

Machine Learning and Credit Risk

KPMG Challenge 2021/2022

A Decision Tree Model for Predicting Defaults

Team 5



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Roadmap

01

The Problem

02

ML in Finance

03

The Model

04

Conclusions



01 The Problem

An introduction to Credit Risk

Credit Risk

Credit Risk can be defined as the likelihood of a loss, for a bank, resulting from the impossibility of a borrower to repay a loan.



02

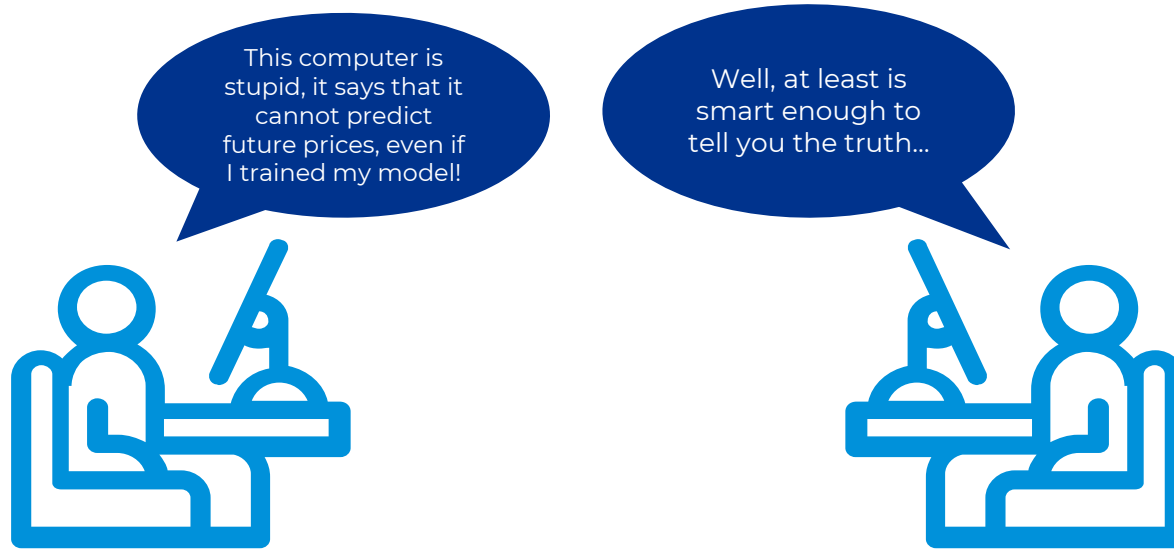
ML in Finance

How Machine Learning can be used to solve this problems?

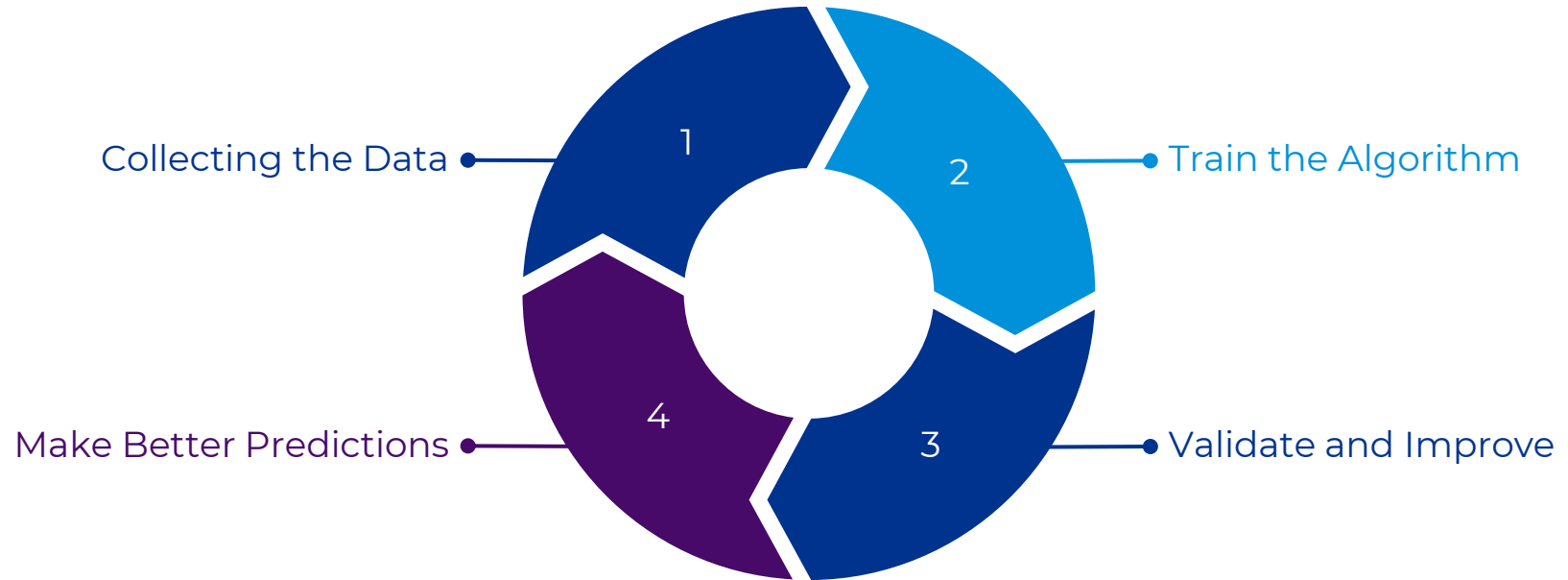


What is Machine Learning?

Machine learning (ML) is the use of computer algorithms that can improve automatically through experience and by the use of data.



Machine Learning Lifecycle



How is it used in Finance?



- Credit and Individual Ratings
- Credit Risk Scoring
- Fraud Detection on Credit Cards

- Automatic Approval of Loans
- Fintech



- Algorithmic Trading/High Frequency Trading
- Portfolio Management

A Little Example



Can I open a Mortgage? I would like to buy a new House

- 22 Years Old
- Earns 1000€ per Month
- Rents a house
- Recently bought a Car with a Loan

Based on my experience, you will not be able to repay it. Sorry but we cannot accept the request.





03

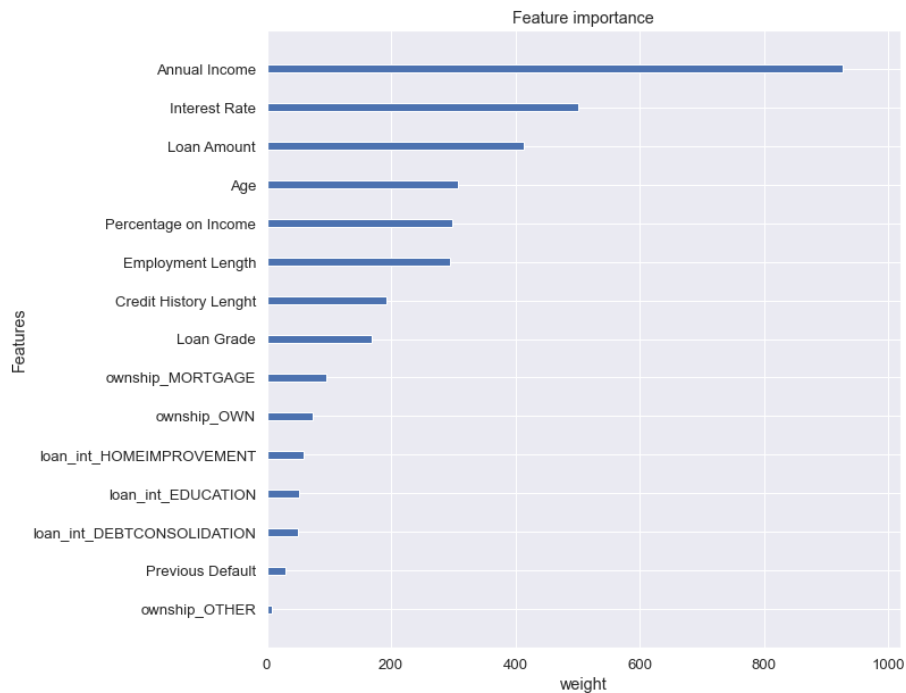
The Model

Comparison Between Logistic Regression and
Two State of Art ML Technique: Decision Tree
and Neural Network

Coding is Cool



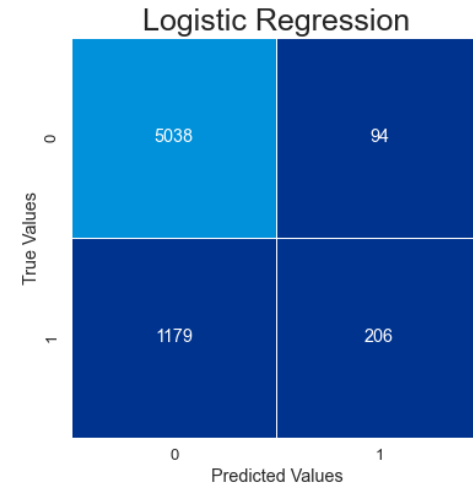
Features and Model



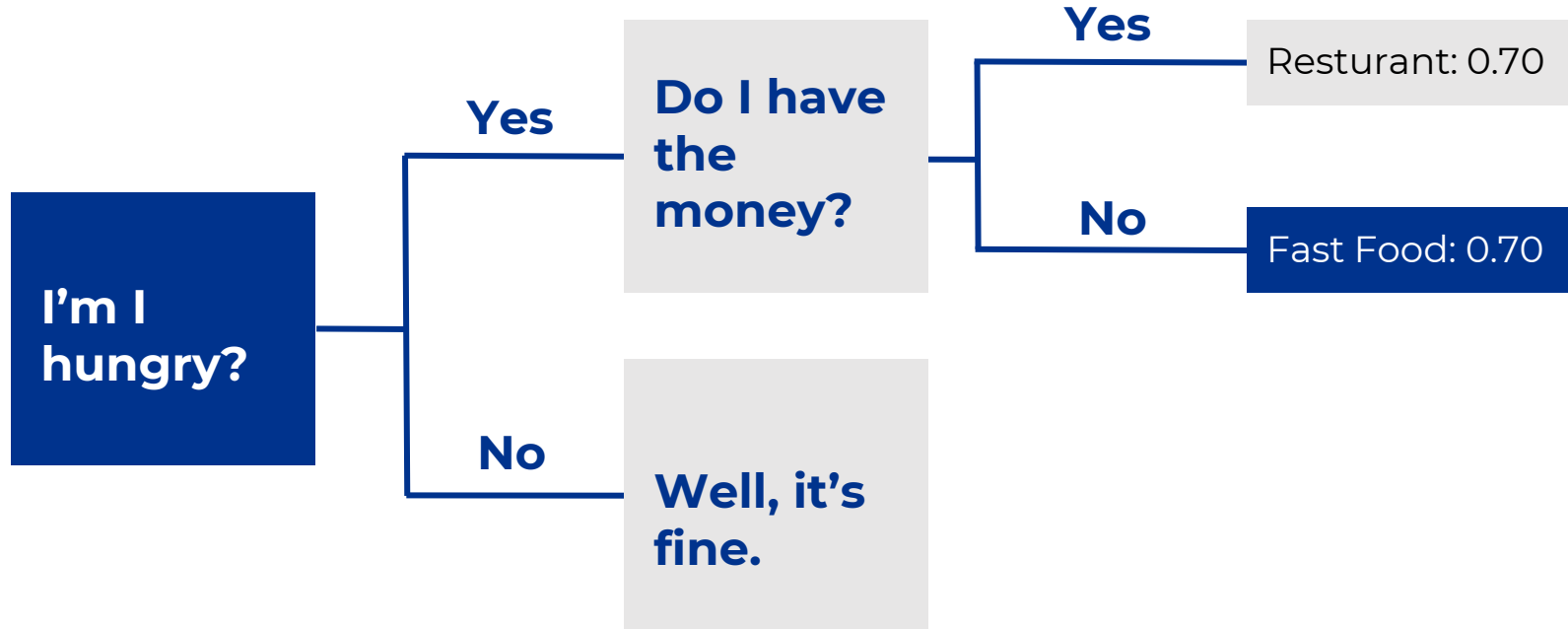
$$Default = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if ind. Default} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Logistic Regression

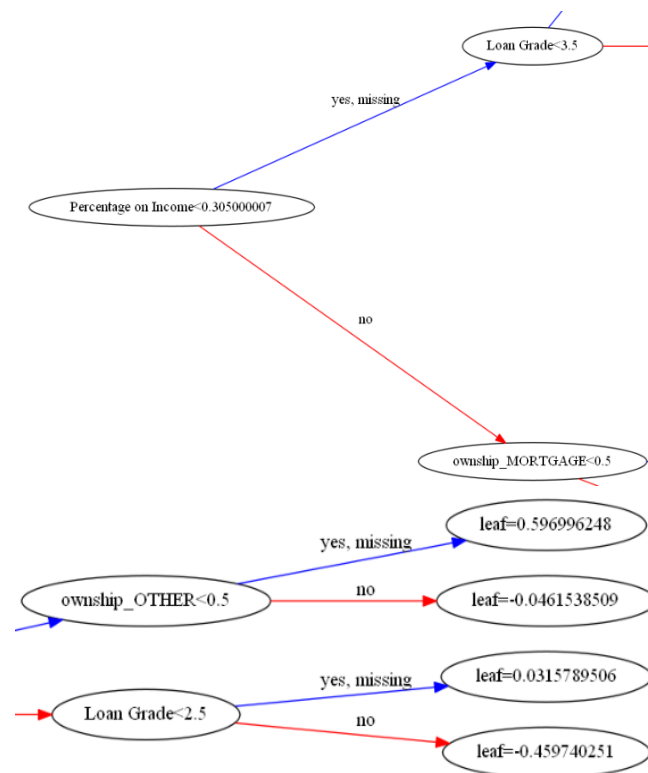
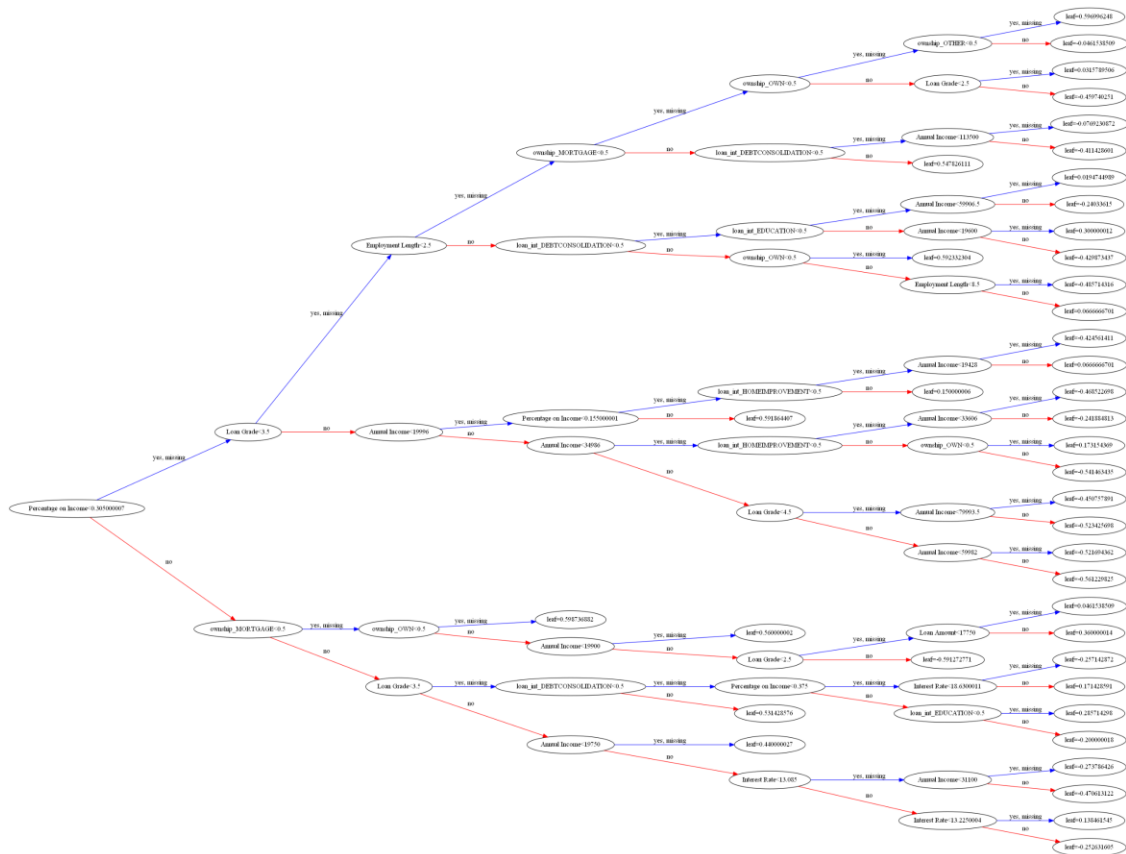
	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
0	0,81	0,98	0,89	5132
1	0,69	0,15	0,24	1385
Accuracy			0,80	6517
Macro AVG	0,75	0,57	0,57	6517
Weighted AVG	0,78	0,80	0,75	6517



What is a Decision Tree?



Our Decision Tree Model

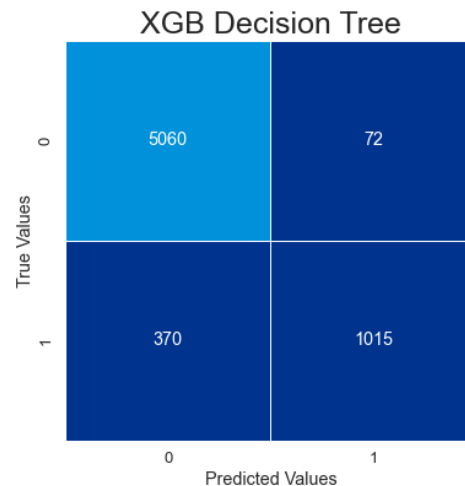


Boosting is Awesome

24% Increase of Precision in Predicting the **Default** with Gradient Boosting applied to Decision Tree.

	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
0	0,93	0,99	0,96	5132
1	0,93	0,73	0,82	1385
Accuracy			0,93	6517
Macro AVG	0,93	0,86	0,89	6517
Weighted AVG	0,93	0,93	0,93	6517

dmlc
XGBoost



** The model has been trained and evaluated on the same Train/Test dataset

Our Neural Network Model

Input Layer

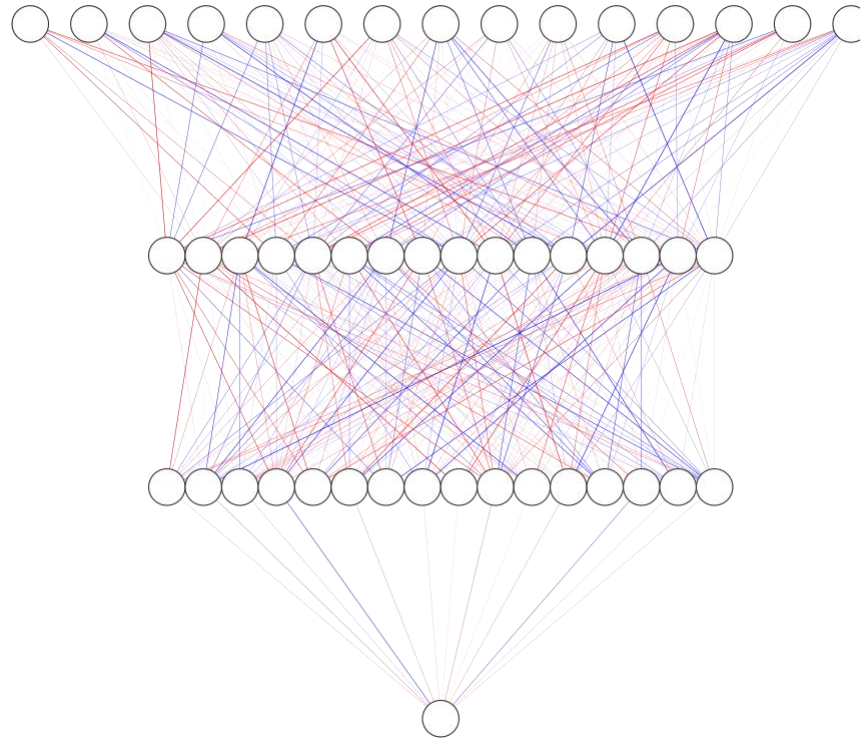
15 Features

Hidden Layers

112 Neurons

Output Layer

**Sigmoid Activation
In the Output Layer**

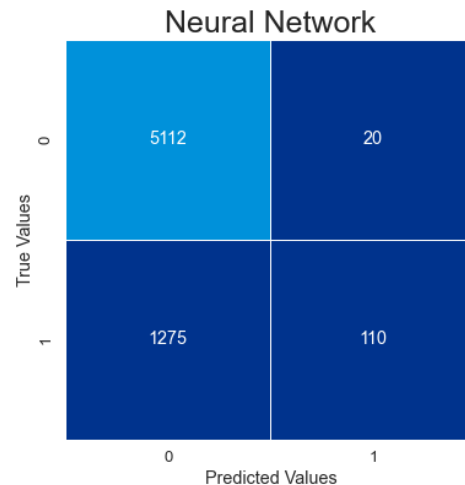


Neural Network Performance

16% Increase of Precision in Predicting the **Default**



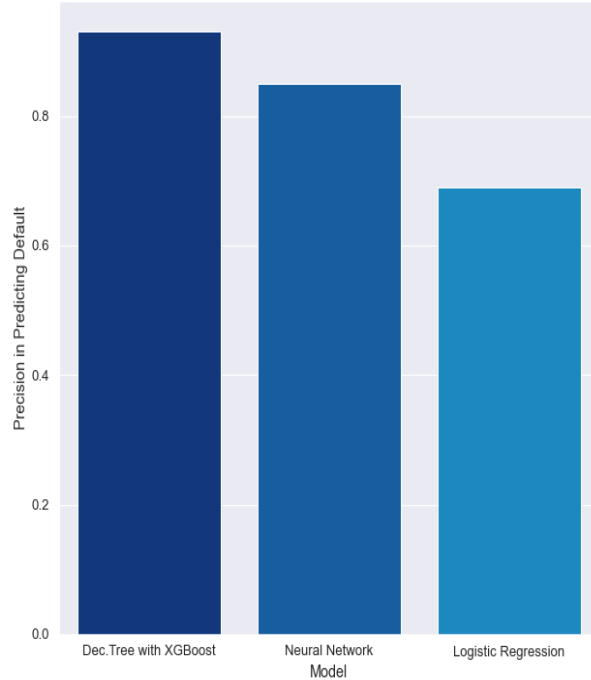
	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
0	0,80	1	0,89	5132
1	0,85	0,08	0,15	1385
Accuracy			0,80	6517
Macro AVG	0,82	0,54	0,52	6517
Weighted AVG	0,81	0,80	0,73	6517



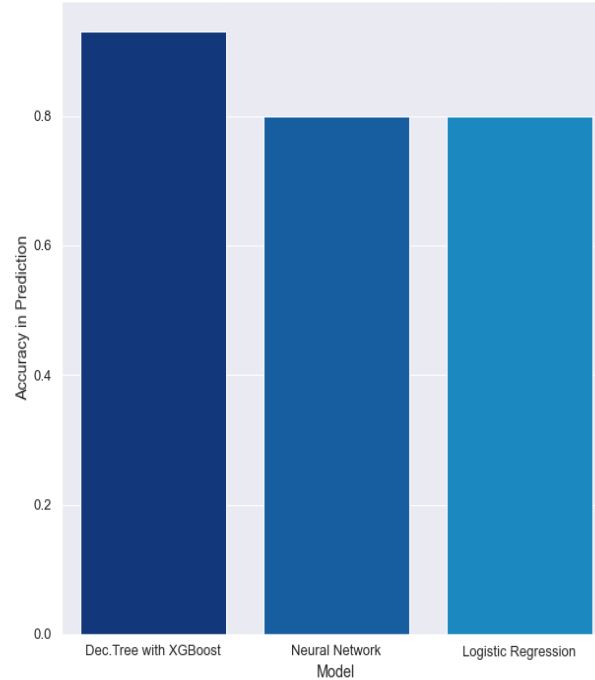
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Final Comparison

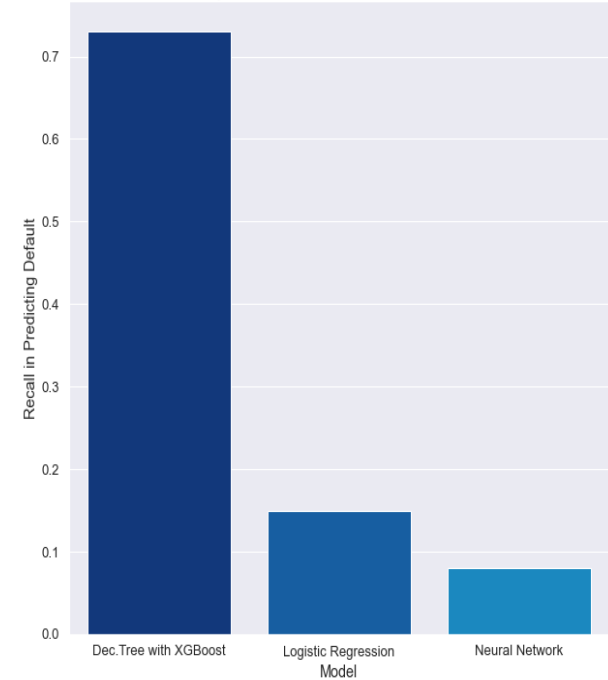
Comparison in Predicting Precision



Comparison in Overall Accuracy



Comparison in Recall on Default



04

Conclusions

To sum up.



From the Problem to the Solution



- Credit Risk
- Predicting

- Wide use in Financial Industry
- Better Prediction Performance

- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree with XGBoost
- Neural Network

SWOT Analysis of the Model

Strengths

- High Performance
- Easy to Implement
- Easy to Interpret

Weaknesses

- Little Features Number
- Numerical Instability

Opportunities

- HyperParameter Tuning
- Better Model Specification

Threats

- Overfitting
- Errors in Prediction

Thank You for your Attention

Feel free to ask any question.

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«Computers are able
to see, hear and learn.
Welcome to the
future.»

- Dave Waters