



# CREDIT RISK PREDICTION

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PROJECT BASED INTERSHIP PROGRAM

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### Problem

Research



#### Business Understanding



In this case, the lending company has to make a decision whether to approve or reject the loan application based on the applicant's profile.

- 1. Good Risk refers to a situation where the loan applicant has a high probability of repaying their loan.
- 2. **Bad Risk** refers to a situation where the loan applicant has a low probability of repaying their loan.

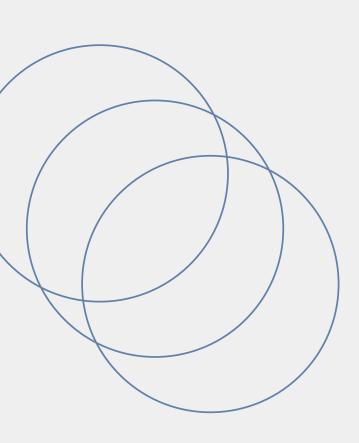
#### **Problem Statement**

Lending to applicants with Bad Risk is the biggest cause of financial loss. Credit losses are the amount of money lost by lenders when applicants refuse to pay or run away with money they should have paid.

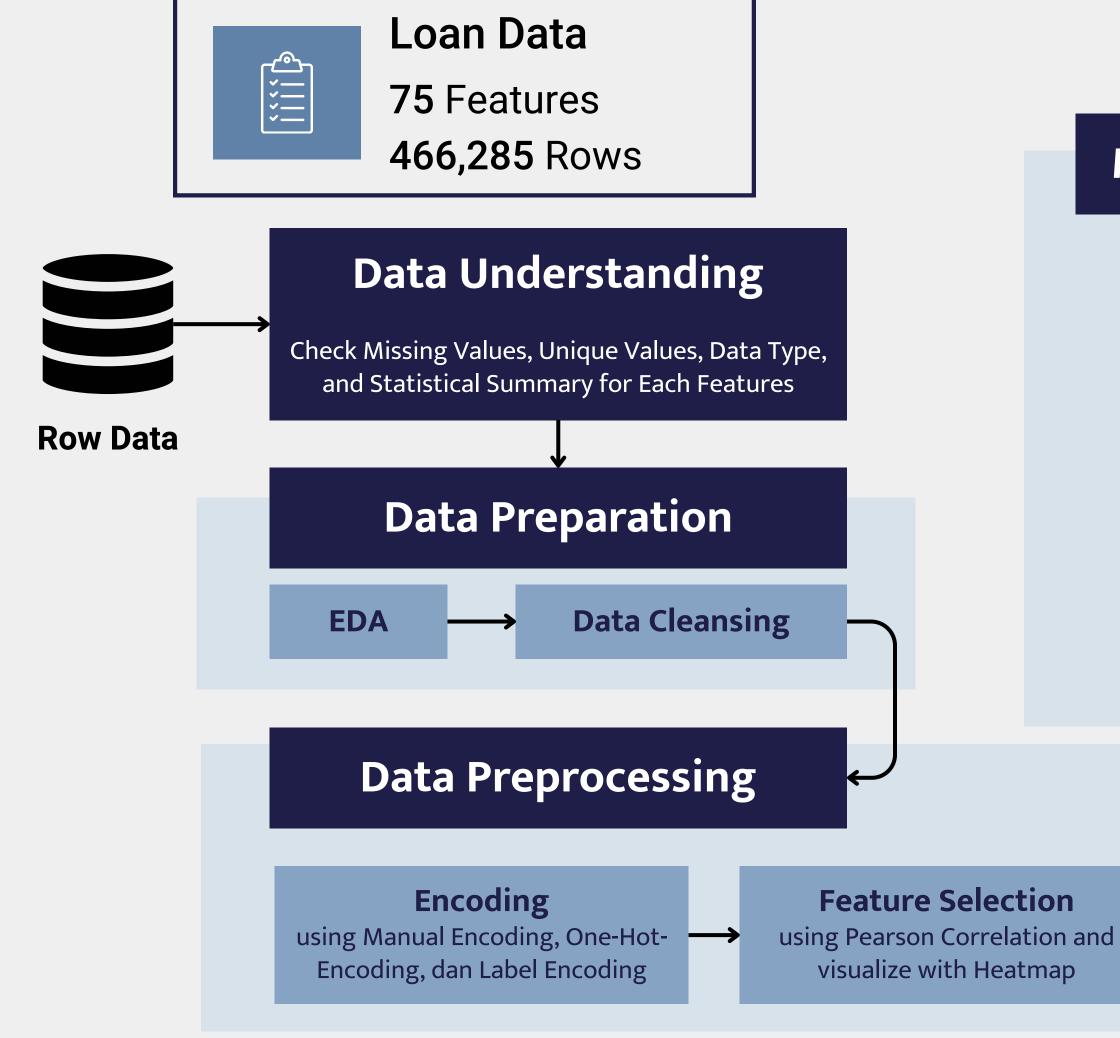


01. Identify Patterns Indicating Bad Risk

Implementation of Machine Learning Algorithms to Build Predictive Models



02 Data Processing



# Modeling and Evaluation Learning Algorithms:

- 1. Decision Tree Classifier
- 2. Random Forest Classifier
- 3. Logistic Regression
- 4. Gaussian Naive Bayes
- 5.XGBoost Classifier

#### **Evaluation Methods:**

- 1. Confusion Matrix
- 2. Accuracy

#### Handling Imbalanced Data

using Oversampling

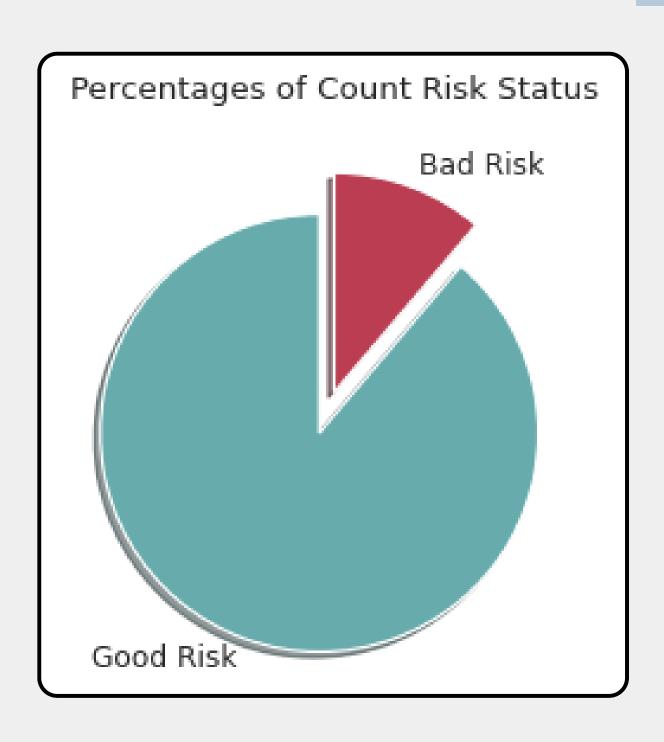
#### **Splitting**

using Ratio 80:20

# Data Insight



#### Target Variable



From loan\_status, we can cluster the unique values into 2 risk statuses:

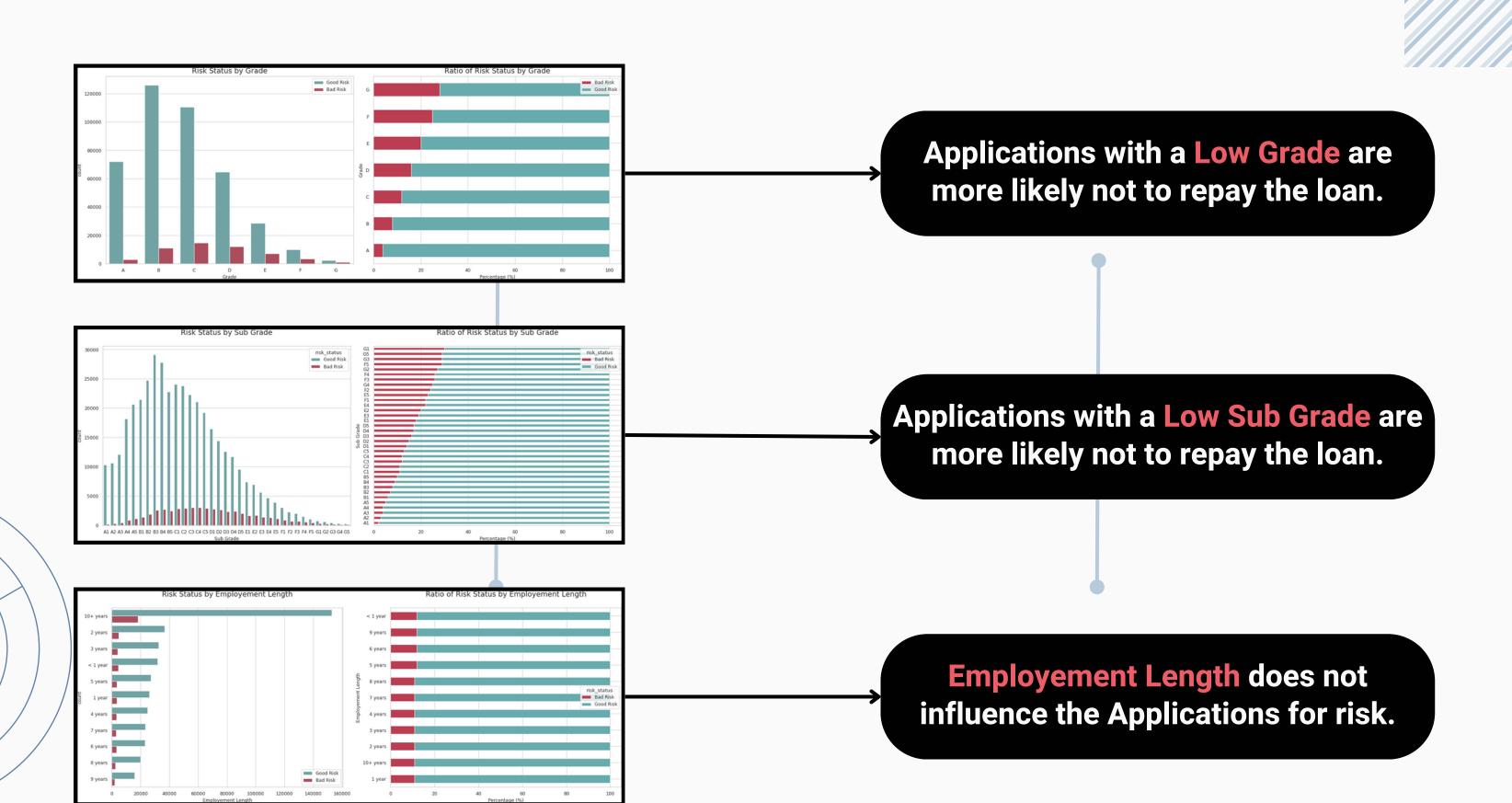
1. Good Risk: Fully Paid, Current, and In Grace Period.

2. Bad Risk: Late, Default, and Charged Off,

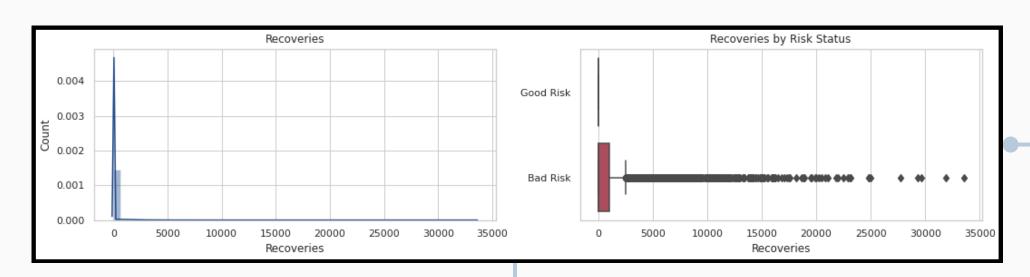
The dataset has significant data imbalance:

1. **Good Risk**: 414,099 (88.81%) 2. **Bad Risk**: 52,186 (11.19%)

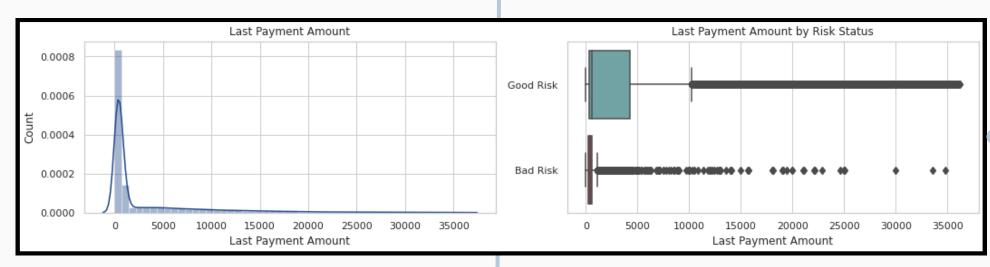
#### **Categorical Variables**



#### **Numerical Variables**



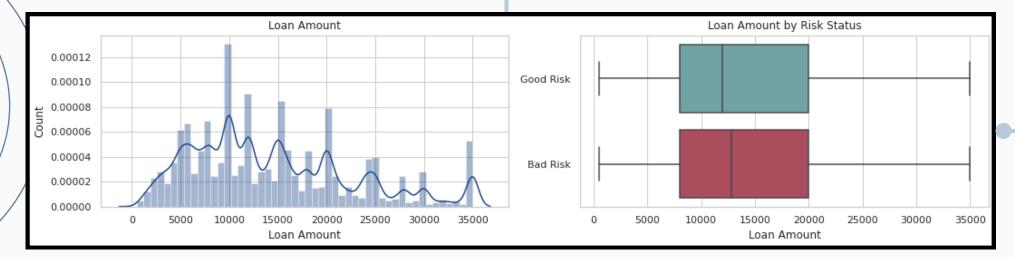
Applications without Recoveries are most likely to pay off the loan.



Applications with a Low Last

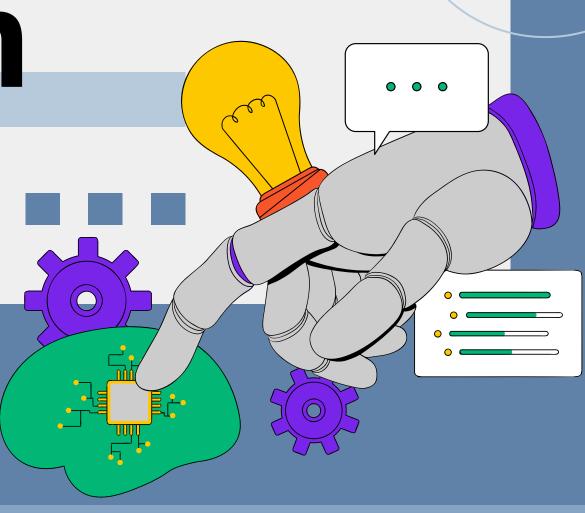
Payment Amount are more likely

not to repay the loan.



**Loan Amount** does not really affect the Applications for risk.

# Modeling and Evaluation

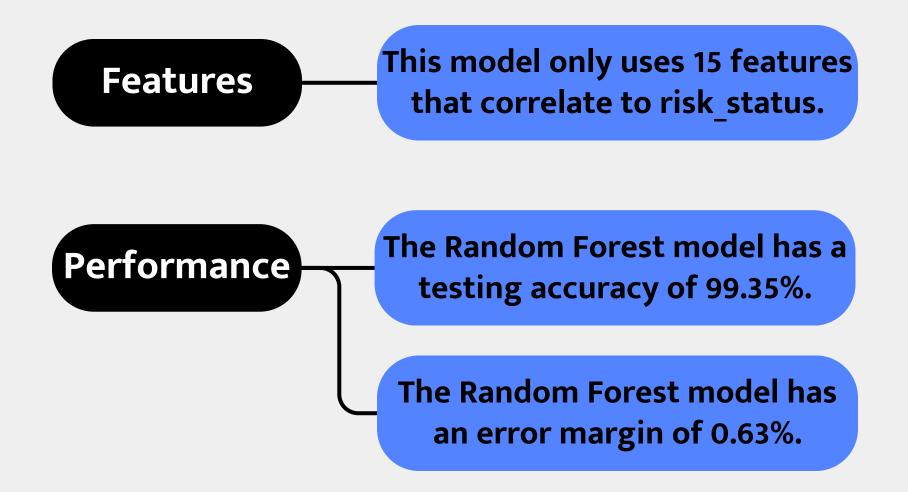


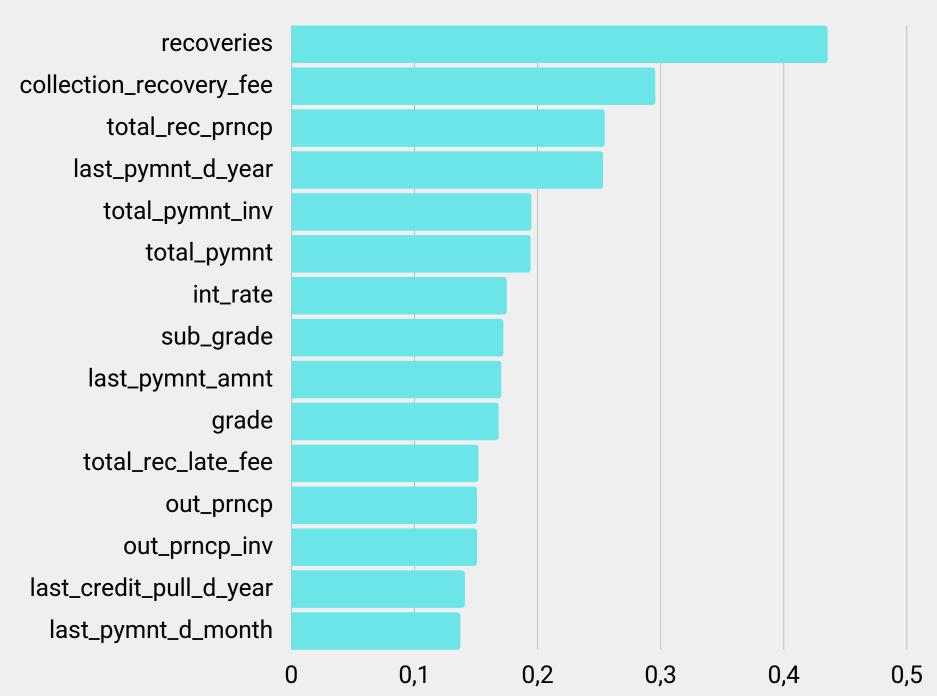
Algorithms	Training Accuracy	Testing Accuracy	Error Margin
Decision Tree	99.98%	98.82%	1.16%
Random Forest	99.98%	99.35%	0.63%
Logistic Regression	87.92%	88.00%	0.08%
Gaussian Naive Bayes	75.19%	75.22%	0.03%
XGBoost Classifier	95.90%	95.94%	0.04%

#### **Model Comparison**

- The best model to predict the risk status of loan applications is Random Forest.
- Although Decision Tree and XGBoost also have very high accuracy, they have quite a small difference value from Random Forest. It is seen from the training and testing results that the Random Forest model is better than both in general.

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### Business

### Recommendation

#### Conclusion

- The five most correlated features in determining the likelihood of loan repayment include `recoveries`, `collection\_recovery\_fee`, `total\_resc\_prncp`, `last\_pymnt\_d\_year`, and `total\_pymnt\_inv`. These features are the most correlated in assessing loan repayment risk.
- The recommended strategy for dealing with applicants who exhibit high-risk indicators is that if an applicant has characteristics associated with a high risk of not repaying the loan, the company should consider actions such as rejecting their loan application, reducing the loan amount, or charging a higher interest rate.

#### My Project File

#### novazi/**Credit-Risk- Analysis-and-Prediction**



Data Scientist Project Based Internship at ID/X Partners X Rakamin Academy



novazi/Credit-Risk-Analysis-and-Prediction: Data Scientist Project Based Internship at ID/X Partners X Rakamin Academy

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https://github.com/novazi/Credit -Risk-Analysis-and-Prediction

## Terima Kasih