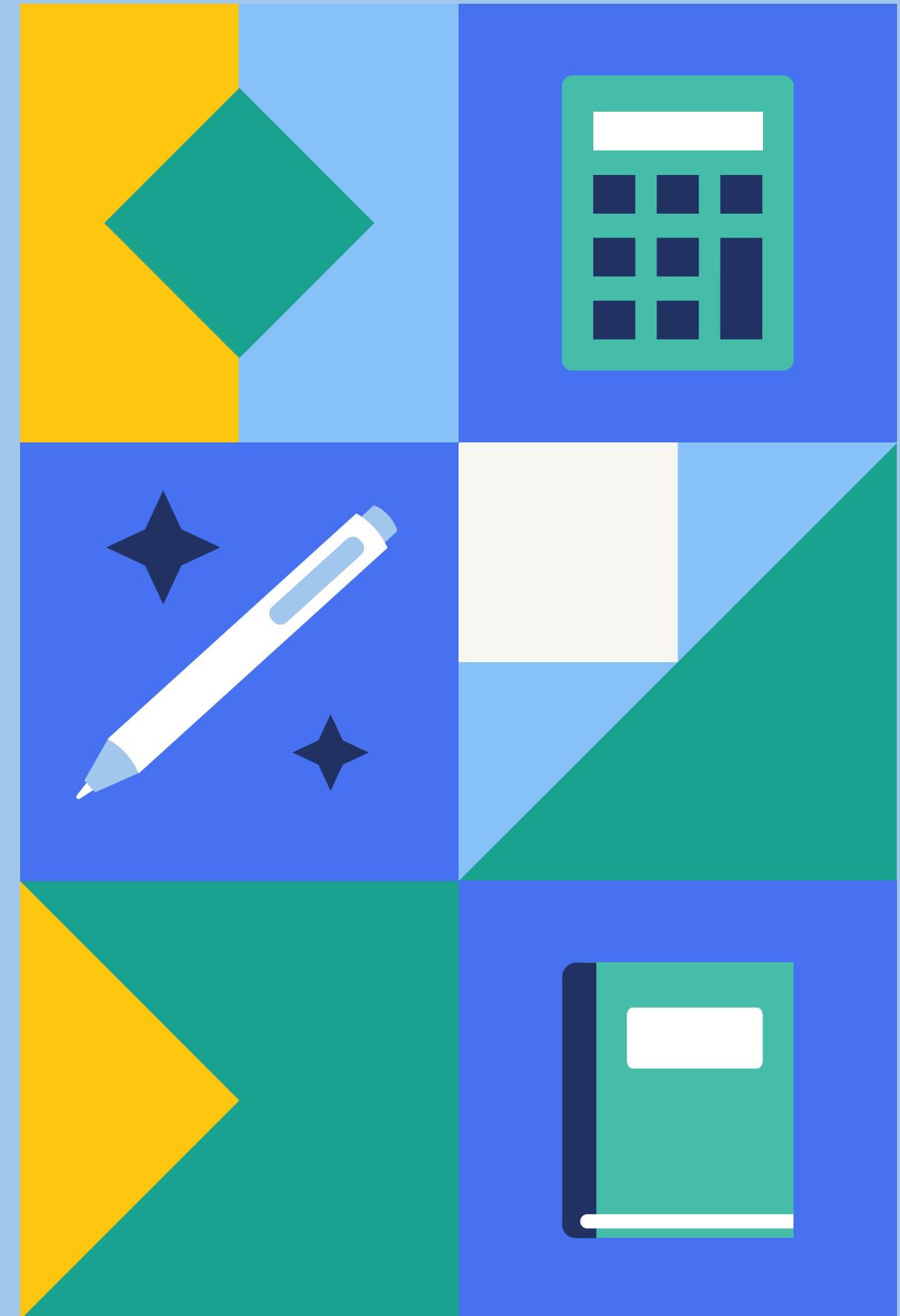


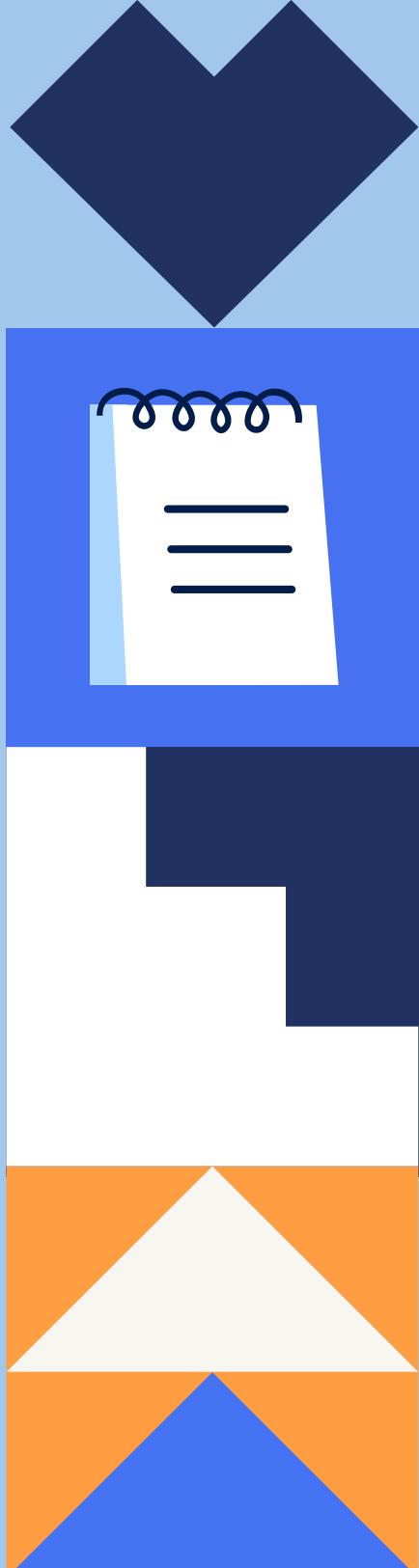


Final Project Data Science

ANALYSIS PAYMENT DEFAULT ON HOMECREDIT



Meet Our Team



Aldi Vibriani
(Team Leader)



Alfriando C Vean
(Data Scientist)



Andiny Lusy Septiariany
(Business Intelligence)



David Yudha Prasetya
(Data Analyst)



Ramadhian Ekaputra
(Data Analyst)

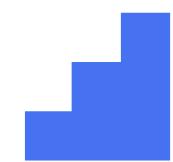


Reza Yulhansyah
(Data Scientist)

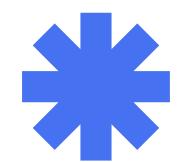
Outline



Background



EDA & Insight



Data Pre-
Processing



Machine
Learning



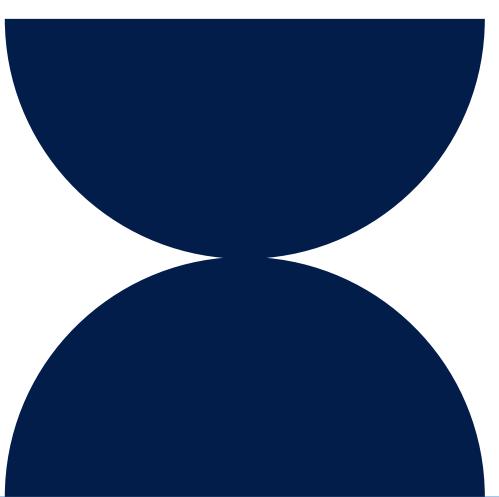
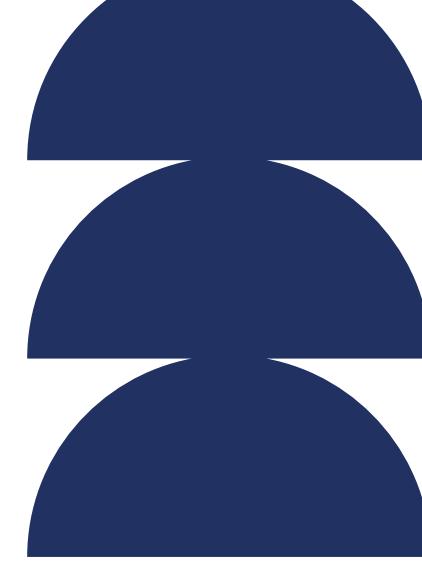
Business
Recommendation

Background

Problem
Goals & Objectives
Business Metrics

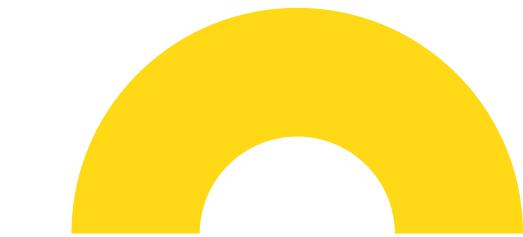
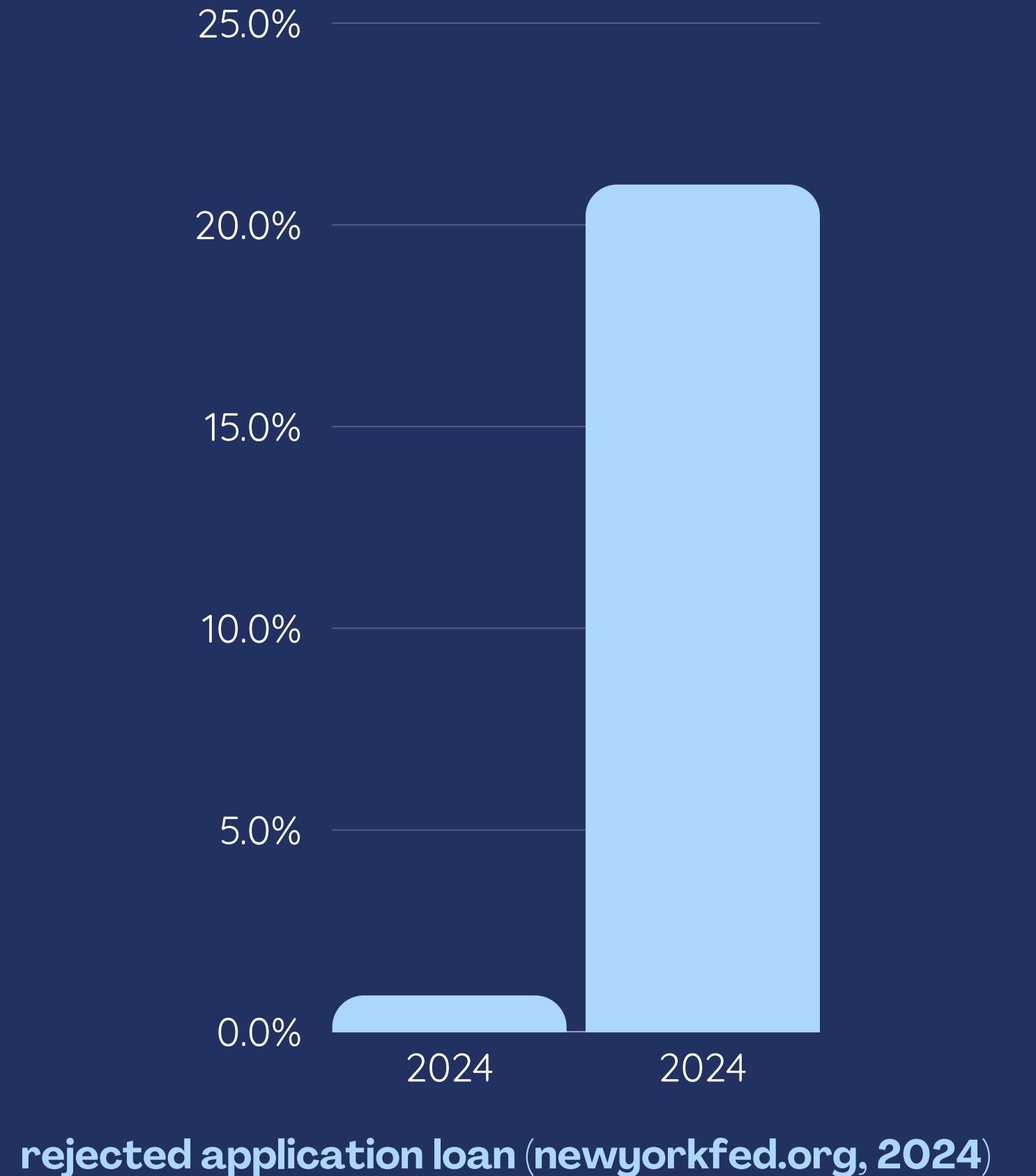
Background Project

Home Credit adalah perusahaan pembiayaan global yang berfokus pada pemberian pinjaman konsumen, terutama kepada pelanggan yang belum terlayani oleh layanan perbankan tradisional.



HOME CREDIT

What is the Problem?



Menurut survey dari Survey of Consumer Expectations (SCE) Credit Access Survey, terjadi **peningkatan penolakan pengajuan pinjaman kredit** dari **0.9%** menjadi **21%** di Tahun 2024 ([newyorkfed.org, 2024](https://newyorkfed.org)).

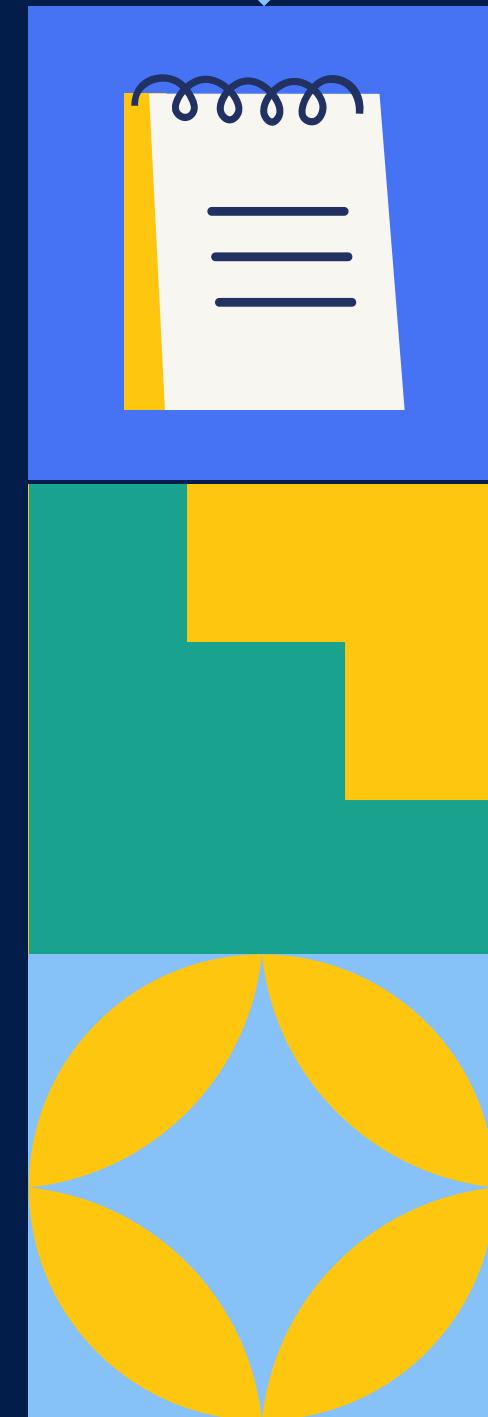
Salah satu yang menjadi penyebab pengajuan ditolak adalah **kurangnya credit history customer** dan ketatnya spesifikasi yang harus dipenuhi agar pengajuan pinjaman dapat diterima ([rocketmortgage, 2023.](https://rocketmortgage.com), [Backendsnews, 2022](https://backendsnews.com)).

What is the Problem?

Tantangan bagi HomeCredit adalah banyaknya masyarakat yang **tidak** mempunyai **rekening bank dan credit history** ([rocketmortgage, 2023.](#), [Backendsnews, 2022](#))



Home Credit berkomitmen untuk layanan pinjaman yang responsible, reliable, dan affordable, termasuk untuk customer yang kurang credit history
([homecredit.co.in, 2024](#))



What is the Problem?

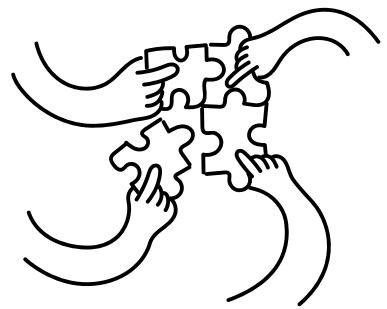
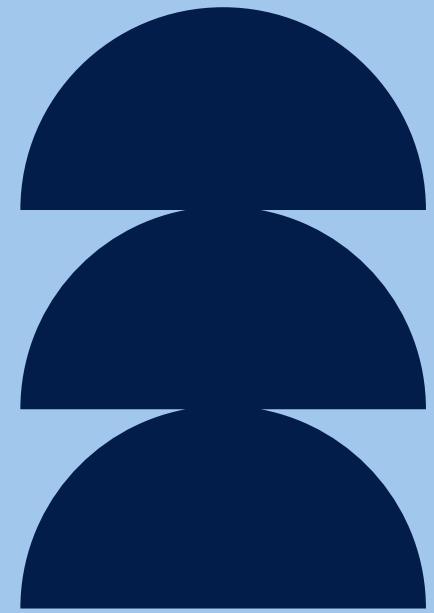


Dengan Machine Learning,
HomeCredit dapat menilai
kemungkinan gagal bayar dari
berbagai peminjam

Kenapa harus Machine Learning?

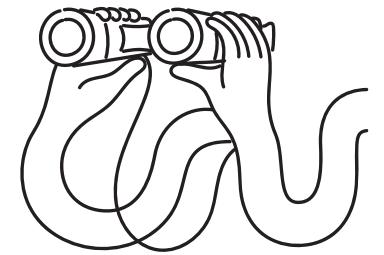
- 61% pengambilan keputusan dalam bisnis menekankan penerapan AutoML
- Menurut McKinsey, perusahaan yang mengadopsi AI dan ML mencatat peningkatan produktivitas hingga 40%
- Boston Consulting Group melaporkan bahwa perusahaan yang menggunakan AI dapat mengurangi biaya operasional hingga 20-30%

Our Goals & Objective



Goals

Mengidentifikasi nasabah gagal bayar (default rate) dengan lebih akurat.

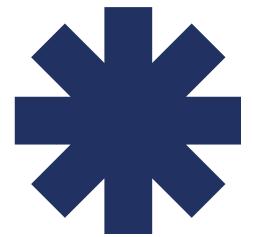


Objective

Menggunakan Machine Learning untuk menentukan nasabah yang terdeteksi default (karena tidak ada riwayat kredit). Namun, bisa melakukan pinjaman dengan limit menyesuaikan dari total pendapatan



Business Metrics

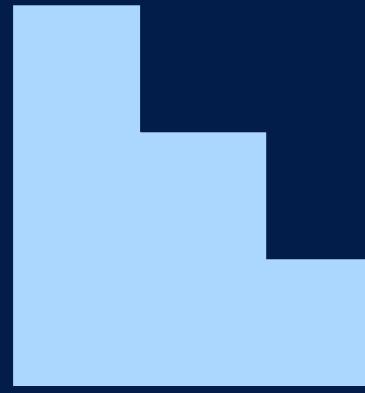


Credit Default Rate

Mengukur persentase jumlah orang yang gagal bayar setelah pengajuan pinjaman.



OCTAGRAM



EDA & Insight

Dataset



Dataset	Rows	Columns
Application Train	307.511	122
Application Test	48.744	121
Bureau	1.716.428	17
Bureau Balance	27.299.925	3
Previous Application	1.670.214	37
Credit Card Balance	3.840.312	20
Pos Cash Balance	10.001.358	8
Installment	13.605.401	8



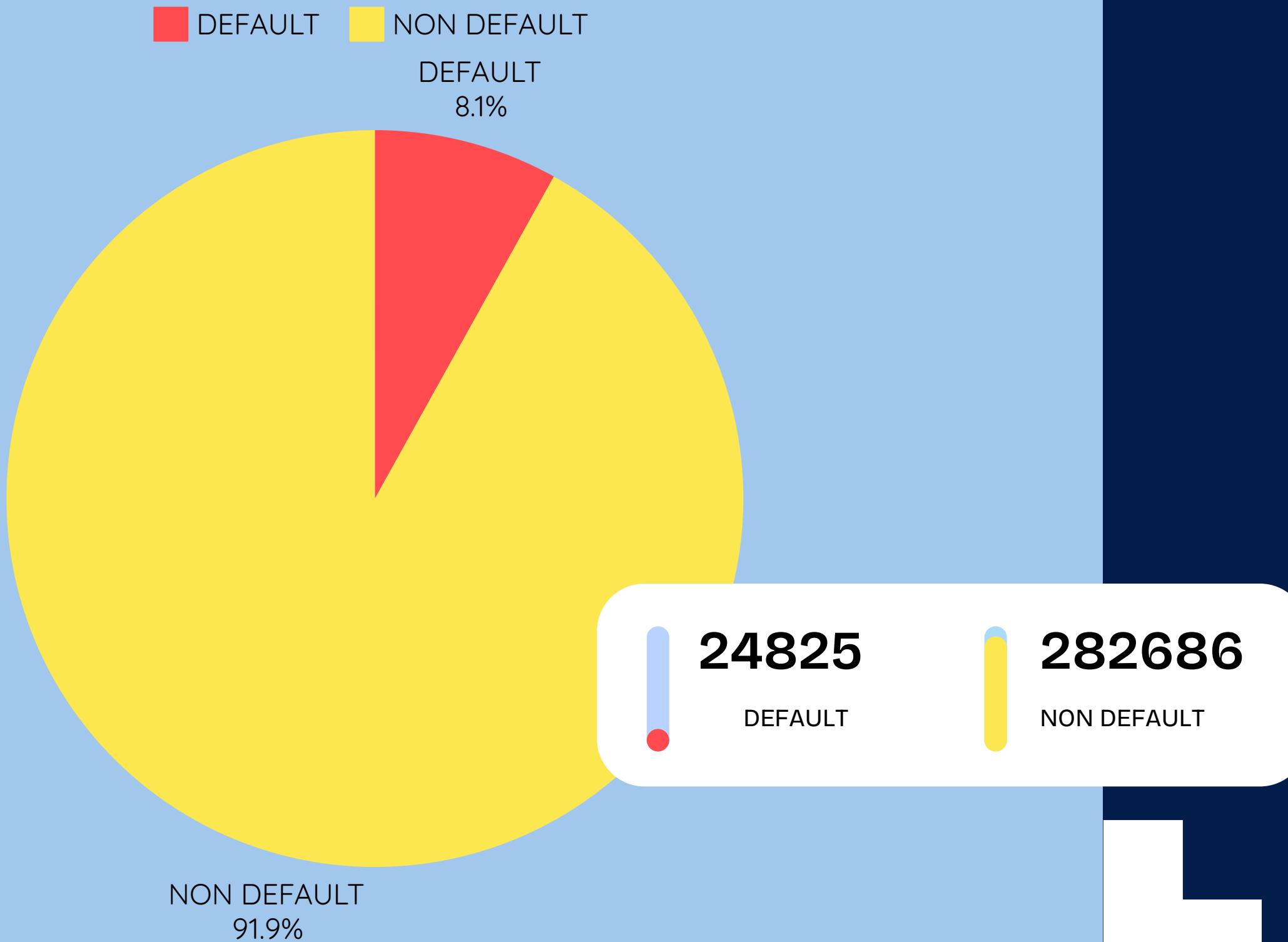
Dataset



DATASET	Columns with Null	Sum of Duplicates
Application Train	70	0
Application Test	70	0
Bureau	9	0
Bureau Balance	0	0
Previous Application	26	0
Credit Card Balance	9	0
Posh Cash Balance	3	0
Installment	2	0

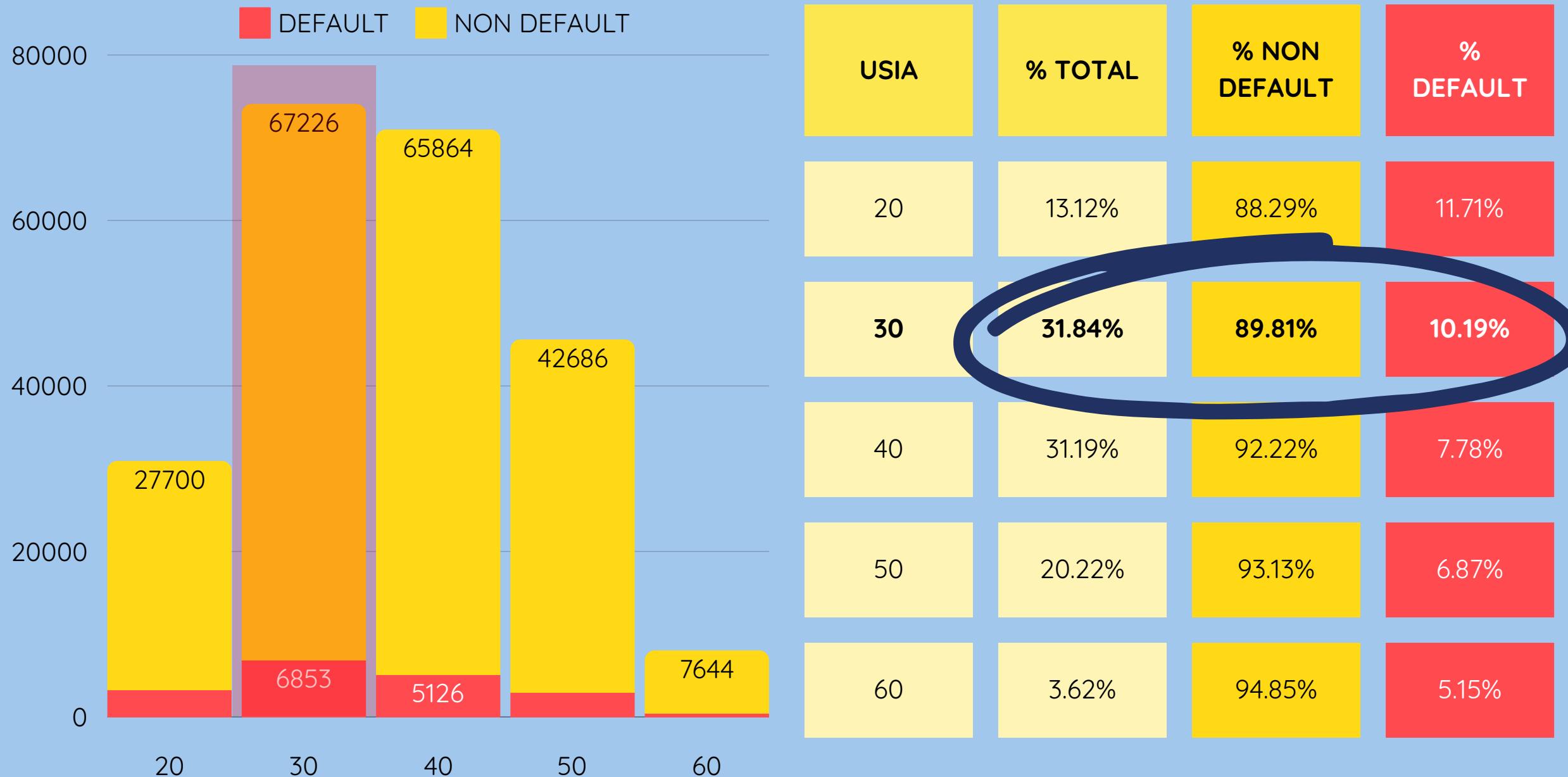


Proposi jumlah customer default vs non default



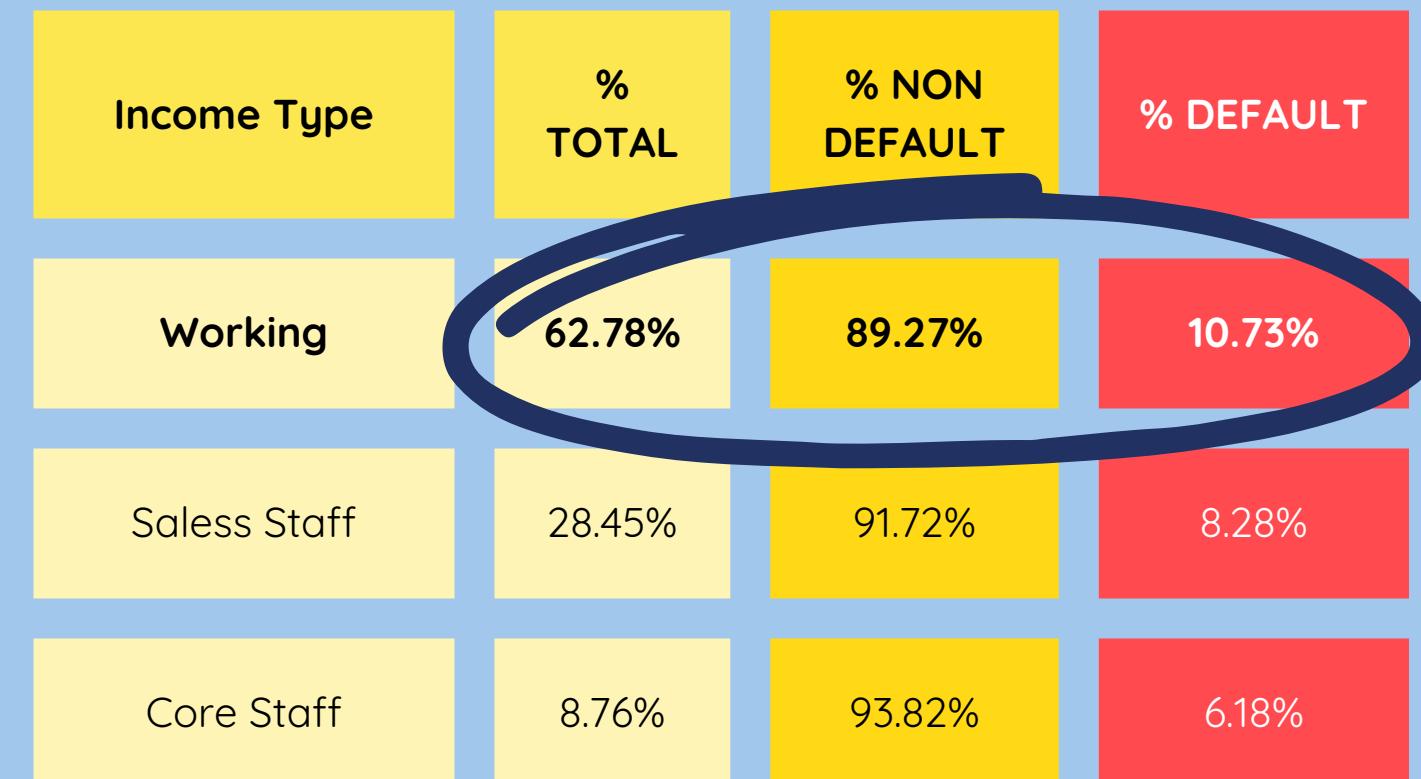
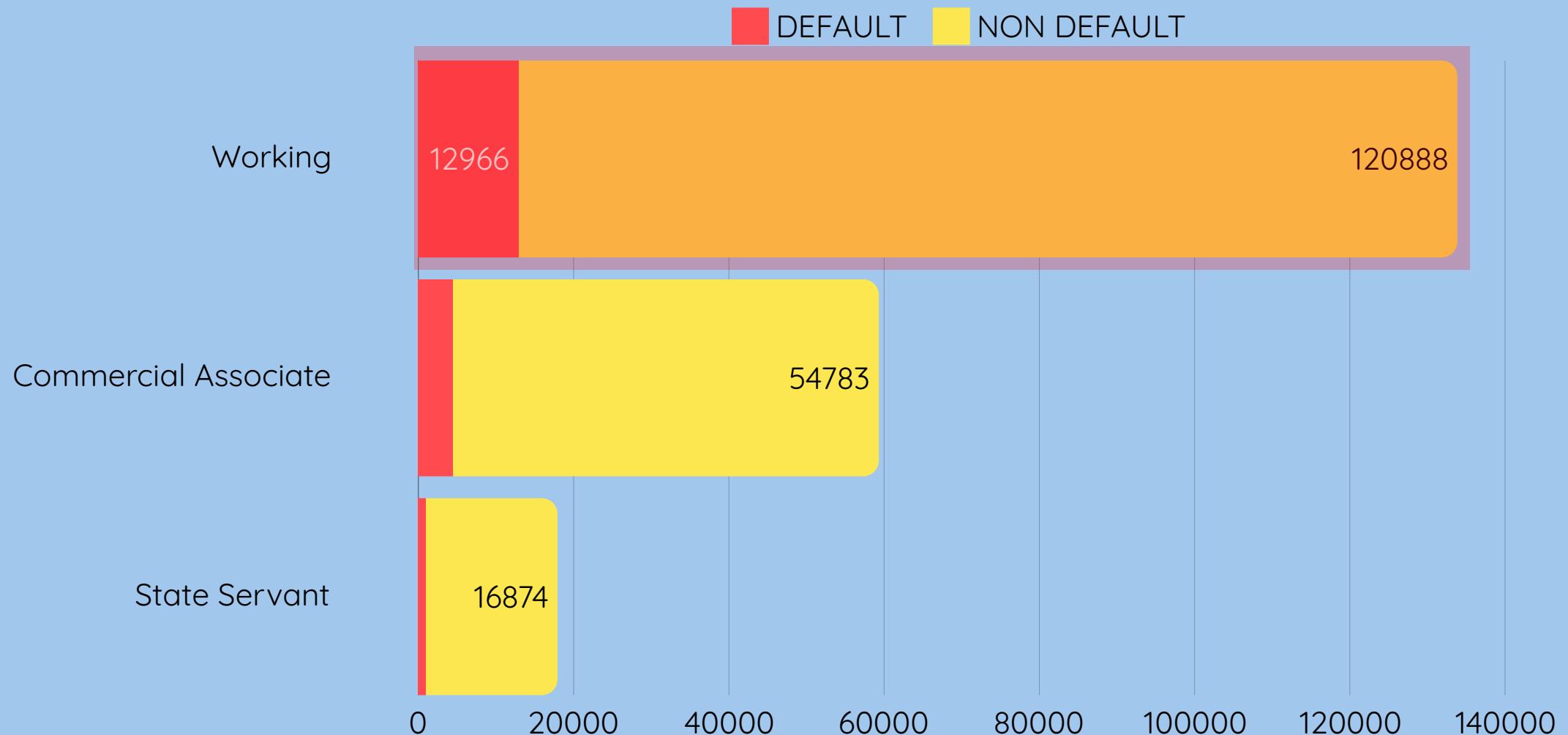
- Label “TARGET” menjelaskan apakah seseorang default atau tidak dalam pembayaran kredit.
- Pada data menunjukan sebanyak 91.9% Default dan 8.1% Not Default.

Distribusi umur berdasarkan target



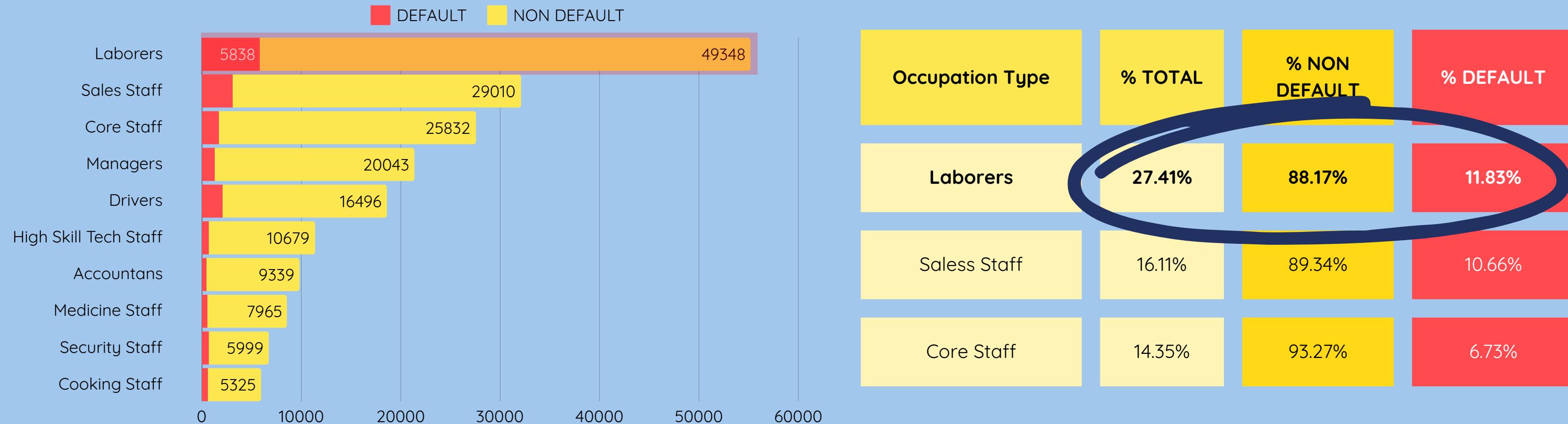
- Mayoritas customer HomeCredit yang gagal untuk membayar cicilan (default) berada di rentang usia 30 tahunan.
- Hal ini perlu menjadi bahan pertimbangan HomeCredit untuk lebih fokus memperhatikan customer dengan usia rentang 30 tahunan karena meskipun memiliki persentase Default yang tinggi (10.19%), tetapi juga menjadi jumlah pelanggan terbanyak yang mengajukan kredit (31.84%).

Distribusi Income Type berdasarkan target

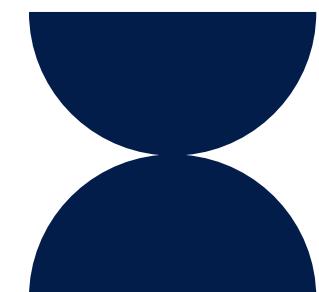


- Sebanyak 62.78% data mayoritas memiliki pendapatan dari Working (karyawan).
- Sebanyak 10.73% dari data mayoritas adalah orang - orang yang tidak capable untuk membayar kredit.
- Hal ini menunjukan bahwa customer dengan sumber pendapatan dari Working / karyawan perusahaan adalah orang - orang yang paling banyak melakukan cicilan di HomeCredit.

Distribusi Occupation Type

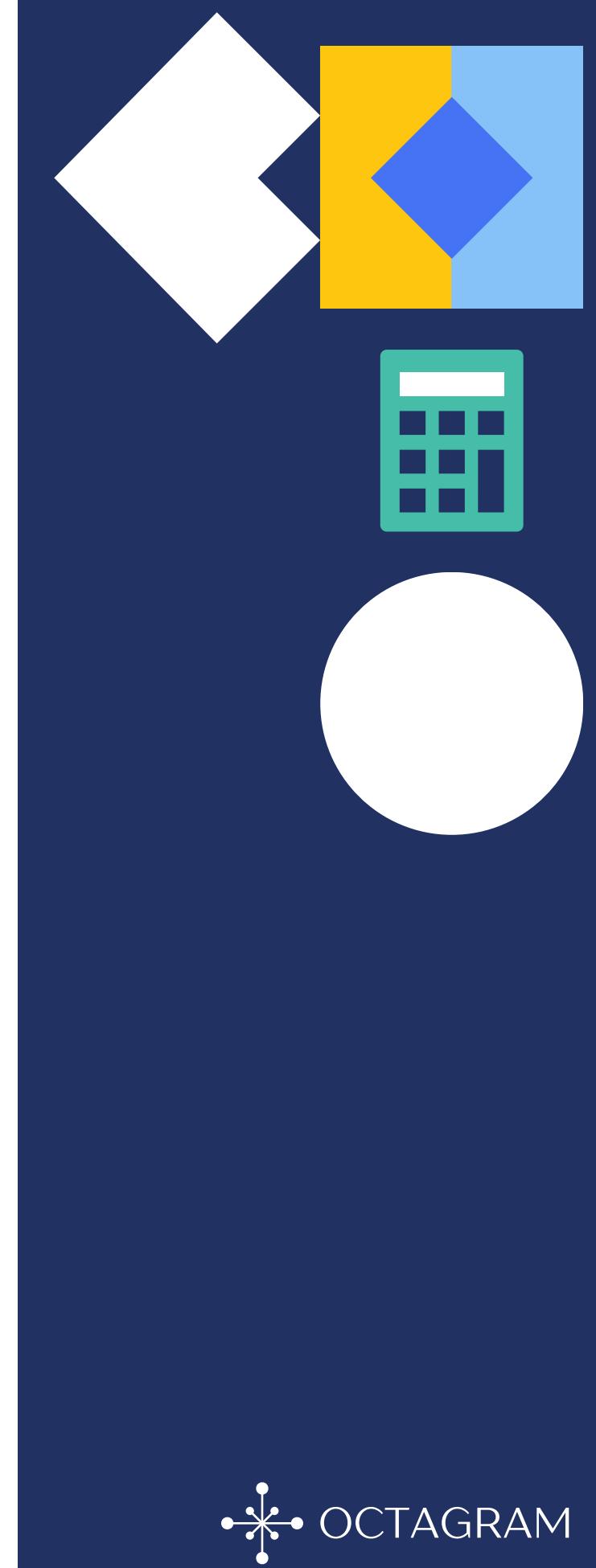
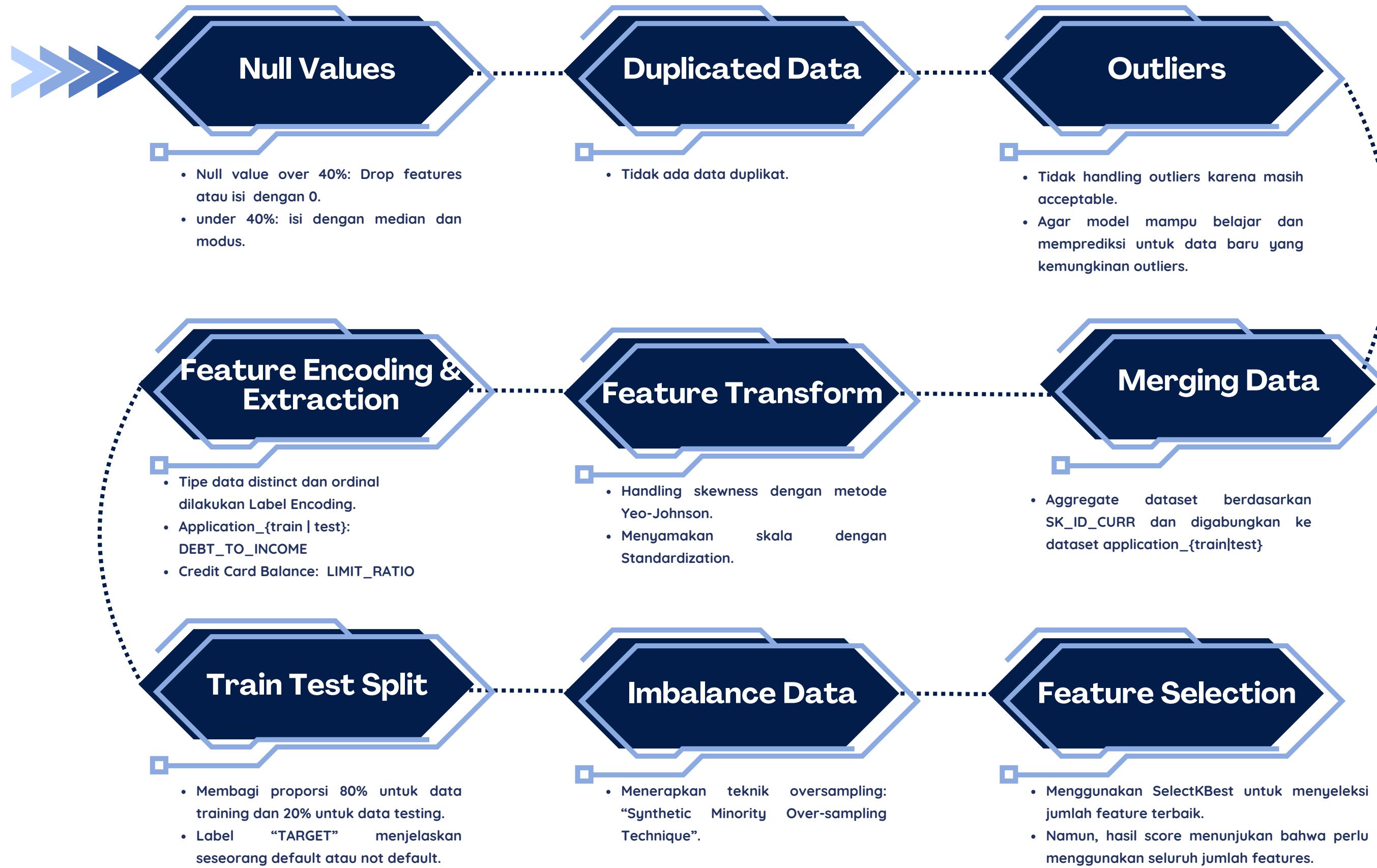


- Top 3 level pekerjaan customer adalah Laborers, Sales Staff, dan Core Staff.
- Laborers menjadi tipe pekerjaan terbanyak sebesar 27.41% dari total data.
- Terdapat 11.83% customer yang tidak capable pada tipe pekerjaan sebagai Laborers.



Data Preprocessing

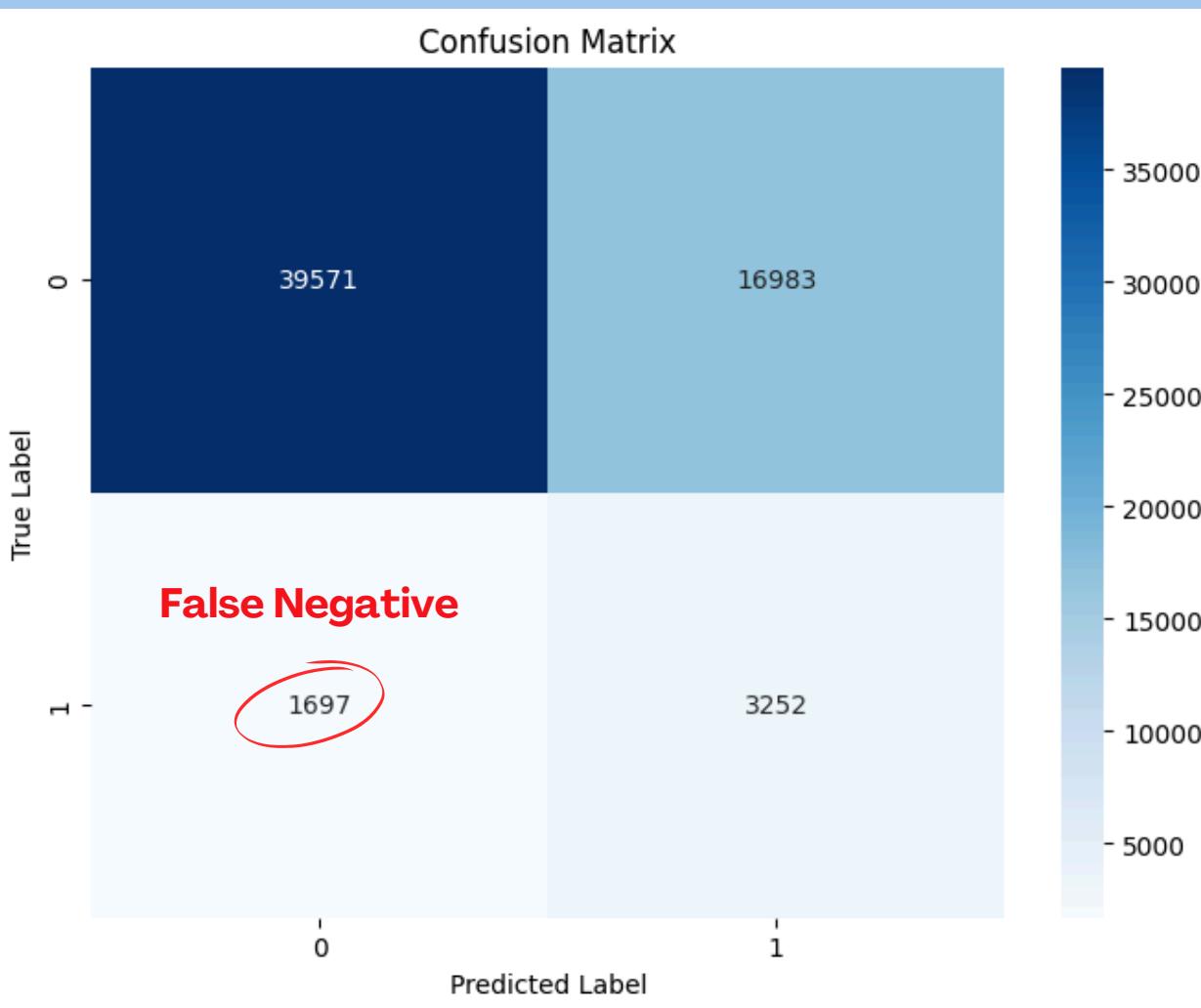
Data Preprocessing





Machine Learning

Logistic Regression		
	Train	Test
Recall	0.72	0.66
ROC AUC	0.77	0.74



“Model ini menunjukkan kemampuan yang kuat dalam meminimalkan False Negatives, yang sangat penting untuk mengidentifikasi potensi default dengan akurat.”

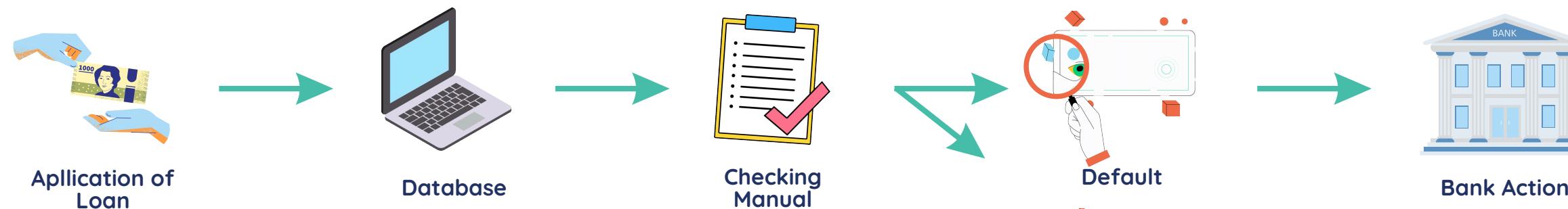
Dengan kemampuan prediksi ini, Home Credit dapat **mengidentifikasi** pelanggan yang **berpotensi menimbulkan financial risk** sebelum masalah terjadi.

Business Recomendation

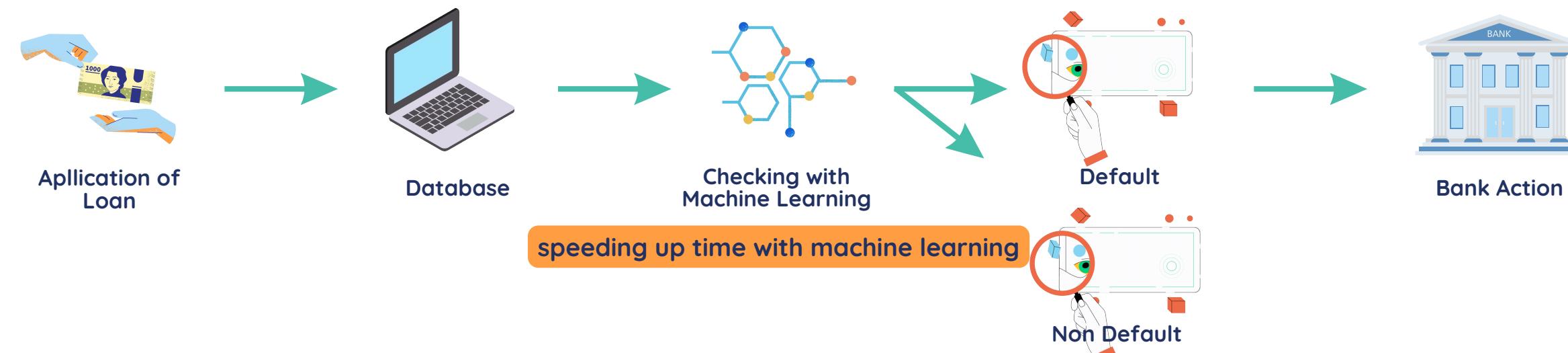
Business Recomendation

WORKFLOW

Before Modeling



After Modeling



Simulasi Perhitungan Kerugian dalam Penerapan Machine Learning

Asumsi terdapat **61.503** data pengajuan kredit yang diterima dan rata - rata kreditnya adalah **\$596.564**.

Jumlah orang yang default **sebelum** ada model: **$8.1\% \times 61.503 = 4.949$ orang**

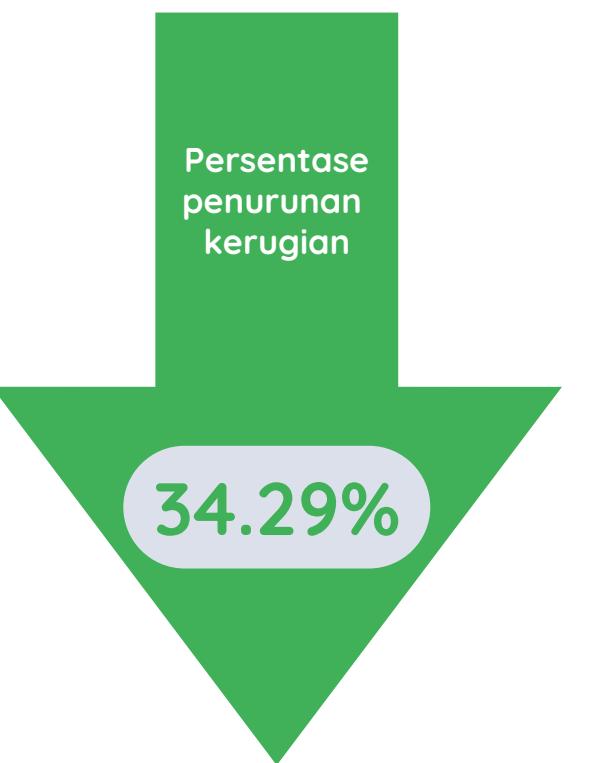
Jumlah orang yang default **setelah** ada model: **$5.3\% \times 61.503 = 2.252$ orang**

Kerugian per total data

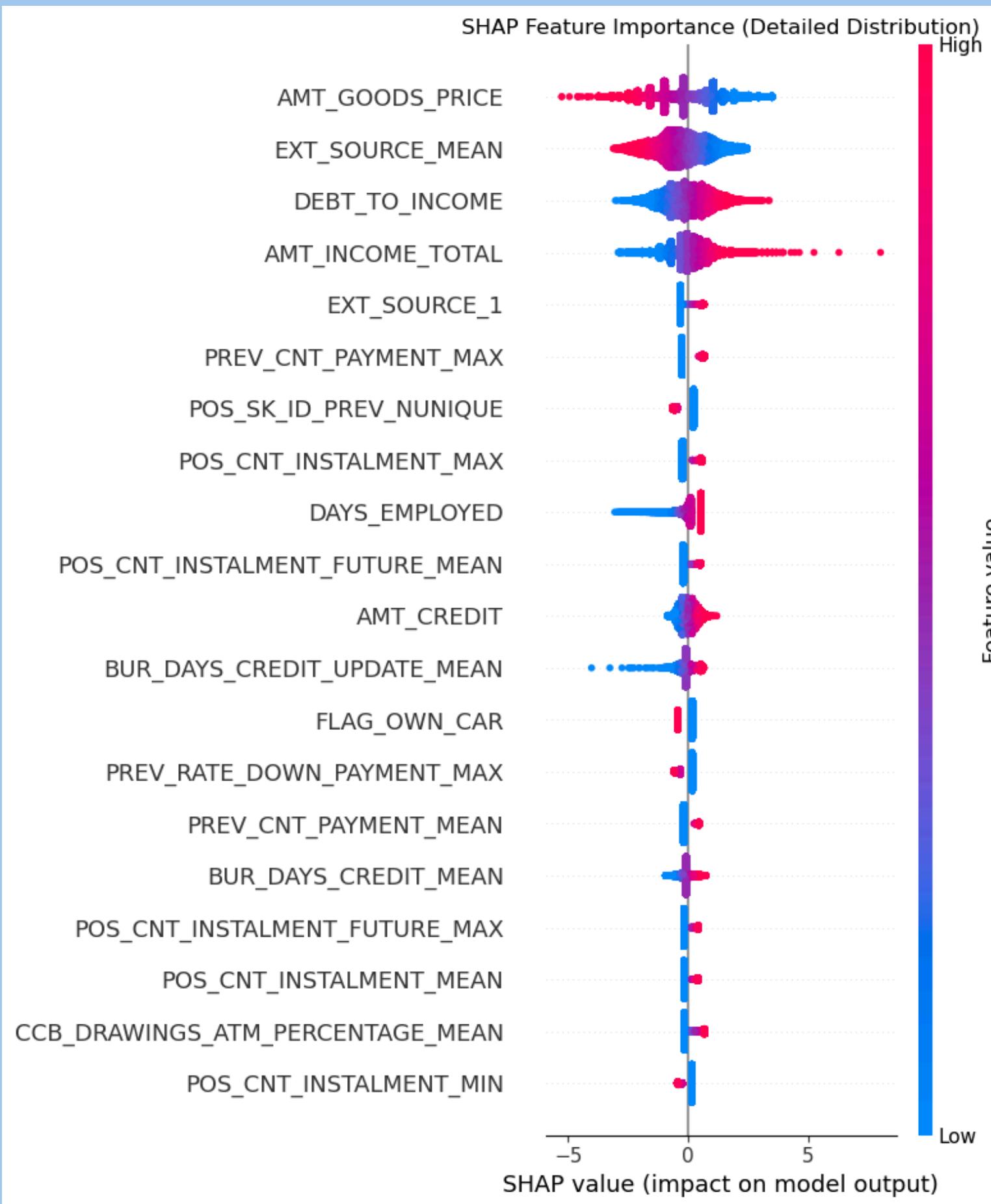
$$\text{Total Kerugian} = \frac{\text{Jumlah orang yang gagal bayar (default)}}{\text{Total Kreditur}}$$

Total Kerugian : **$4.949 \times \$ 596.564 = \$ 2.964.464.725$**
Sebelum ada model

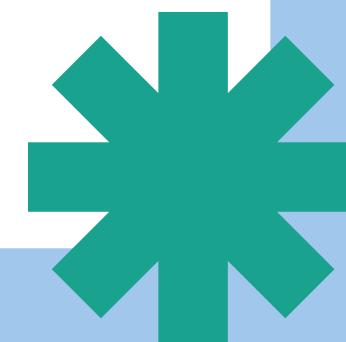
Total Kerugian : **$3.252 \times \$ 596.564 = \$ 1.948.029.300$**
Setelah ada model



Feature Importance



- Terdapat **empat features** yang memiliki **pengaruh yang tinggi** dalam memprediksi seseorang default atau tidak.
- AMT_GOODS_PRICE dan EXT_SOURCE_MEAN semakin **tinggi** nilainya maka diprediksi **tidak default**, vice versa.
- DEBT_TO_INCOME dan AMT_INCOME_TOTAL semakin **tinggi** nilainya maka diprediksi **semakin default**, vice versa.



Business Recomendation

Default:

- Penilaian score perlu memberikan bobot lebih pada **AMT_GOODS_PRICE**, **EXT_SOURCE_MEAN**, dan **DEBT_TO_INCOME** karena hal ini **penting** dalam **memprediksi seseorang gagal bayar atau tidak**.
- Mengembangkan **risk-based pricing** untuk menentukan **suku bunga** berdasarkan customer risk.
- Melakukan **monitoring** untuk melihat default rate dan profit margins untuk setiap **4 bulan**.

saran saat proses monitoring:

- Menerapkan sistem auto reminder melalui email, WhatsApp, dan notifikasi di smartphone.
- Early detection dan warning untuk customer yg telat bayar 3 kali

Rekomendasi setelah 4 bulan pemantauan:

Jika **Tingkat Default Rate Meningkat**:

- Tetapkan batas kredit sesuai dengan kemampuan pelanggan.
- Kurangi aktivitas pemberian pinjaman kepada pelanggan dengan risiko tinggi.

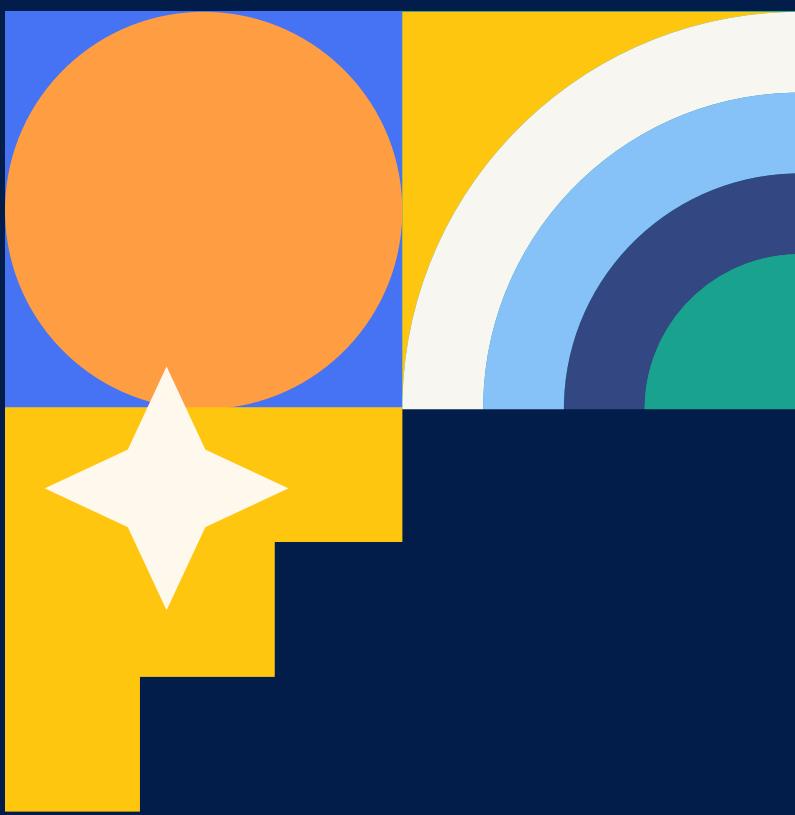
Jika **Tingkat Default Rate Menurun**:

- Tawarkan produk keuangan lain kepada pelanggan yang selalu membayar tepat waktu.
- Berikan promosi, seperti pengajuan pinjaman jangka panjang dengan manfaat tambahan, seperti pembebasan biaya tahunan.

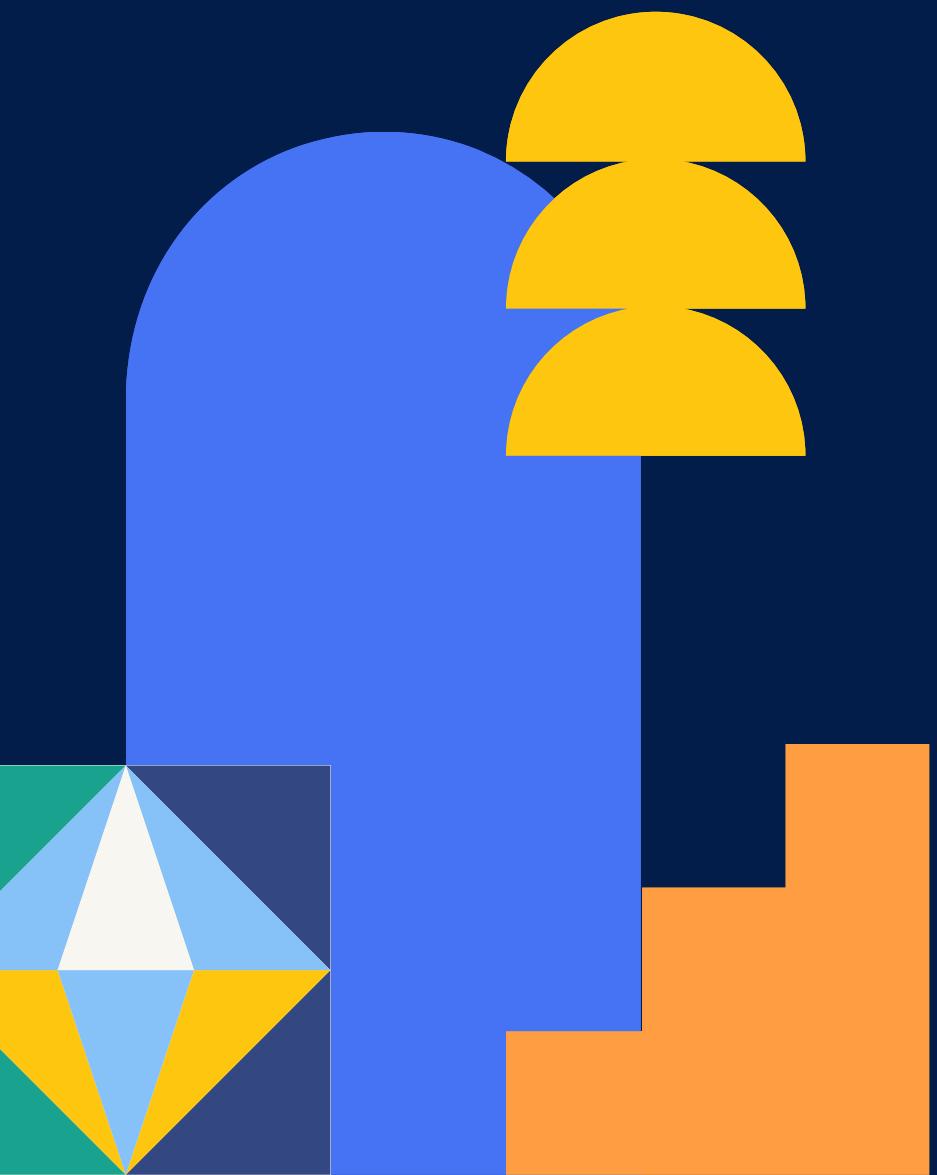
THANK YOU

You can reach us to:

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 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/aldi-vibriani/>
- **Andiny Lusy:**
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/andinylusy/>
- **Alfriando C Vean**
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/alfriandocvean/>
- **David Yudha Prasetya**
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/davidyudhaprasetya/>
- **Reza Yulhansyah**
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/reza-yulhansyah/>
- **Ramadhian Ekaputra**
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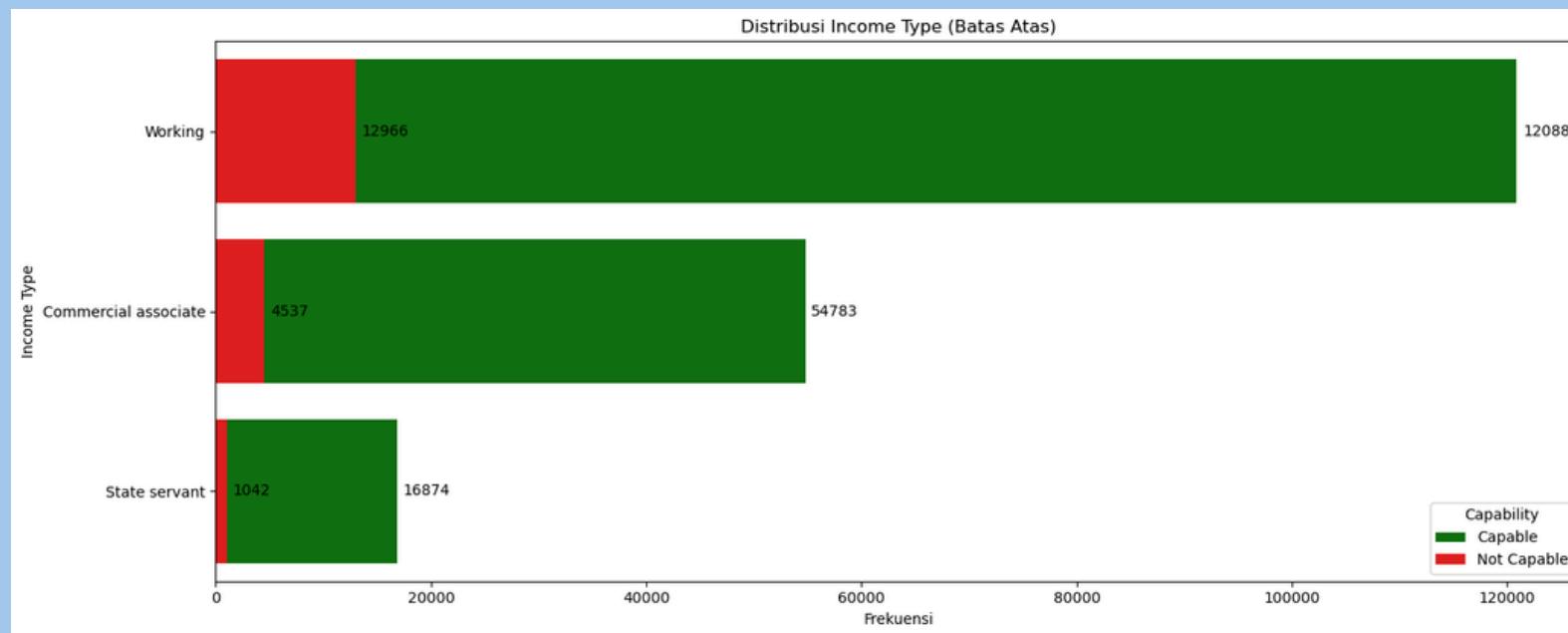
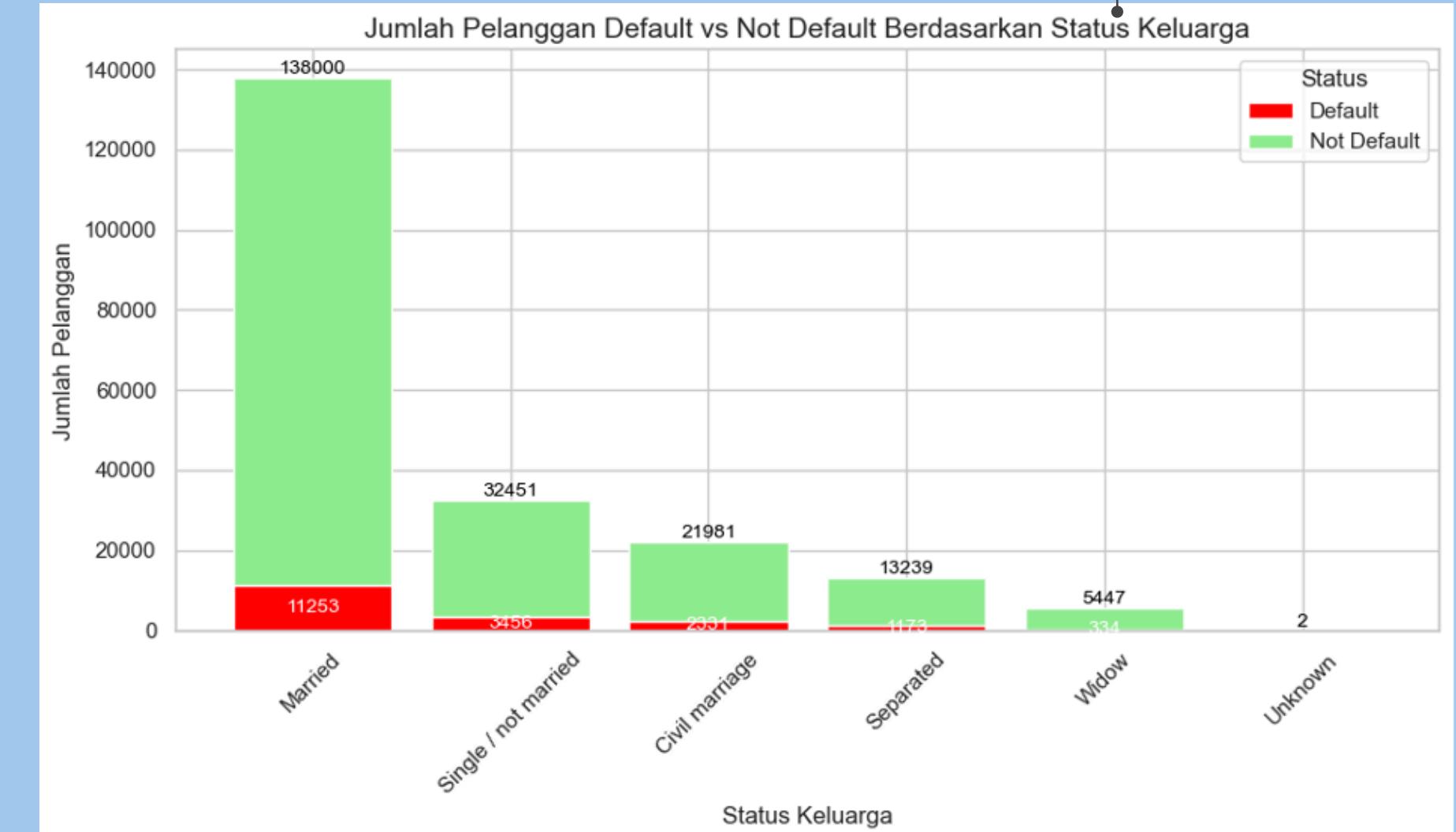
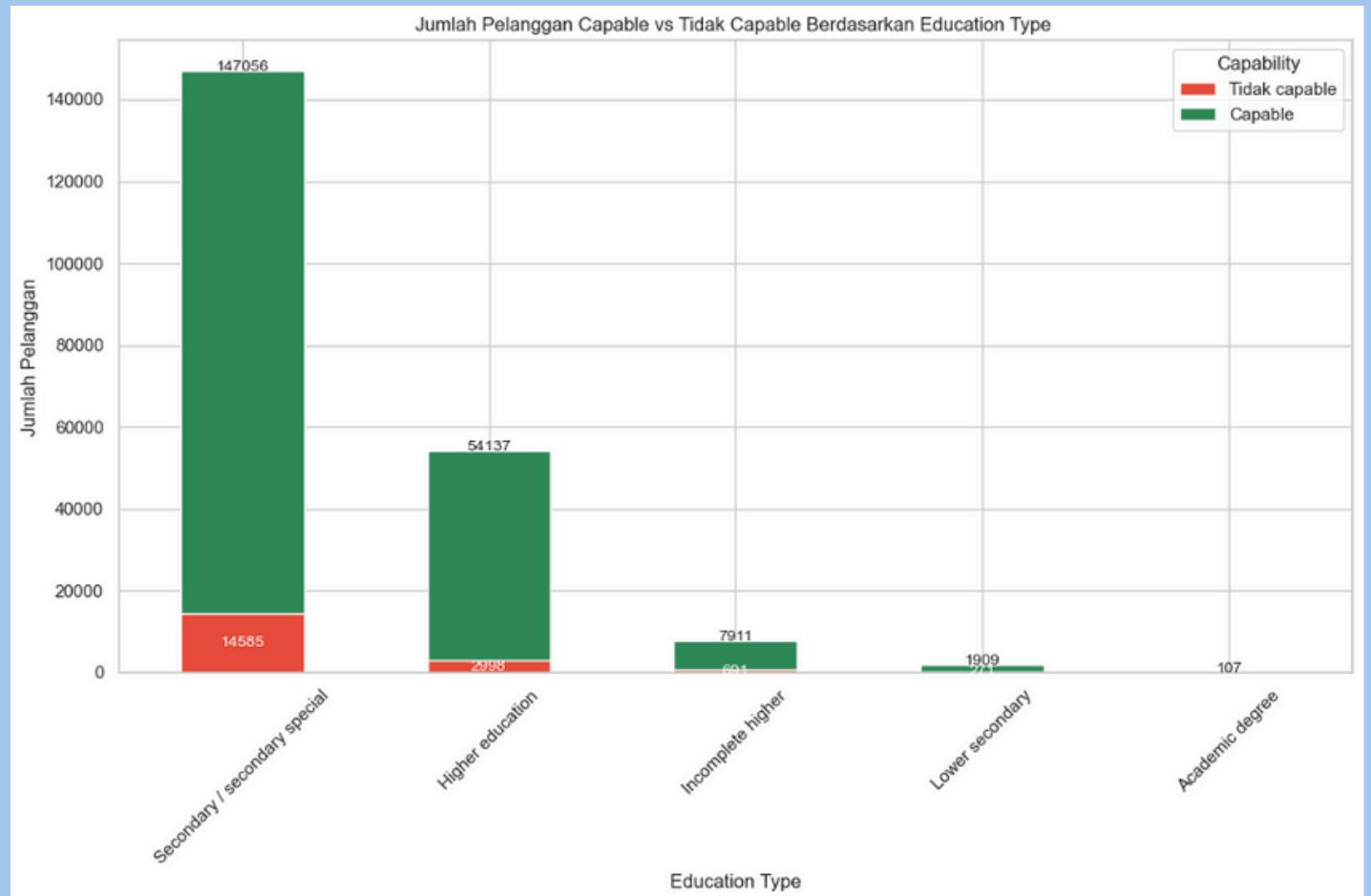


APPENDIX



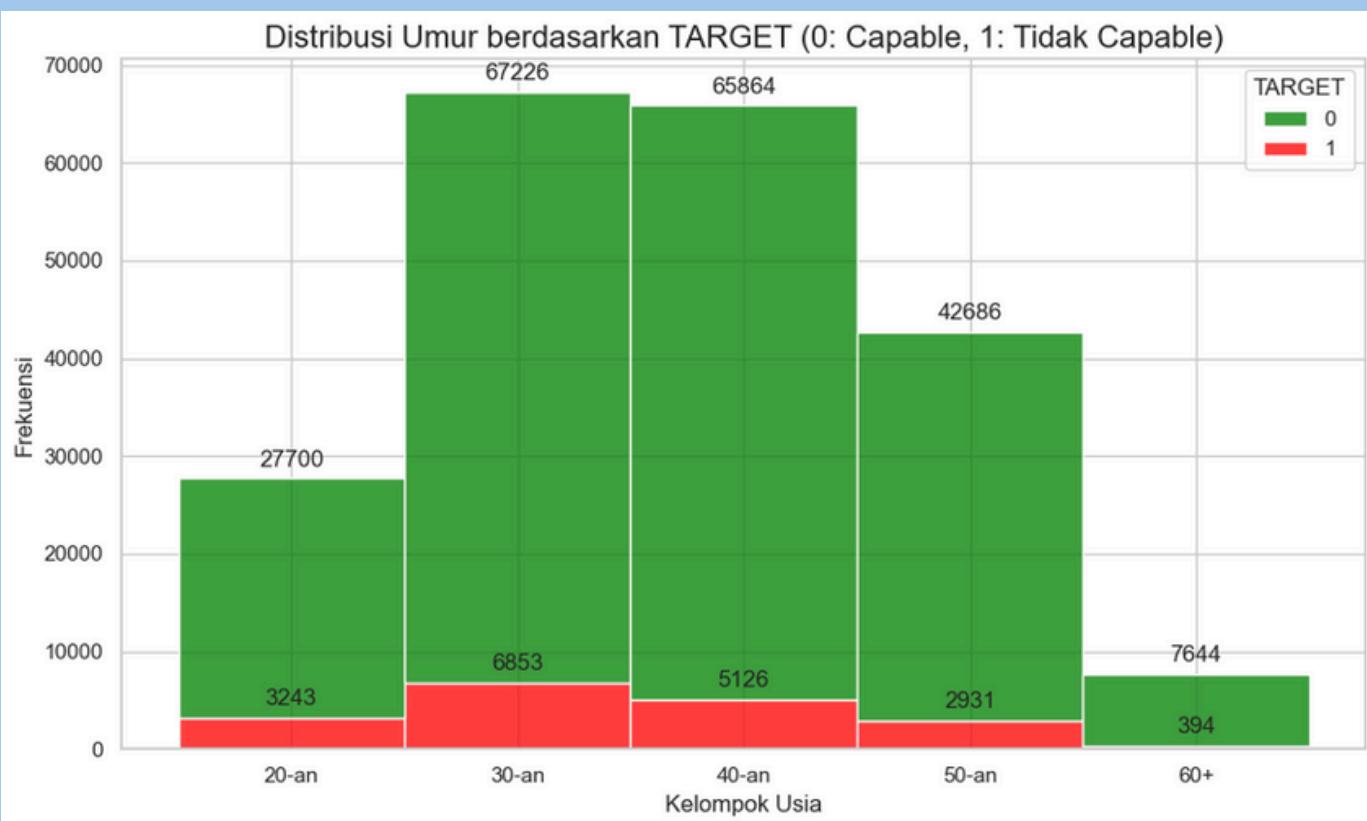
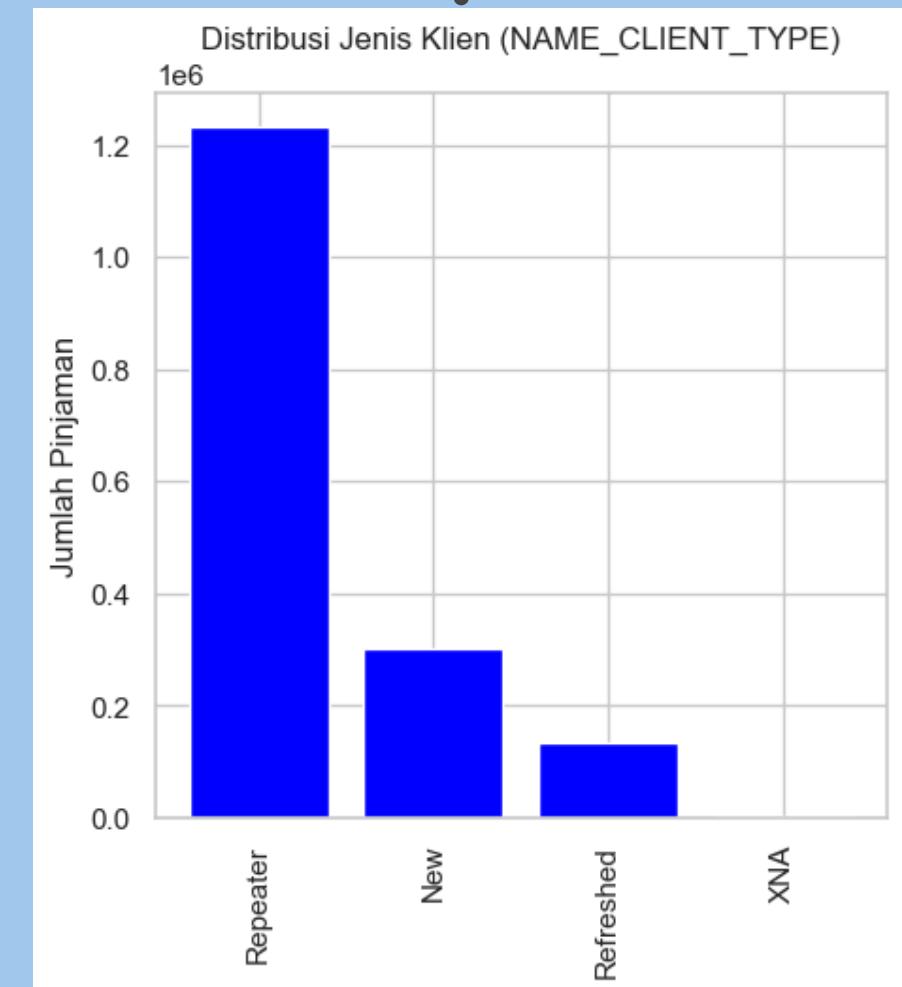
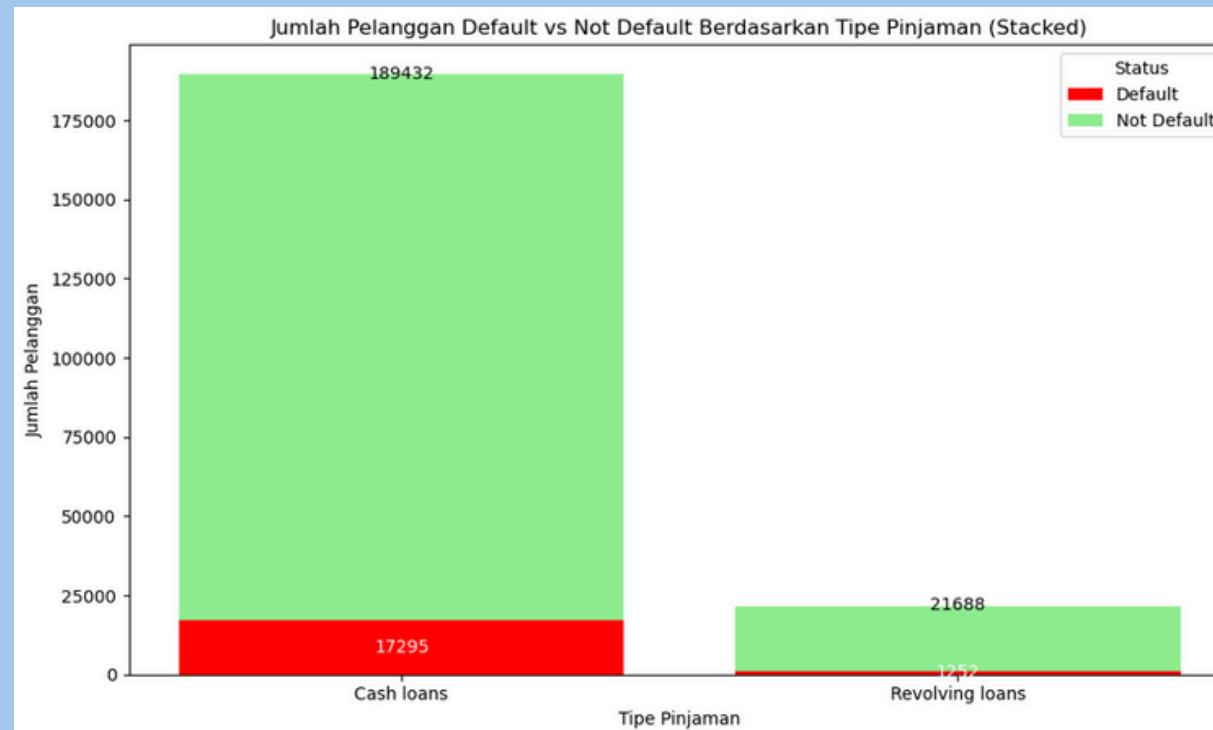
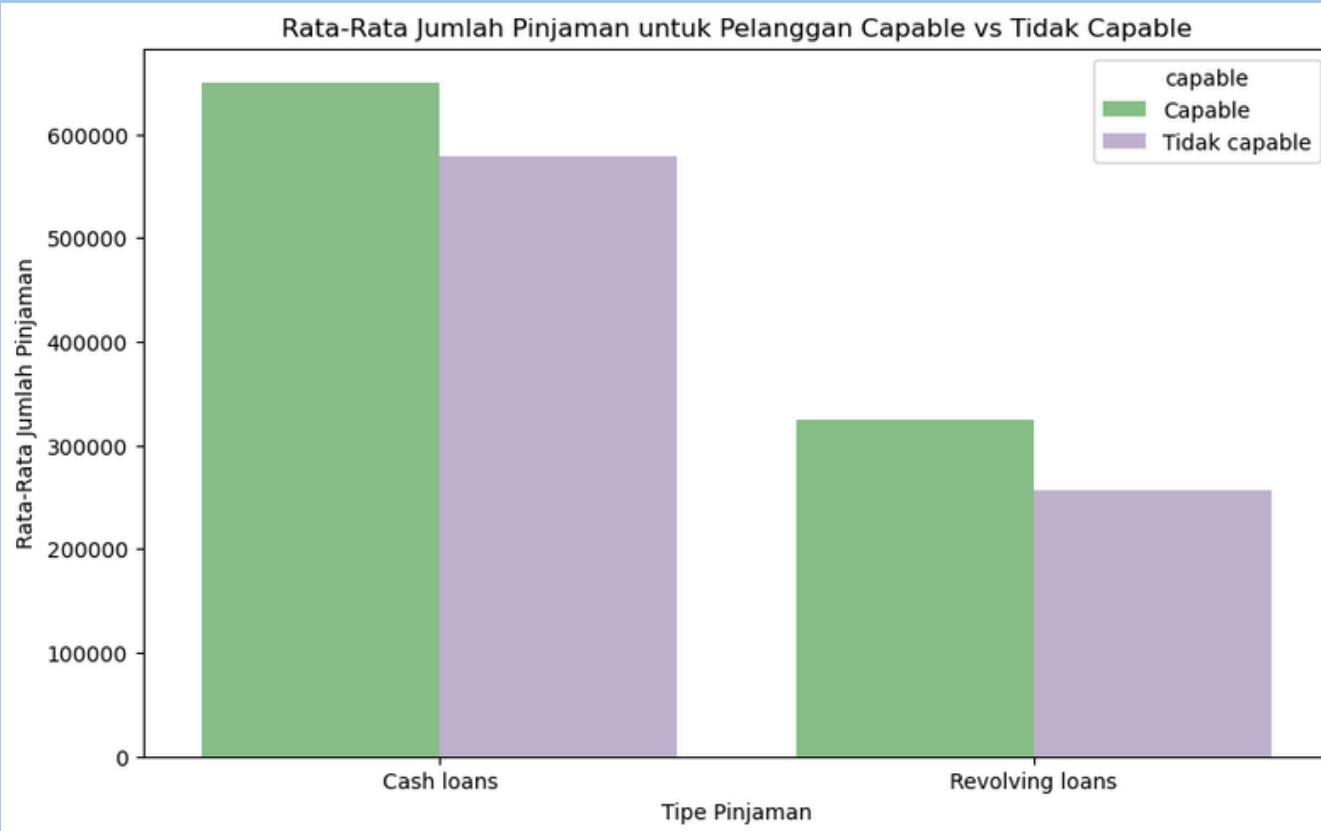
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- Home Credit India. (2019). Home Credit launches a multi-city drive to deepen its offering and broaden financial inclusion in India. Diakses dari <https://www.homecredit.co.in/en/home-credit-launches-a-multi-city-drive-to-deepen-its-offering-and-broaden-financial-inclusion-in-india>
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- Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (2024). Consumers Report Higher Credit Rejection Rates, Expect Fewer Credit Applications. Diakses dari <https://www.newyorkfed.org/newsevents/news/research/2024/20241118>
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- Back End News. (2022). Home Credit develops programs that promote financial inclusion. Diakses dari <https://backendnews.net/home-credit-develops-programs-that-promote-financial-inclusion/>
- Springer. (2023). Machine learning techniques for default prediction: an application to small Italian companies. Diakses dari <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/s41283-023-00132-2>
- DataRobot. (n.d.). Loan default. Diakses dari <https://docs.datarobot.com/en/docs/api/guide/common-case/loan-default/index.html>
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- FICO. (n.d.). Explainable Machine Learning for Probability of Default Calculations. Diakses dari <https://www.fico.com/blogs/Explainable-Machine-Learning-for-Probability-of-Default-Calculations>

Exploratory Data Analysis

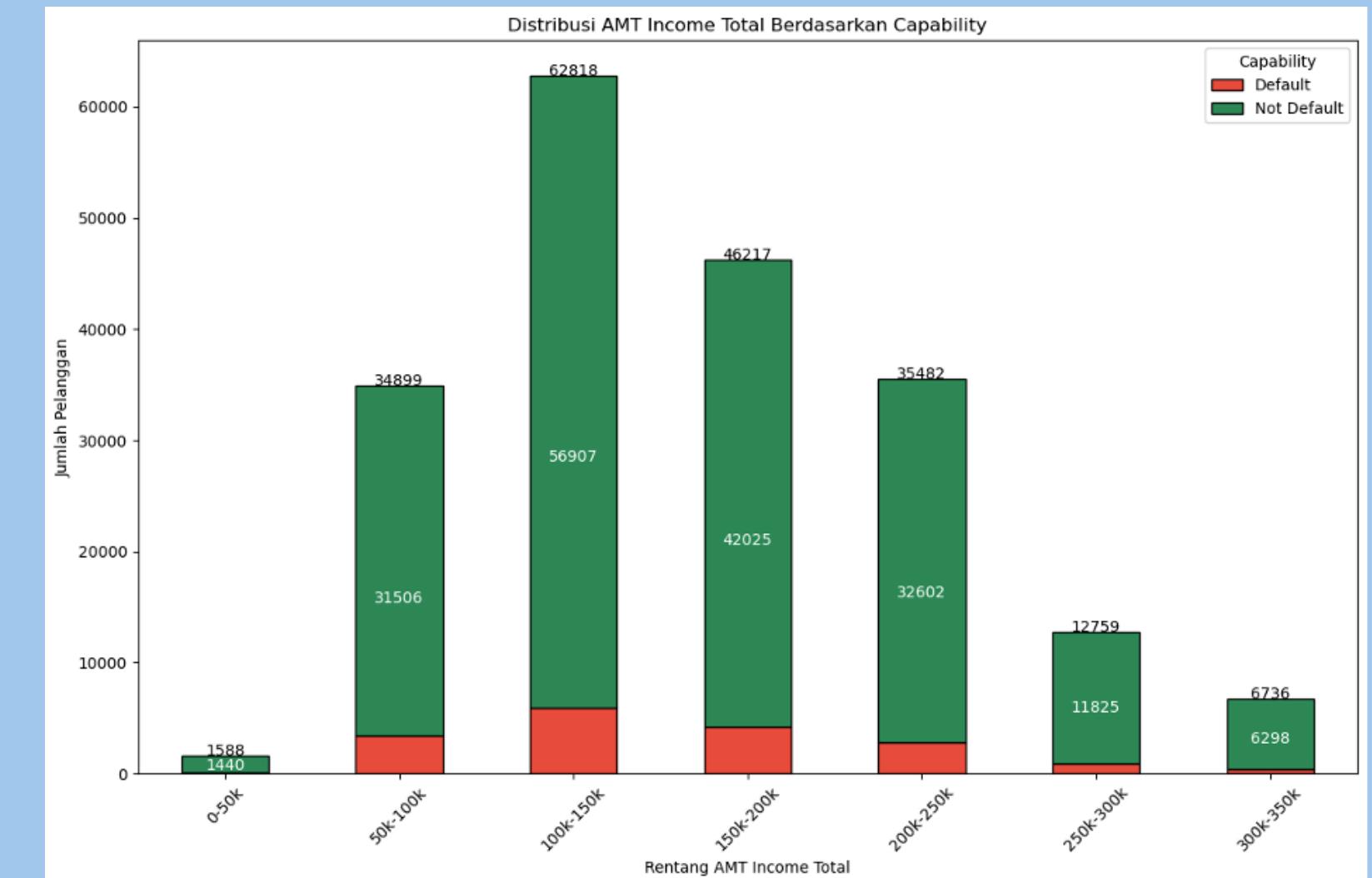
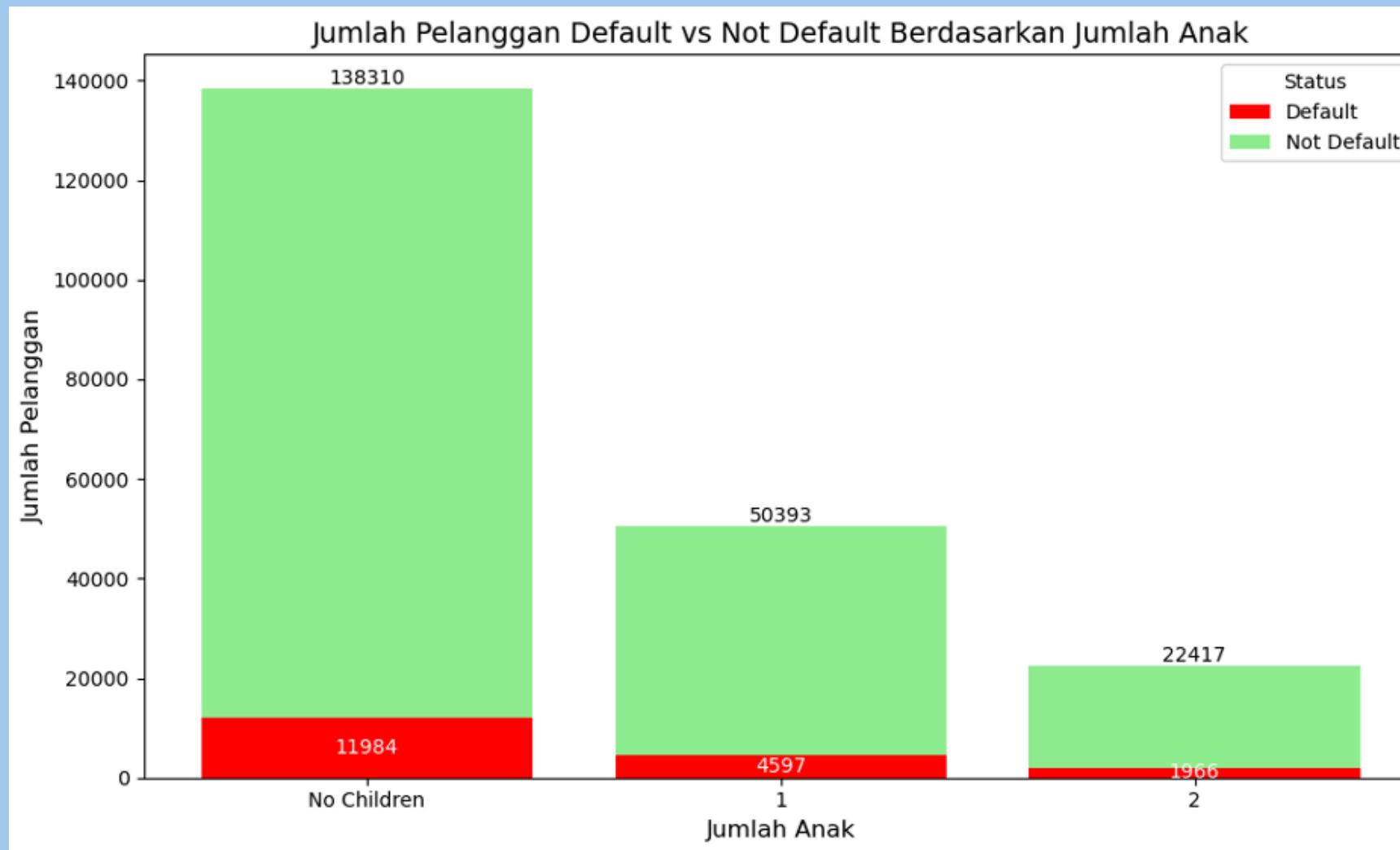


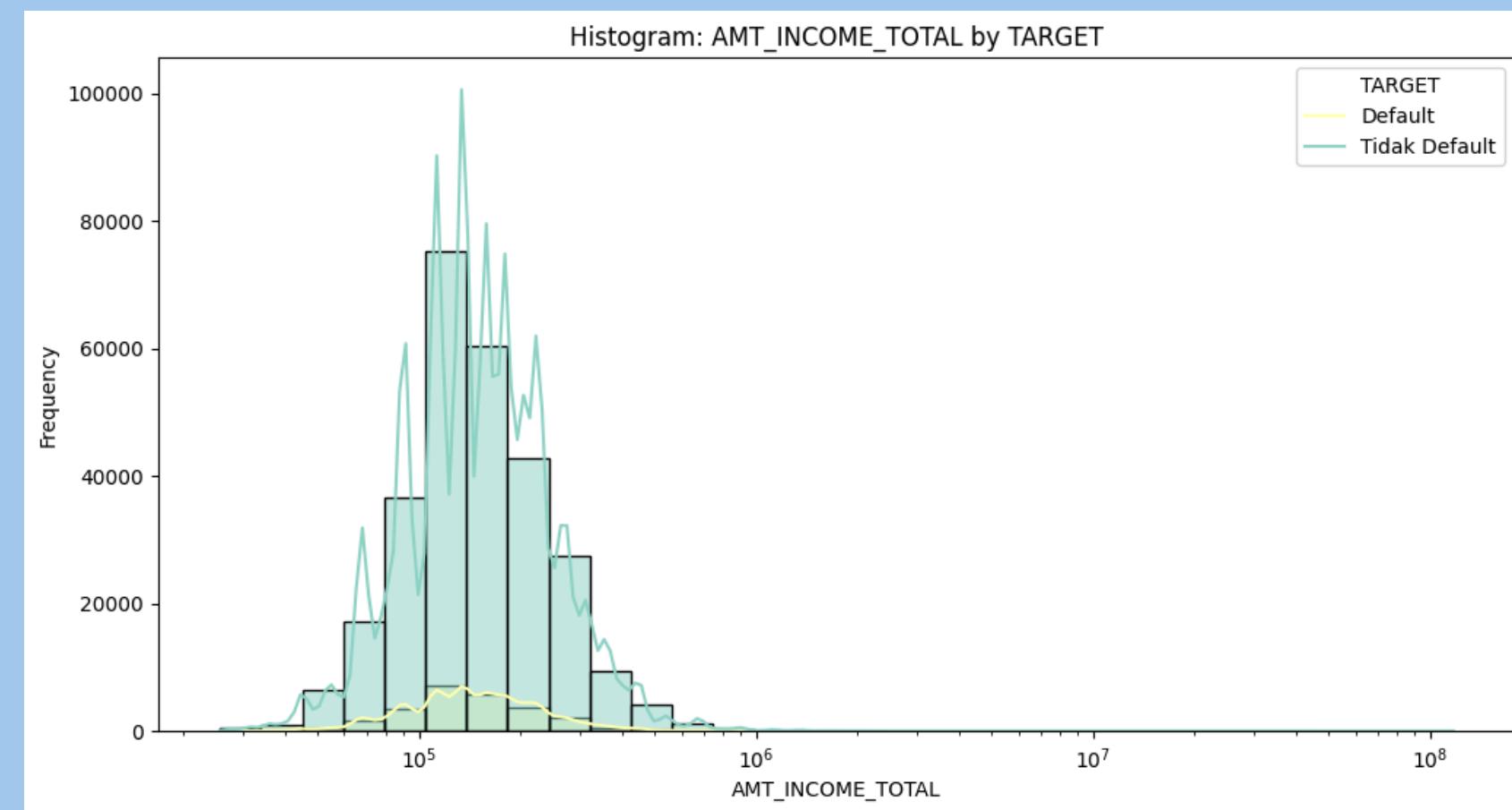
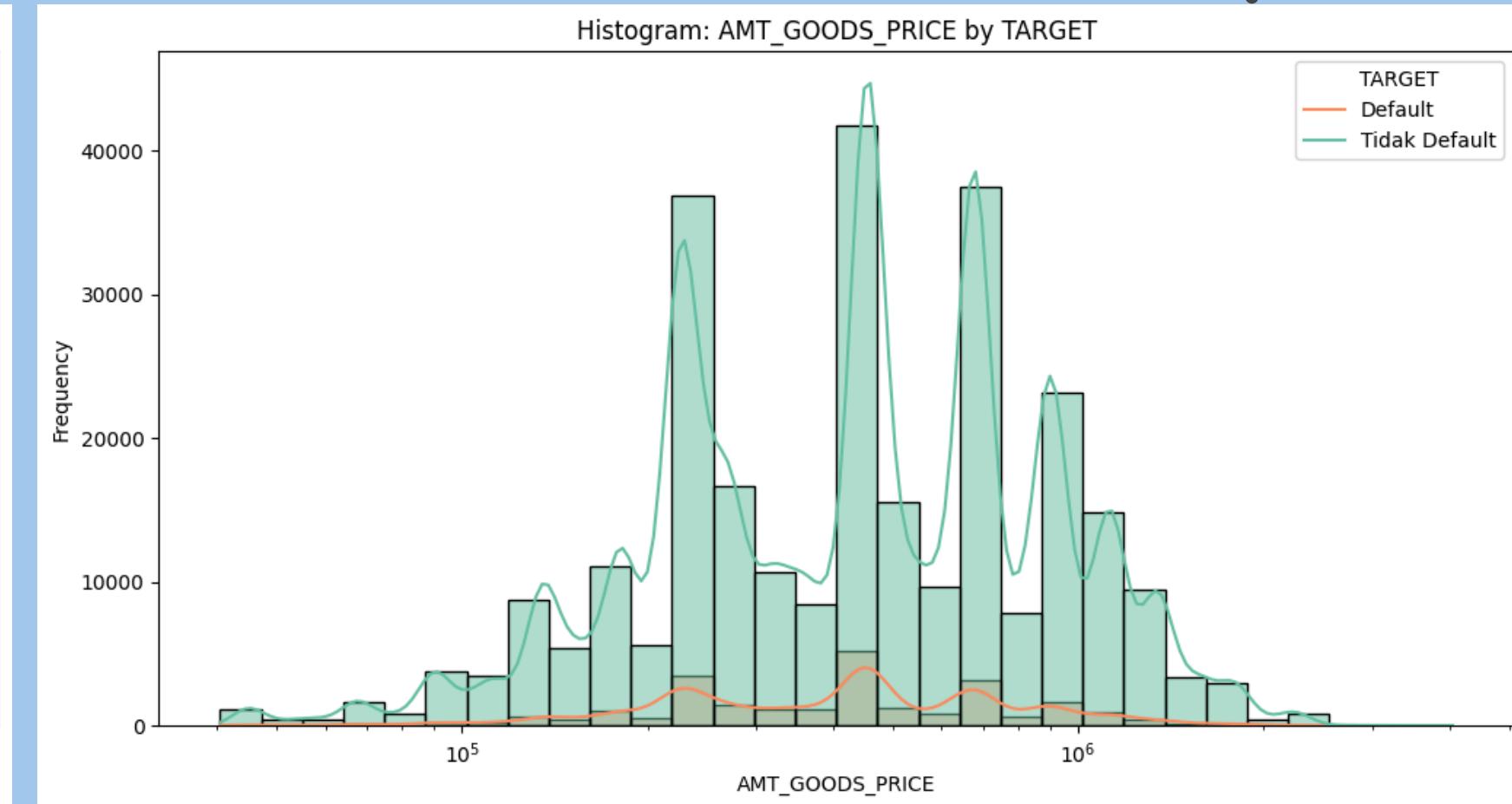
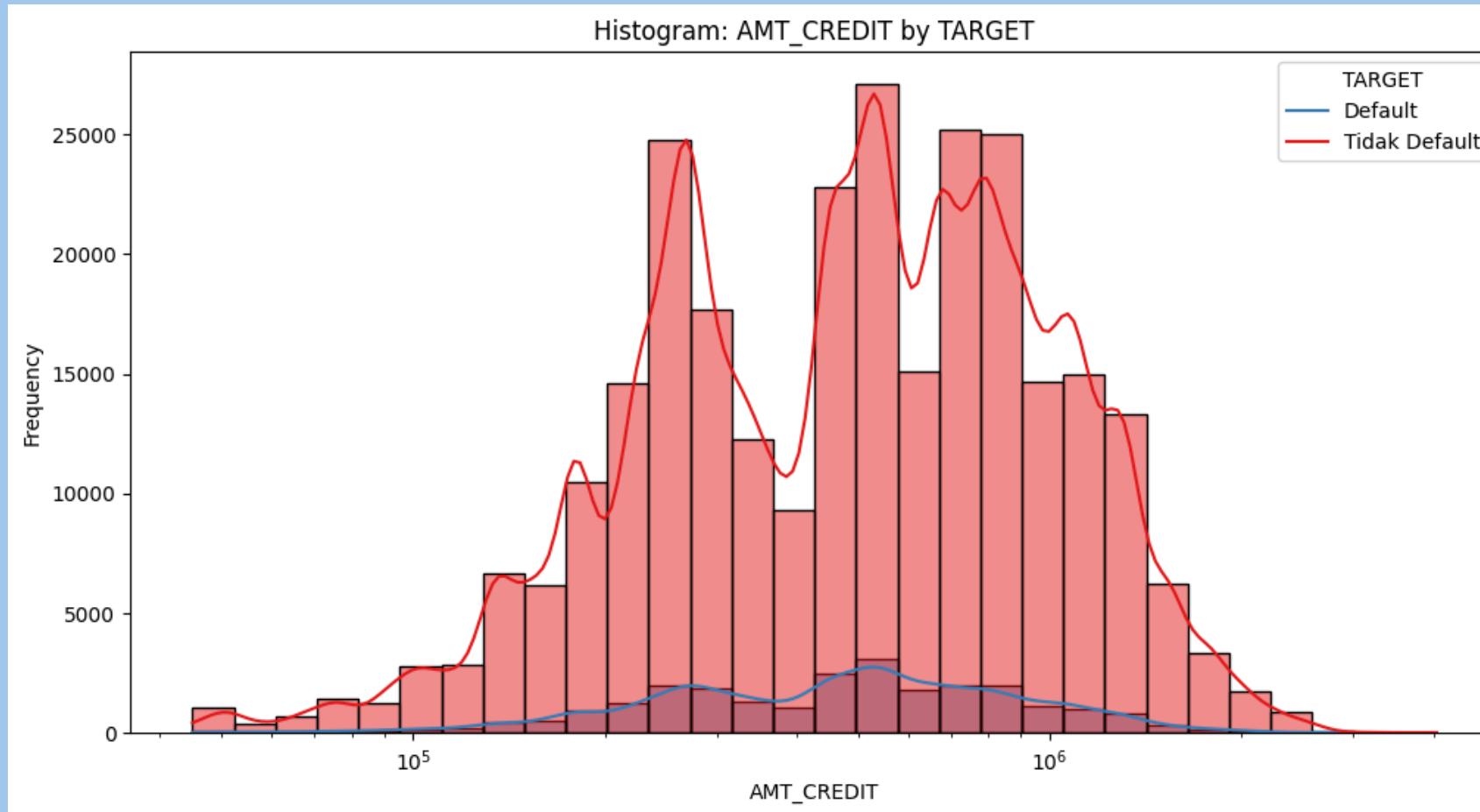
- The majority of customers are married.
- Customers with secondary or secondary special education are more likely to default on their loans.
- The predominant income type among customers is "Working" and more likely to default on their loans.

Exploratory Data Analysis



- Customers are more likely to utilize cash loans rather than revolving loans, and on average, both types are susceptible to default.
- Customers aged 20 to 39 years are particularly vulnerable to default.
- The majority of customers who take loans from Home Credit own a house or apartment.
- Repeat customers tend to borrow larger amounts.





Data Preprocessing

How we cleaning the data

1. Handling Null value

- Null Percentage over 40%: Drop the features.
- Null Percentage around 20% - 40%: Fill null value with median or mode.
- Null Percentage under 20%: Drop null value (rows), or filling null value with median or mode.

2. Handling Duplicated Data

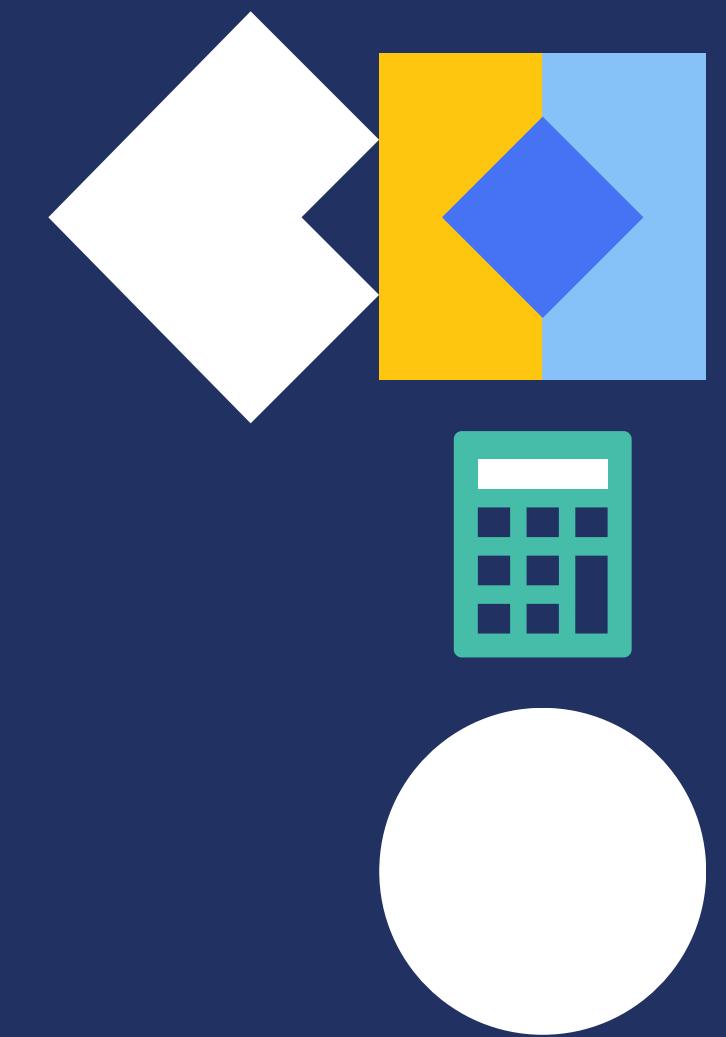
- Keep the first data and delete the duplicated data.

3. Handling Outliers

- No handling outliers.

4. Merging Data

- Drop categorical features.
- Aggregate every dataset on SK_ID_CURR and merge all dataset to Application_{train | test}.



Data Preprocessing

How we cleaning the data

5.

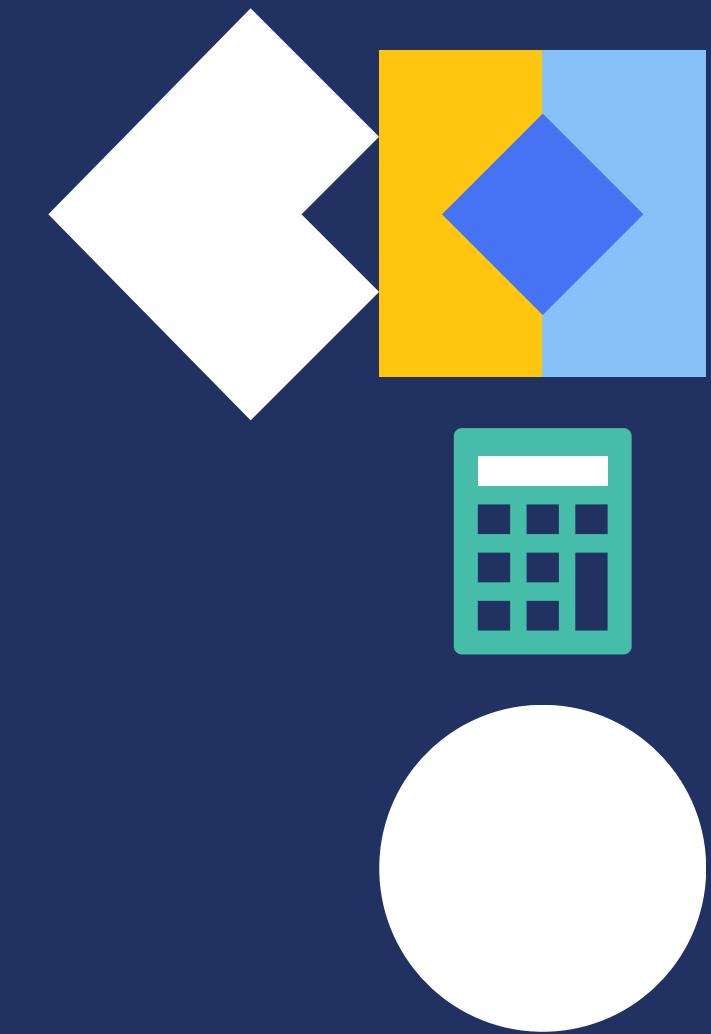
Feature Transformation

- Applying the Yeo-Johnson method.
- Applying Standardization.

6.

Feature Encoding & Engineering

- Applying label encoding for distinct and ordinal value.
- Application_{train | test}: DEBT_TO_INCOME, ANNUITY_TO_INCOME, AGE, NUM_DOCUMENTS.
- Bureau & Bureau Balance: DAYS_DURATION_CREDIT.
- Installment: DAYS_LATE, FLAG_LATE_PAYMENT, FLAG_UNDERPAYMENT.
- Credit Card Balance: LIMIT_RATIO, TOTAL_DRAWINGS, TOTAL_DRAWINGS_COUNT.
- Pos Cash Balance: PAYMENT_PROGRESS_RATIO, REMAINING_PAYMENT.



Data Preprocessing

How we cleaning the data

8.

Train Test Split

- Train test split on df_train.
- Test_size: 0.2 and random state: 42.
- y is label “TARGET”.
- Train test split into:
 - X_train, X_val, y_train, y_val.
- X_test is for testing the chosen model.

```
X_train dimension: (246008, 339)
y_train dimension: (246008,)
X_val dimension: (61503, 339)
y_val dimension: (61503,)
X_test dimension: (48744, 339)
```

Image 1.4 - Variable train, val, and test

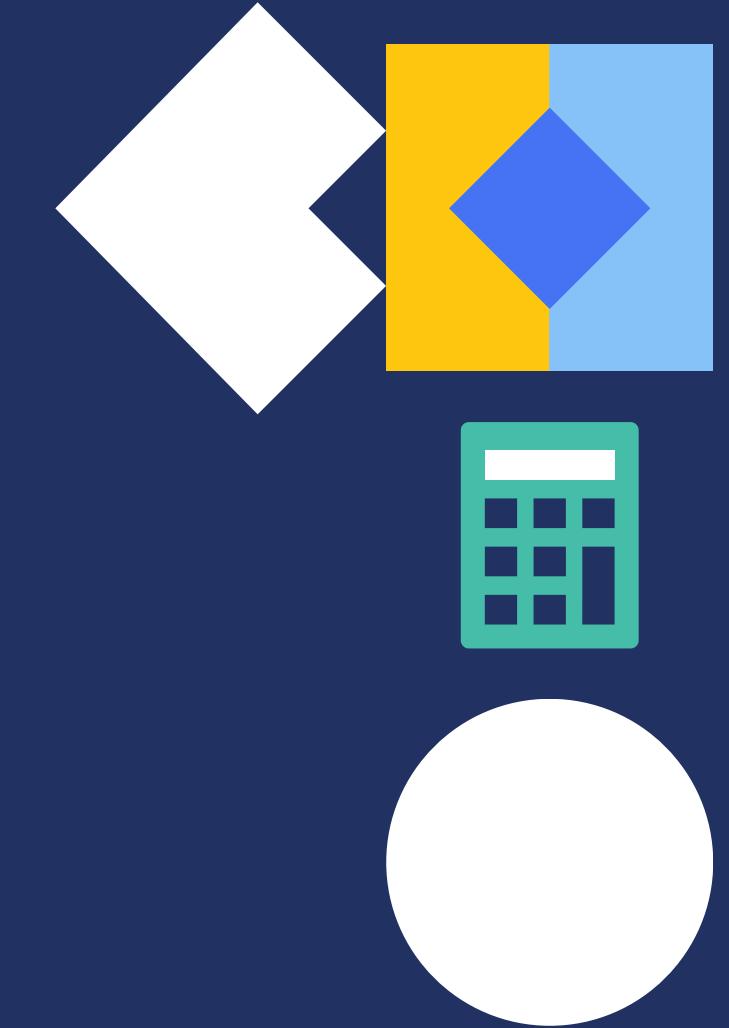
9.

Handling Imbalance Class

- Handling imbalance class using
“Synthetic Minority Over-sampling Technique”

```
TARGET
0      226132
1      19876
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

Image 1.5 - Imbalance Class of “TARGET”



Data Preprocessing

How we cleaning the data

8.

Feature Selection

- There are 339 Features used in model.
- Using SelectKBest for feature reduction.
- Features used in this model are 339 features because all features might be important.

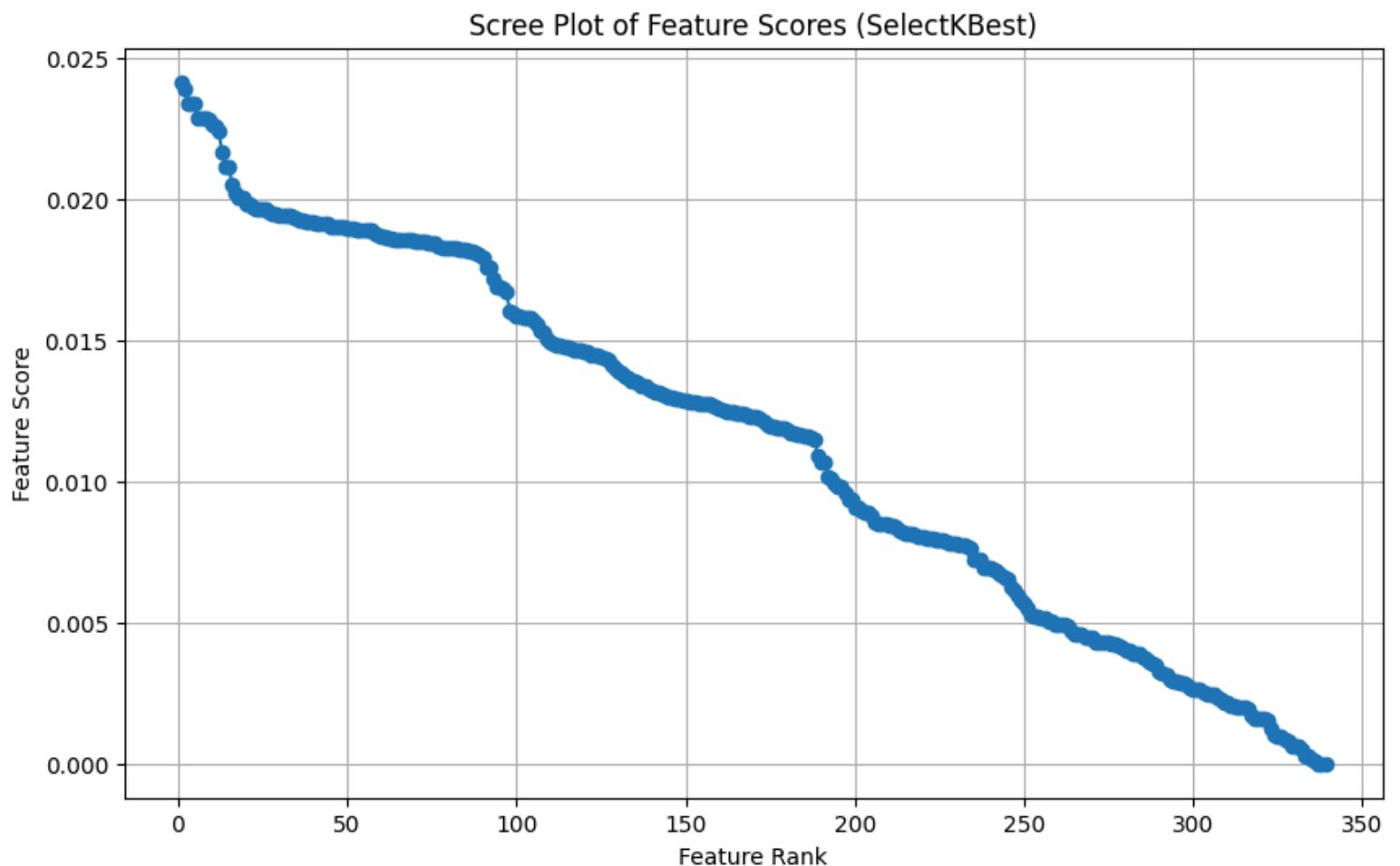
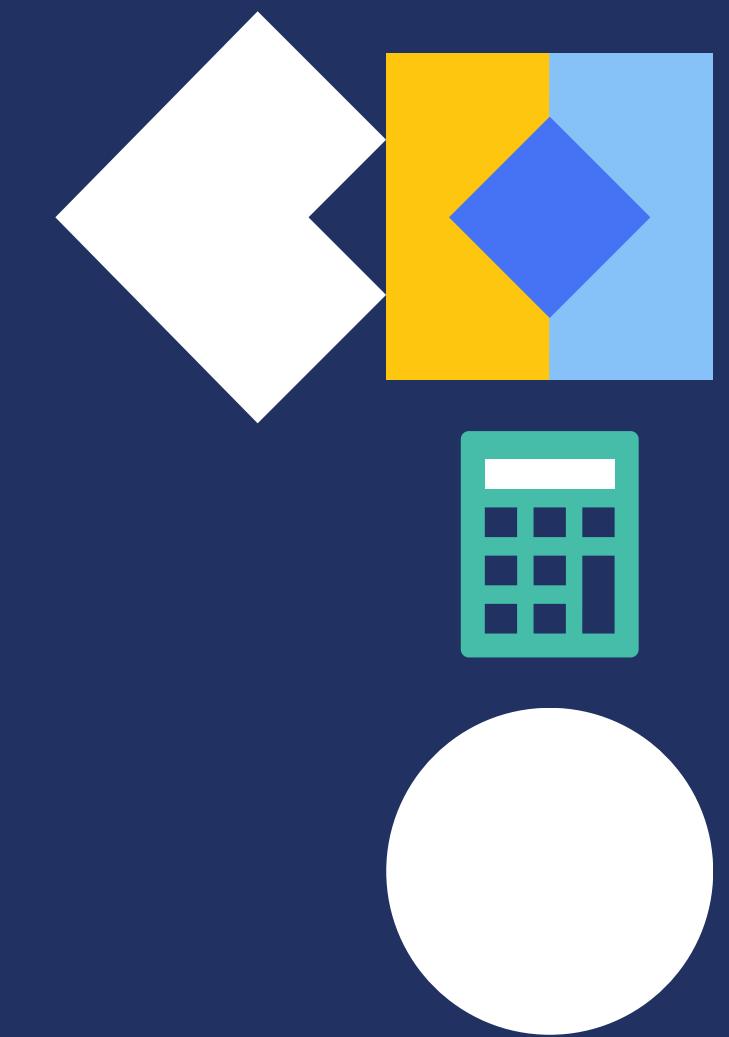
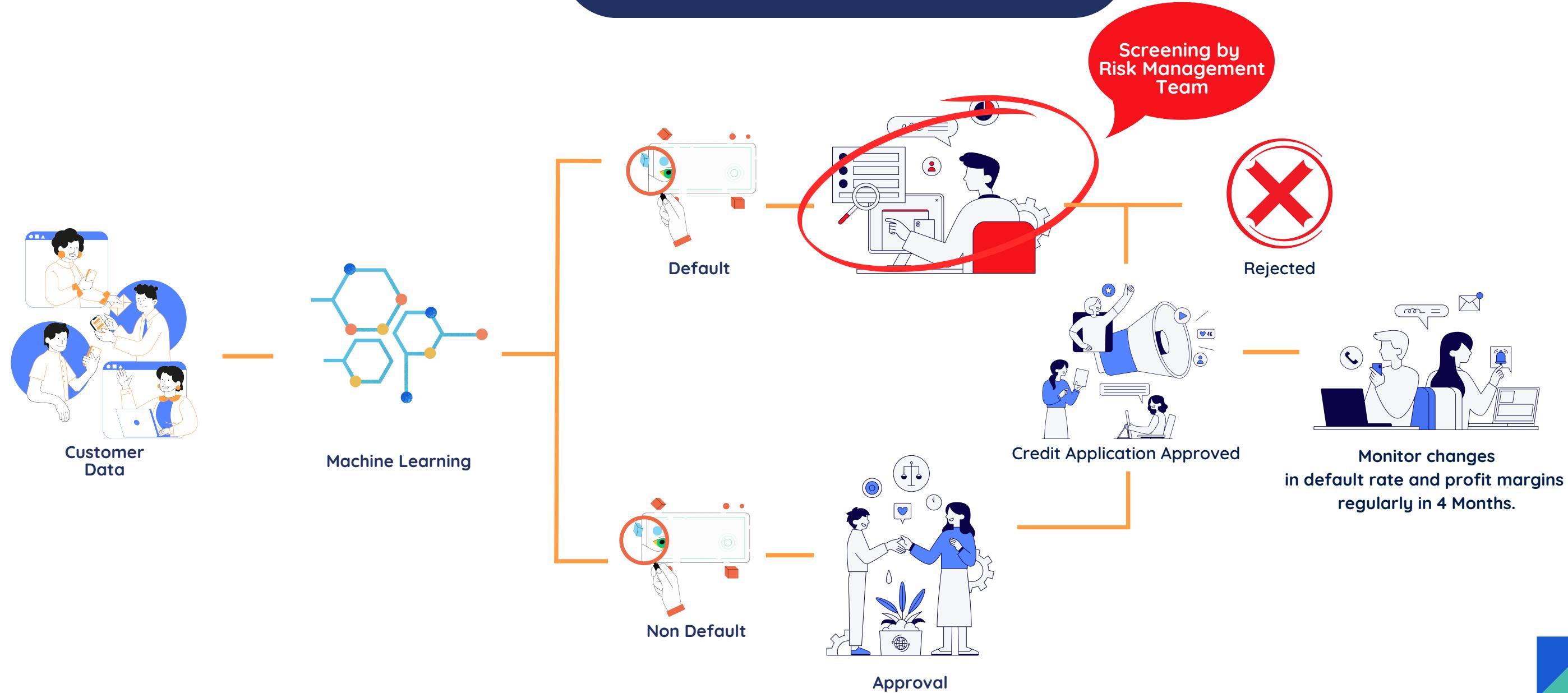


Image 1.6 - Scree Plot of Feature Scores
(SelectKBest)



Business Recommendation

WORKFLOW



Simulasi Perhitungan Kerugian dalam Penerapan Machine Learning

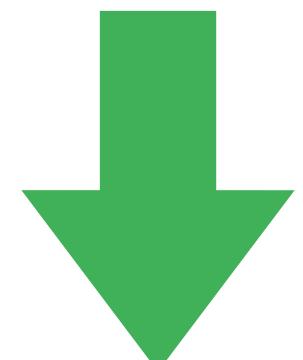
- Rata-Rata Kredit: \$596.564
- ROC AUC: 0.74
- Total Kreditur: 61.503
- Kreditur gagal bayar : 4.949

kerugian per orang : $\frac{\text{Rata - rata kredit}}{\text{Kreditur gagal bayar}}$

Kerugian per orang

Before ML: $\frac{596.564}{4.949} = \120.54

After ML: $\frac{596.564}{(61.503 \times 1 - 0.74)} = \37.31



Kerugian per total data

Before ML: $\frac{120.54}{61.503} = \$7.413.715$

After ML: $\frac{37.31}{61.503} = \$2.294.476$

Persentase penurunan kerugian
69%



Risk Based Pricing

- Misal customer A ingin meminjam uang Rp 100.000.000
- Riwayat Kredit: Baik (skor kredit 700)
- Pendapatan Bulanan: Rp10.000.000
- Total Utang yang Dimiliki: Rp30.000.000
- Rasio Utang terhadap Pendapatan (Debt-to-Income Ratio): 30% ($\text{Rp}30.000.000 / \text{Rp}10.000.000$)
- Klasifikasi Risiko: Sedang

- Biaya Modal: Misalkan biaya modal bank untuk mendapatkan dana adalah 4%.
- Margin Keuntungan: Bank ingin mendapatkan margin keuntungan sebesar 2%.
- Biaya Risiko: Berdasarkan analisis risiko, bank memperkirakan biaya risiko untuk peminjam dengan klasifikasi risiko sedang adalah 1,5%.

Suku Bunga = Biaya Modal + Margin Keuntungan + Biaya Risiko

$$\text{Suku Bunga} = 4\% + 2\% + 1,5\%$$

$$\text{Suku Bunga} = 7,5\%$$

