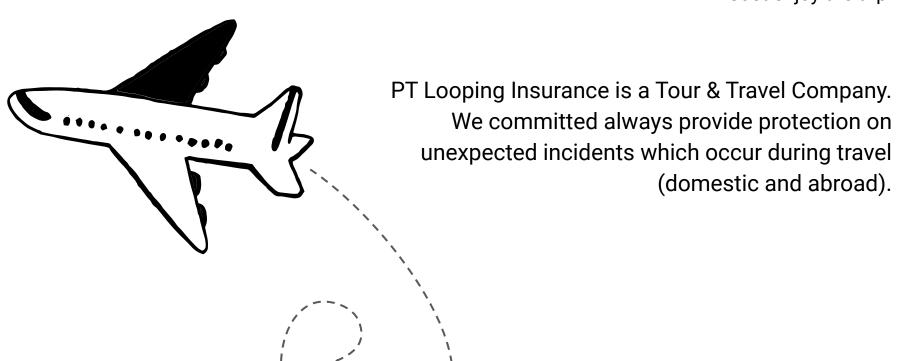
Travel Insurance

By Looping Group



PT Looping Tour & Travel

Just enjoy the trip.





Data Science Team









ANDI

ARYAN

IMAM

SEPTI















VICKY





CURRENT ISSUE

PT Looping Tour & Travel want to increase buy rate of Travel Insurance and evaluate the performance of our product based on database history. The company need to know which customer which customer that likely to buy Travel Insurance.

As a Data Scientist, we are responsible to build an intelligent model that can predict if the customer will be interested to buy the Travel Insurance.







TABLE OF CONTENTS



01 BUSINESS UNDERSTANDING

02 EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS

DATA
PREPROCESSING



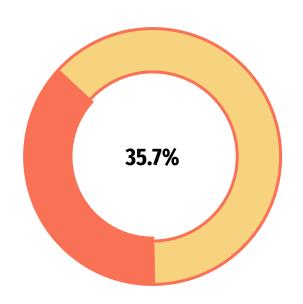
04 MODELING

BUSINESS 05 RECOMMENDATION

BUSINESS UNDER STANDING



What is the Problems?



ONLY

35.7% of the total 1987

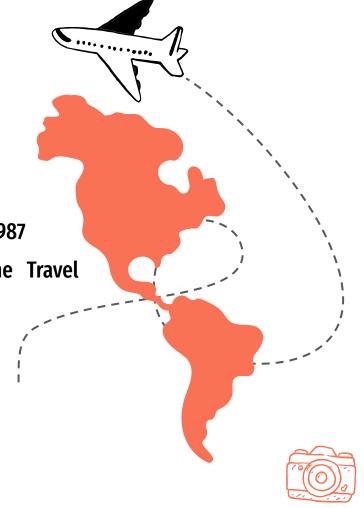
customer that buy the Travel

Insurance

710Buy Travel Insurance

1277

Not Buy Travel Insurance



What is the Problems?

GOALS

Increasing buy rate at least 20%

OBJECTIVES

- Create a machine learning that can predict potential customer
- Determine customer segmentation based on the most influential features
- BUSINESS METRICS

Buy rate





02**EXPLORATORY** DATA **ANALYSIS** (EDA)



FEATURES



UNNAMED: 0



AGE

Age Of Customer



EMPLOYMENT TYPE

The Sector In Which Customer Is Employed



GraduateOrNot

Whether The Customer Is College Graduate Or Not



AnnualIncome

The Yearly Income Of The Customer



FamilyMembers

Number Of Members In Customer's Family



ChronicDisease

Whether The Customer Suffers From Any Major Disease Or Conditions



FrequentFlyer

Derived Data
Based On
Customer's
History Of
Booking Tickets



EverTravelled Abroad

Has The Customer Ever Travelled To A Foreign Country



TRAVELINSURANCE

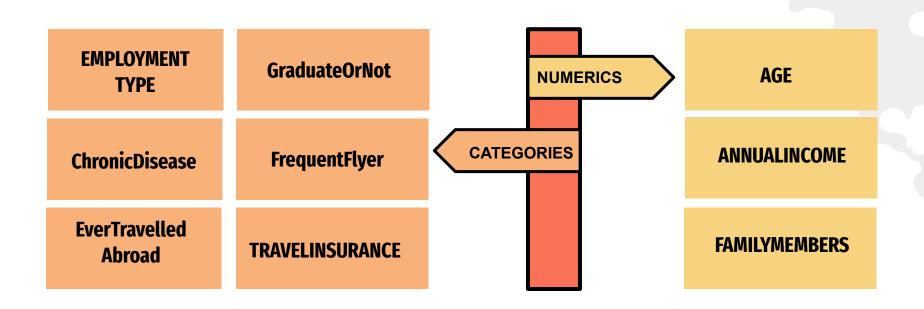
Did The Customer Buy Travel Insurance Package

Missing Data & Shape

- From data.info there is nothing missing data in each columns
- Shape data: 1987 rows & 10 columns (9 features and 1 target)

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1987 entries, 0 to 1986
Data columns (total 10 columns):
     Column
                         Non-Null Count Dtype
     Unnamed: 0
                          1987 non-null
                                          int64
                          1987 non-null
                                          int64
     Age
     Employment Type •
                                          object
                         1987 non-null
     GraduateOrNot
                          1987 non-null
                                          object
     Annual Income
                         1987 non-null
                                          int64
     FamilyMembers
                         1987 non-null
                                          int64
    ChronicDiseases
                                          int64
                         1987 non-null
     FrequentFlyer
                          1987 non-null
                                          object
     EverTravelledAbroad 1987 non-null
                                          object
    TravelInsurance
                          1987 non-null
                                          int64
dtypes: int64(6), object(4)
memory usage: 155.4+ KB
```

NUMERIC & CATEGORY FEATURES

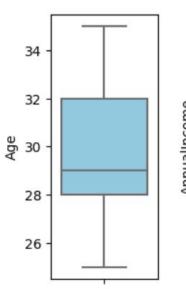


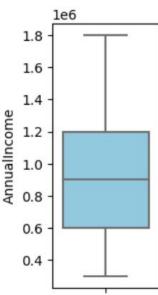
CHECK OUTLIER

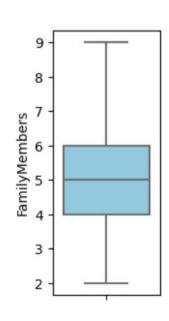


OUTLIER

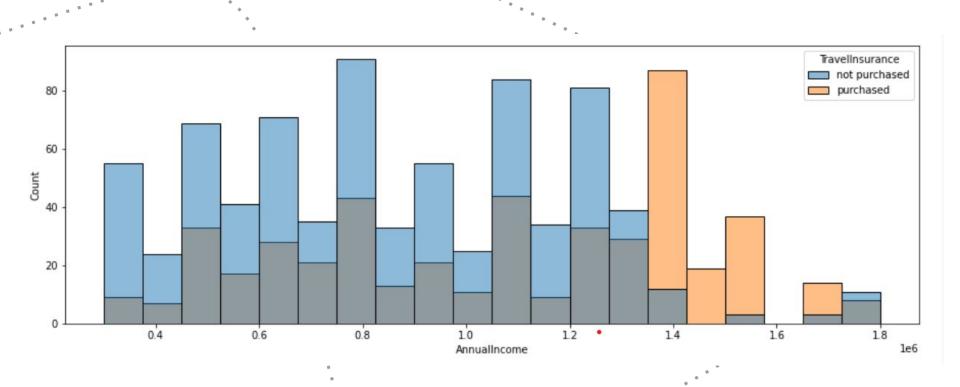
We can look there are nothing outlier from distribution numerical data (Age, Annualincome, Familymembers) with Boxplot



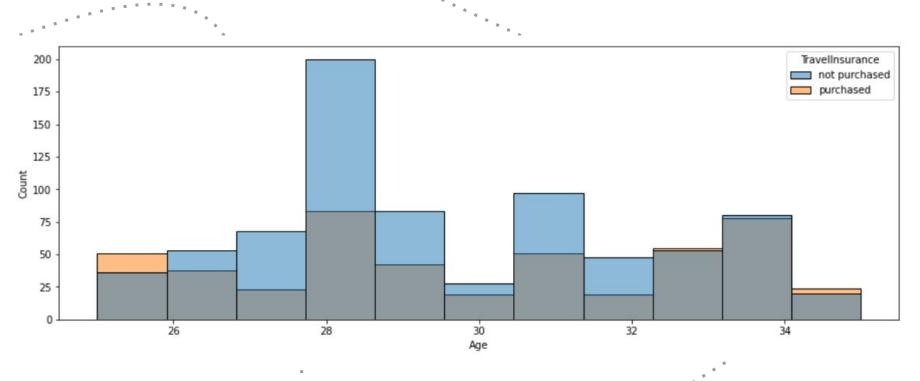




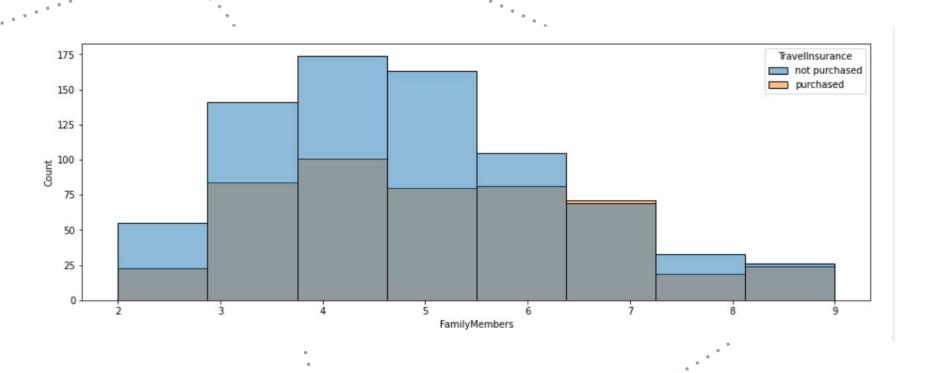
ANNUAL INCOME TO TRAVEL INSURANCE



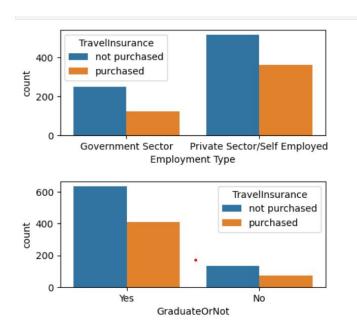
AGE TO TRAVEL INSURANCE



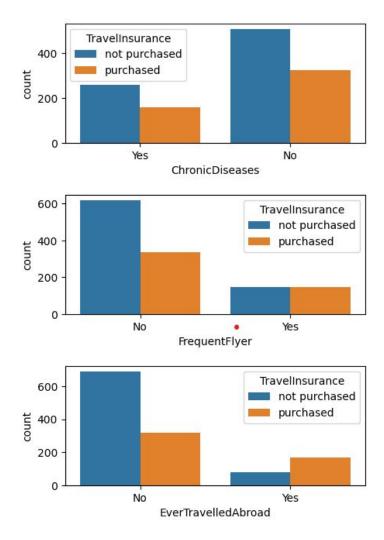
FAMILY MEMBERS TO TRAVEL INSURANCE



CATEGORY FEATURES DISTRIBUTION



Based on the graph above, the type of work and experience of traveling abroad affects the level of travel insurance ownership



Insight from EDA

If seen from the distribution of numerical data, the majority of people who do not use travel insurance are people with an age range of 26-30 years, who have family members in the range of 3-5 people, and income below 1,500,000 per year (possibly in dollars).

Meanwhile, judging from the distribution of categorical data, the majority of people who do not use travel insurance are in the undergraduate category, work in the private sector, do not have chronic illnesses, do not travel frequently, and have never gone abroad.



CORRELATION FEATURES

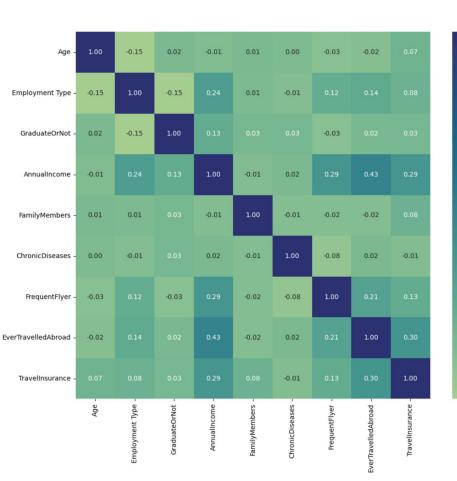
 \rightarrow

0.4

0.2

0.0

 \rightarrow



Variables that have a high correlation with the target variable "TravelInsurance": "EverTraveledAbroad", "FrequentFlyer" and "AnnualIncome'. Another variable that has a significant correlation with the target variable is "Employee type", "Age" and "FamilyMembers".

Variables that have a low correlation or even no correlation with the target variable, such as "GraduateorNot" and "ChronicDiseases" can be considered less relevant. But it is necessary to do a more in-depth analysis first to ensure that these variables are indeed irrelevant in the modeling so that these two variables are still used.

03 DATA PRE-**PROCESSING**





Data Prepocessing

Handle Missing Value

There are no missing values

Handle Duplicated

There were 738 duplicate data after dropping the Unnamed feature.

Therefore the duplicated data is deleted so that the remaining 1249 rows of data

Handle Outlier

There are no outliers









Label Encoder

Split Data

70:30 Train: Test



04 MODELING

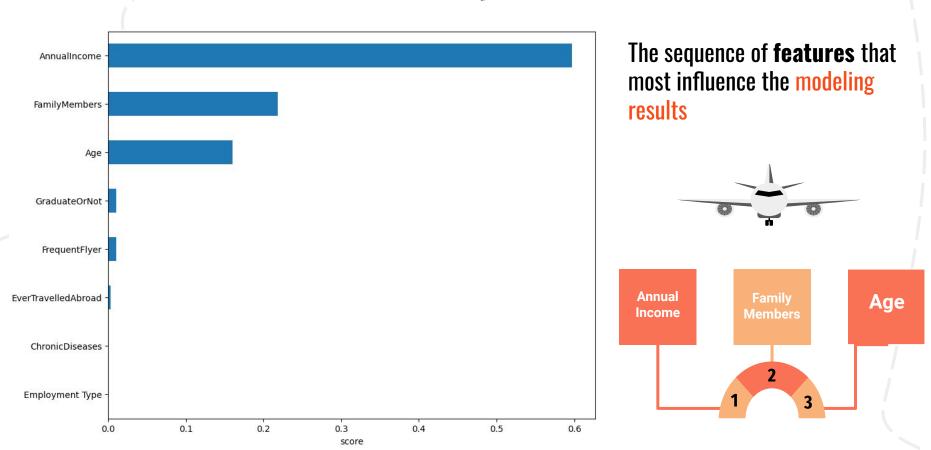


Modeling Evaluation

	Gradient Boosting	Ada Boost	Random Forest	Quadratic Discriminant Analysis
Accuracy	0.80	0.79	0.66	0.75
Precision	0.91	0.91	0.56	0.77
Recall	0.52	0.49	0.52	0.50
ROC AUC (Test)	0.73	0.73	0.68	0.74
ROC AUC (Train)	0.72	0.75	0.94	0.71

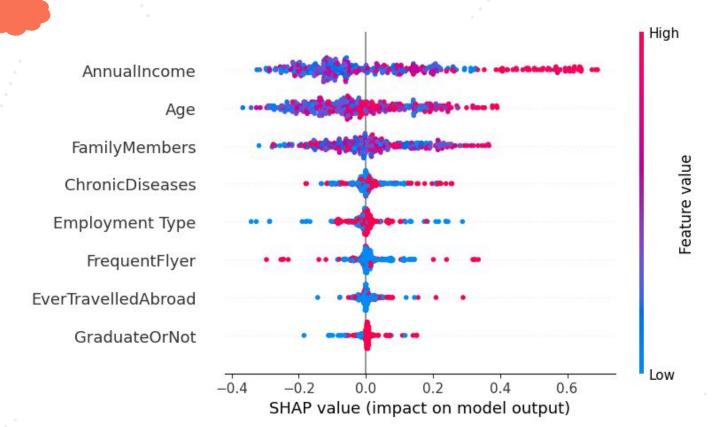
Based on testing result, model that has best performance is **Gradient Boosting**.

Feature Importance



SHAP Value





05 BUSINESS **RECOMMEN** DATION



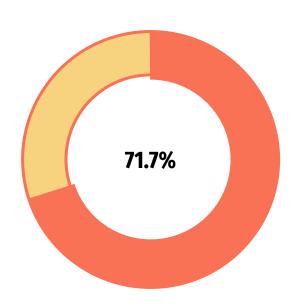
Business Recommendation





- → Prioritizing customers based on high Annual Income
- → Make special offers for customer who never buy Travel Insurance
- → Collaborate with Airline companies to buy airplane tickets bundling with Travel Insurance
- → Add new features to improve Machine Learning Modeling, such as:
 - ◆ Gender
 - Destinations (Foreign/Domestic)
 - ◆ Travel Duration
 - Travel Time (Holiday Season/Not)

Prediction Result



INCREASE 36%

35.7% ⇒ **71.7%** OF TOTAL 1987

CUSTOMERS BUY TRAVEL INSURANCE

1425Buy Travel Insurance

562Not Buy Travel Insurance





