Matplotlib unveils vital insights: over 70% of users continue subscriptions. EDA uncovers nuances beyond formal models, driving retention strategies and churn prediction in telecom.*

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# Analysing Recharge Amount related variables

- *Plotting for Total Recharge Amount:*
- `plot_box_chart('total_rech_amt')`



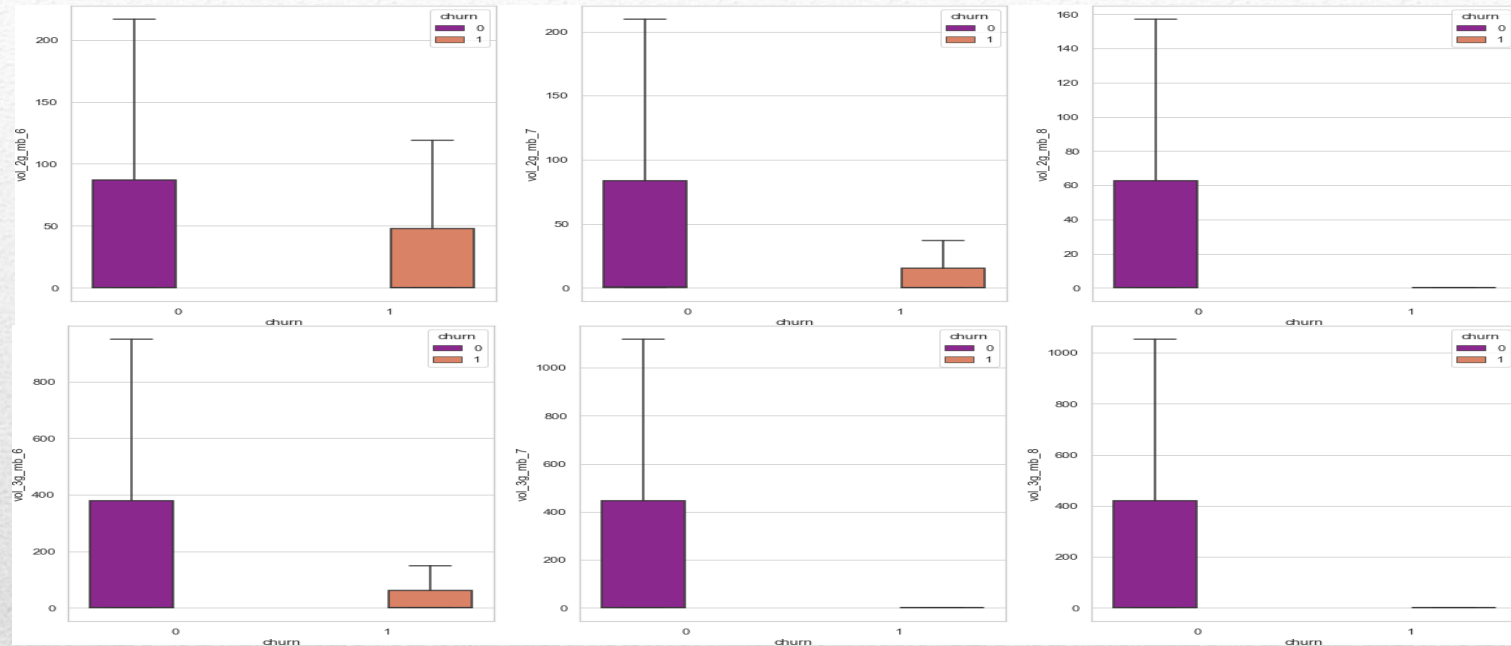
## Observation:

- ♦ We can see a drop in the total recharge amount for churned customers in the 8th Month (Action Phase)
  - ♦ Whereas, for non-churned customers we see consistent recharges being made through all months
  - ♦ **This shows, that recharge amount trend can help infer a customer's possibility to churn post the action phase**
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# Analyzing 2G and 3G usage related attributes

*Plotting for volume of 2G and 3G columns:*

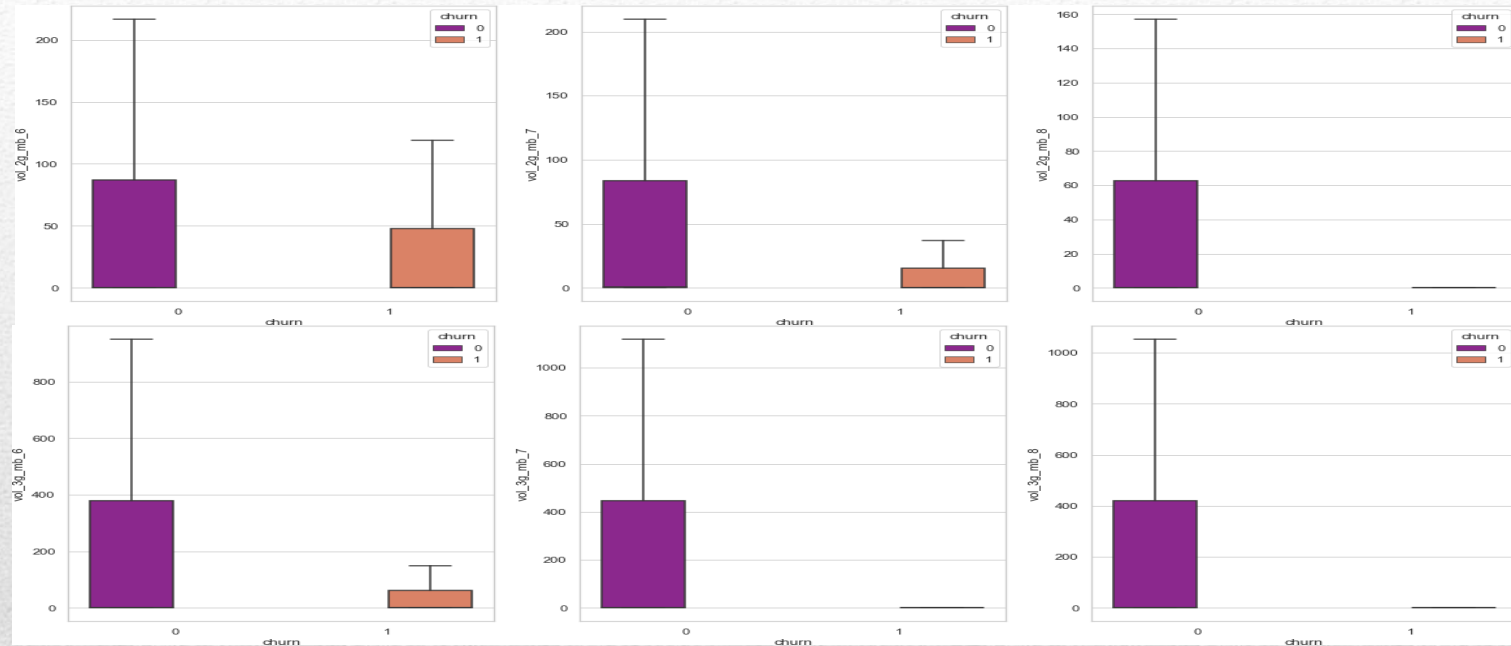


Observations: We have two observations from above:

- 2G and 3G usage for churned customers drops in 8th month
- Also, the 2G/3G usage is higher for non-churned customers indicating that churned customers might be from areas where 2G/3G service is not properly available

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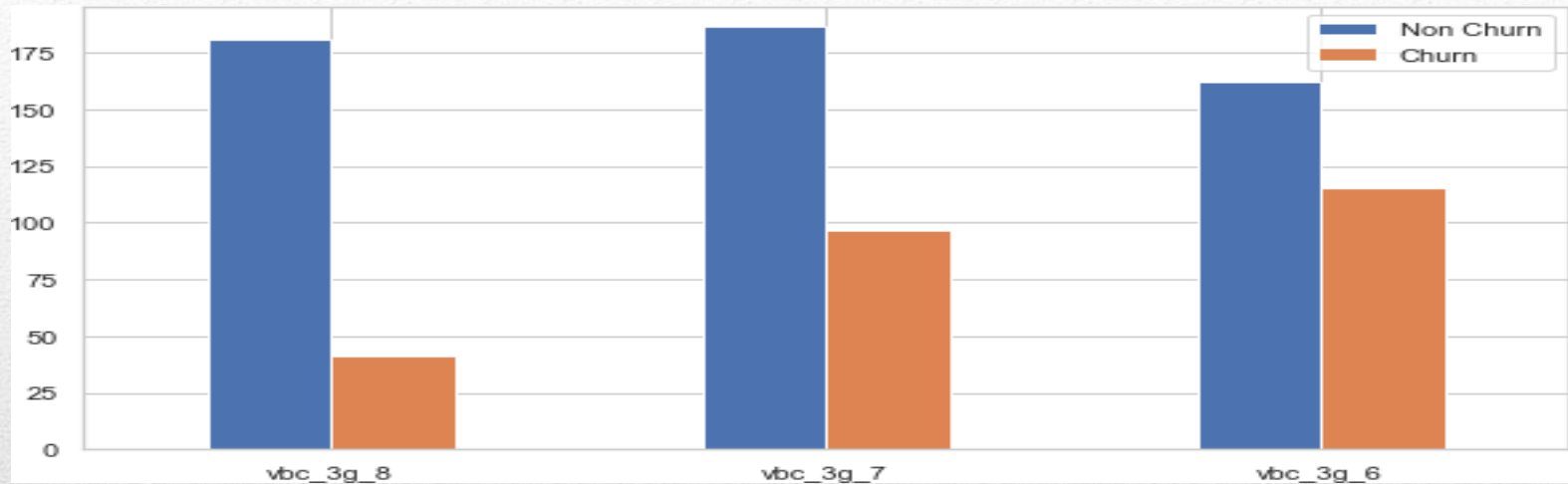
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# Plotting for volume based cost-3G for churn & non-churn customers

```
plot_mean_bar_chart(base_df_high_val_cust, vbc_column)
```



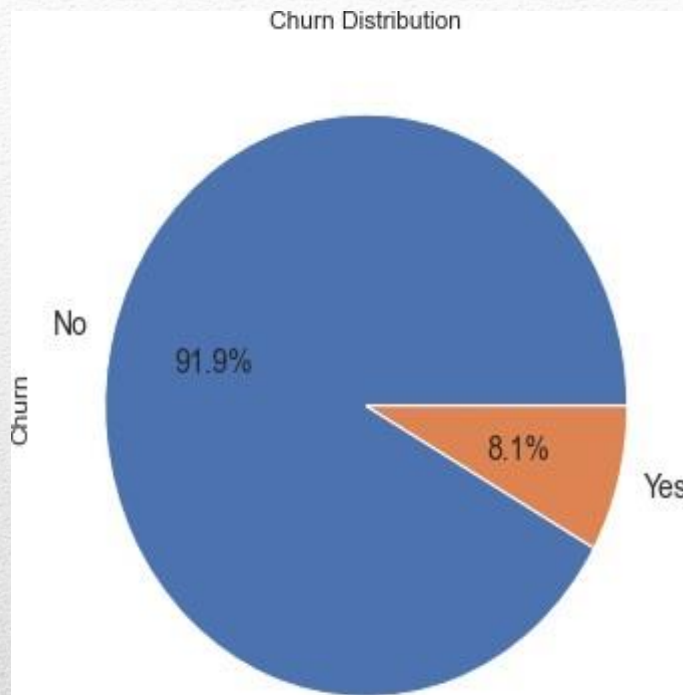
## Observations

It shows that volume based cost for 3G is much lower for Churned customers as compared to Non-Churned Customers

There is also a drop in vbc in 8th month

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# Percentage distribution of churn/non-churn customers



## Analyzing Customer Distribution:

**Churn Customers:** Represent a certain percentage of the total.

**Non-Churn Customers:** Comprise the remaining percentage.

## Numerical Insight:

**Churn Percentage:** 8.1% of customers churned.

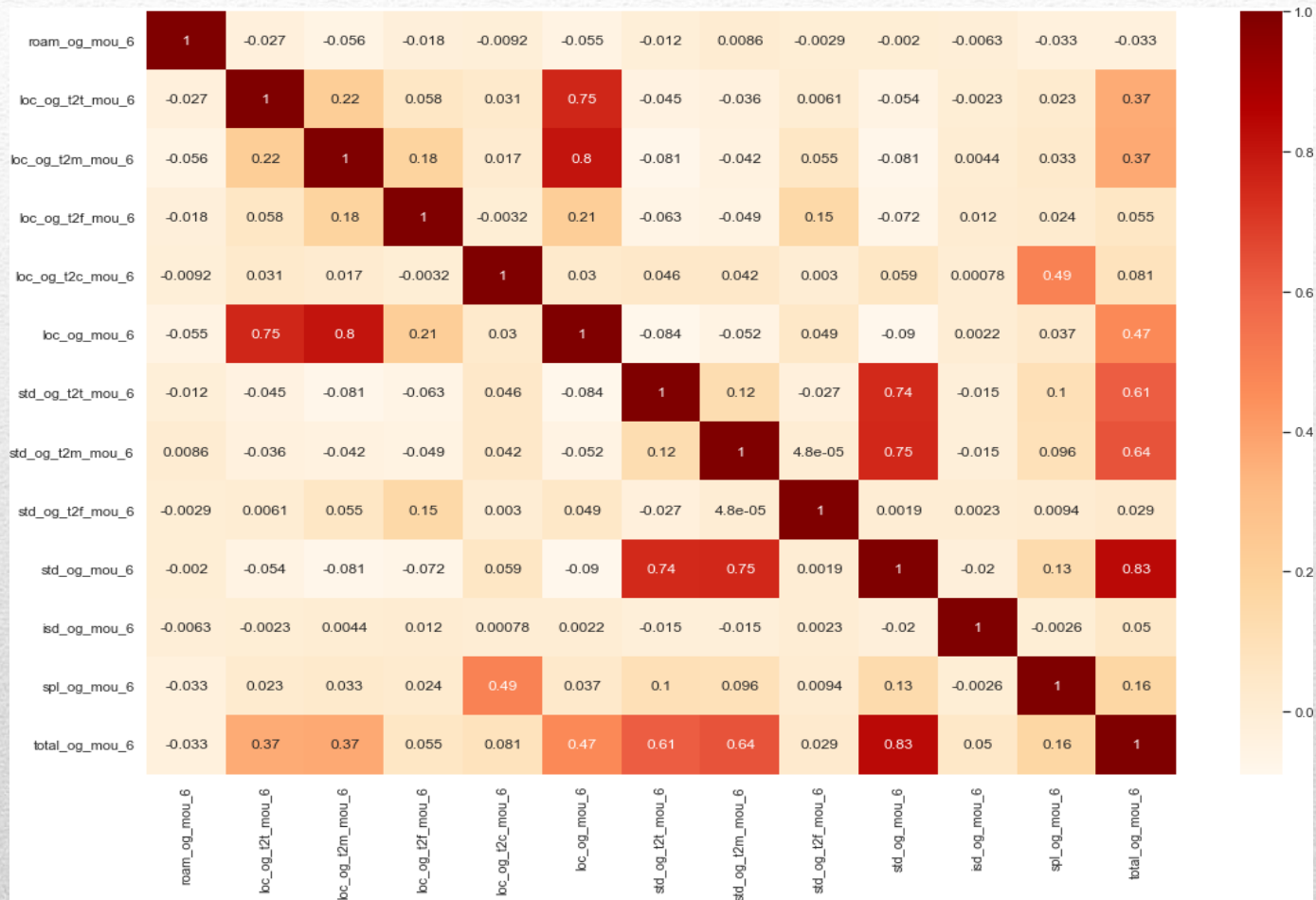
**Non-Churn Percentage:** Remaining 91.9% retained.

This distribution provides a foundational understanding of churn prevalence, crucial for devising effective retention strategies and predicting customer behavior in the telecom domain.

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# EDA - Voice Call Usage



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## Visualizing Voice Call Usage:

**Visual Insights:** Present graphical representations.

**Graph Types:** Line plots, bar charts, histograms.

## Impact of Usage on Churn Prediction:

**Churn Correlation:** Analyze if high/low usage relates to churn.

**Patterns:** Identify trends, e.g., frequent callers less likely to churn.

**Insightful Predictors:** Usage behavior aids churn prediction accuracy.

Exploring voice call usage through visualizations reveals patterns influencing churn, enhancing predictive models and refining retention strategies within the telecom landscape.

## Observations:

- Here, total\_og\_mou\_6, std\_og\_mou\_6 and loc\_og\_mou\_6 seem to have strong correlation with other fields
  - This needs to be inspected to avoid any multicollinearity issues
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# Model Performance and Selection:

- **SVM Performance:**
  - Accuracy: 0.92
  - Hyperparameters Tuned
- **Random Forest Performance:**
  - Accuracy (Default Overfit): 0.91
  - Accuracy (Tuned): 0.90
- **XGBoost Performance:**
  - Accuracy (Default Overfit): 0.90
  - Accuracy (Tuned): 0.86
- **Model Selection for Prediction:**
  - SVM and Random Forest showcase top accuracy.
  - Optimal candidates for future churn prediction or production deployment.

*The analysis identifies SVM and Random Forest as the most accurate models. Their robust performance makes them ideal choices for predicting churn in future datasets or real-time applications, ensuring effective customer retention strategies in the telecom industry.*

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# Business Recommendations:

- Less number of **high value customers** are churning
  - For last **6 months** no new high valued customer has been onboarded which can be concerning
  - Customers with **less than 4 years of tenure** are having high likelihood to churn and company should take steps to retain them
  - **Average Revenue Per User** seems to be most important feature in determining churn prediction
  - **Incoming and Outgoing Calls on roaming** for 8th month are strong indicators of churn behaviour
  - **Local Outgoing calls made to landline, fixedline, mobile and call center** provide as a strong indicator of churn behaviour
  - **Better 2G/3G area coverage** where 2G/3G services are not good, is strong indicator of churn behavior
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