Formula Breakdown (Credit Score Calculation)

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1. High-Impact Factors (70% of total score):

   - Debt: If the user has less debt, they get a higher score.
   - Monthly Income: More income means a higher score.
   - Past Due Payments: If they missed payments, the score is lowered.
   - Overdue Installments: More overdue installments decrease the score.
   - Open Contracts: Fewer open financial obligations increase the score.
   - Days Past Due: Fewer late days on payments give a better score.
   - Debt-to-Income Ratio: A lower ratio (more income compared to debt) gives a better score.

2. Medium-Impact Factors (20% of total score):

   - Business Duration: The longer the business has been running, the higher the score.
   - Payment Methods: Having more ways to pay (cash, bank, mobile money) increases the sco
   - Age: Middle-aged people (25-50 years) score higher than very young or old people.
   - Dependents: Fewer dependents means a higher score.

3. Low-Impact Factors (10% of total score):

   - Credit Inquiries: Fewer credit checks give a higher score.
   - Regional Economy: If the person lives in a wealthier region, they get a higher score.
   - Housing Status: Owning a home scores the highest, renting scores lower.

4. Final Calculation:

   - Combine all factors using their respective weights to get a final score.

- Note: If the person has a debt-to-income ratio of 0.8 or higher, their score will be 0, disqua

Loan Calculation Formula:

- If the monthly income is greater than or equal to 500,000 TSH, the user can get a loan of 50

- If the monthly income is less than 500,000 TSH, the loan amount will be equal to the income