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Profit Maximizing Logistic Model for Customer Churn Prediction Using Genetic Algorithms

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8 Abstract

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To detect churners in a vast customer base, as is the case with telephone service providers, companies heavily rely on predictive churn models to remain competitive in a saturated market. In previous work, the expected maximum profit measure for customer churn (EMPC) has been proposed in order to determine the most profitable churn model. However, profit concerns are not directly integrated into the model construction. Therefore, we present a classifier, named ProfLogit, that maximizes the EMPC in the training step using a genetic algorithm, where ProfLogit's interior model structure resembles a lasso-regularized logistic model. Additionally, we introduce threshold-independent recall and precision measures based on the expected profit maximizing fraction, which is derived from the EMPC framework. Our proposed technique aims to construct profitable churn models for retention campaigns to satisfy the business requirement of profit maximization. In a benchmark study with nine real-life data sets, ProfLogit exhibits the overall highest, out-of-sample EMPC performance as well as the overall best, profit-based precision and recall values. As a result of the lasso resemblance, ProfLogit also performs a profit-based feature selection in which features are selected that would otherwise be excluded with an accuracy-based measure, which is another noteworthy finding.

9 Keywords: Data mining, customer churn prediction, lasso-regularized logistic regression model,

¹⁰ profit-based model evaluation, real-coded genetic algorithm

11 1. Introduction

In saturated markets such as the telephone service industry, companies constantly endeavor to identify 12 customers who intend to voluntarily switch to a competitor. Attracting new customers in such markets is 13 eminently challenging, and costs five to six times more than to prevent existing customers from churning 14 [1]. However, detecting would-be churners out of typically millions of customers is a difficult task. For 15 that reason, companies unavoidably have to rely on predictive churn models if they wish to remain 16 competitive. As a consequence, predictive classification techniques for customer churn are increasingly 17 researched [2]. Yet, these models often do not directly focus on the most important business requirement: 18 profit maximization. Therefore, correctly identifying potential churners is one challenge; another is to 19 also detect those who are the most profitable to the business. The ideal churn model is thus capable of 20 effectively identifying churners and simultaneously taking profit concerns of the business into account. 21

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