### 1. Job Profile and Credit Risk Analysis

- High-Risk Job Categories:
  - Sales and Self-employed individuals show the highest default rates.
  - o Office and Prof Exe roles have the lowest default risk.
- Default Volume:
  - o The "Other" category contributes the most to total defaults, indicating potential risk ambiguity in undefined job categories.
- Loan Amounts:
  - o **Self-employed** individuals receive the **highest average loan amounts**, despite high default rates a red flag for risk exposure.
- Tenure Insight:
  - o Defaults are concentrated among those with **less than 8 years** on the job, indicating lower employment stability increases risk.
- Key Insight:

High-risk profiles often combine low job tenure, undefined job roles, and high loan volume — suggesting the need for job-based segmentation in risk scoring.

#### 2. Debt Burden Analysis

- Mortgage & Property Value:
  - Defaults are more **dense among lower-value properties**, especially below **\$200K**, suggesting economic vulnerability in that segment.
- Loan vs Property Value:
  - Many defaults happen when loan amounts are high relative to property value, indicating over-leverage.
- Debt-to-Income Ratio (DTI):
  - o DTI > 50 correlates with ~100% default probability, clearly marking this as a critical threshold.
- Delinquency & Derogatory Behavior:
  - Both delinquent and derogatory incidents rise with DTI reinforcing that **DTI** is a key predictive feature.
- Key Insight:

Strong non-linear threshold effects around DTI and value-risk mismatches suggest the need for tighter debt capsand underwriting criteria.

#### 3. Credit Maturity and Behavior

- Open Credit Lines:
  - Default risk rises non-linearly after ~30 open credit lines, signaling overextension.
- Credit Inquiries:
  - Default rate increases with more recent inquiries, especially beyond 10 inquiries, indicating credit-seeking behavior as a red flag.
- Credit History Age:

 Shorter credit histories (under 100 months) are associated with higher defaults.

# • Interaction Heatmaps:

 High default clusters occur where recent inquiries are high and credit history is short, pointing to immature and risky borrowers.

## • Key Insight:

Risk flags should combine **credit maturity** (history length), **behavioral triggers** (inquiries), and **exposure** (credit lines) for better borrower profiling.