



EDA - Gramener Case Study

AGENDA

- BUSINESS PROBLEM
- BUSINESS OBJECTIVES
- ANALYTICS MODEL DEVELOPMENT STEPS
- DEVELOPING MODEL
- EXPECTED OUTCOME AND INFERENCE
- FUTURE FINE TUNING – BASED ON FEEDBACK

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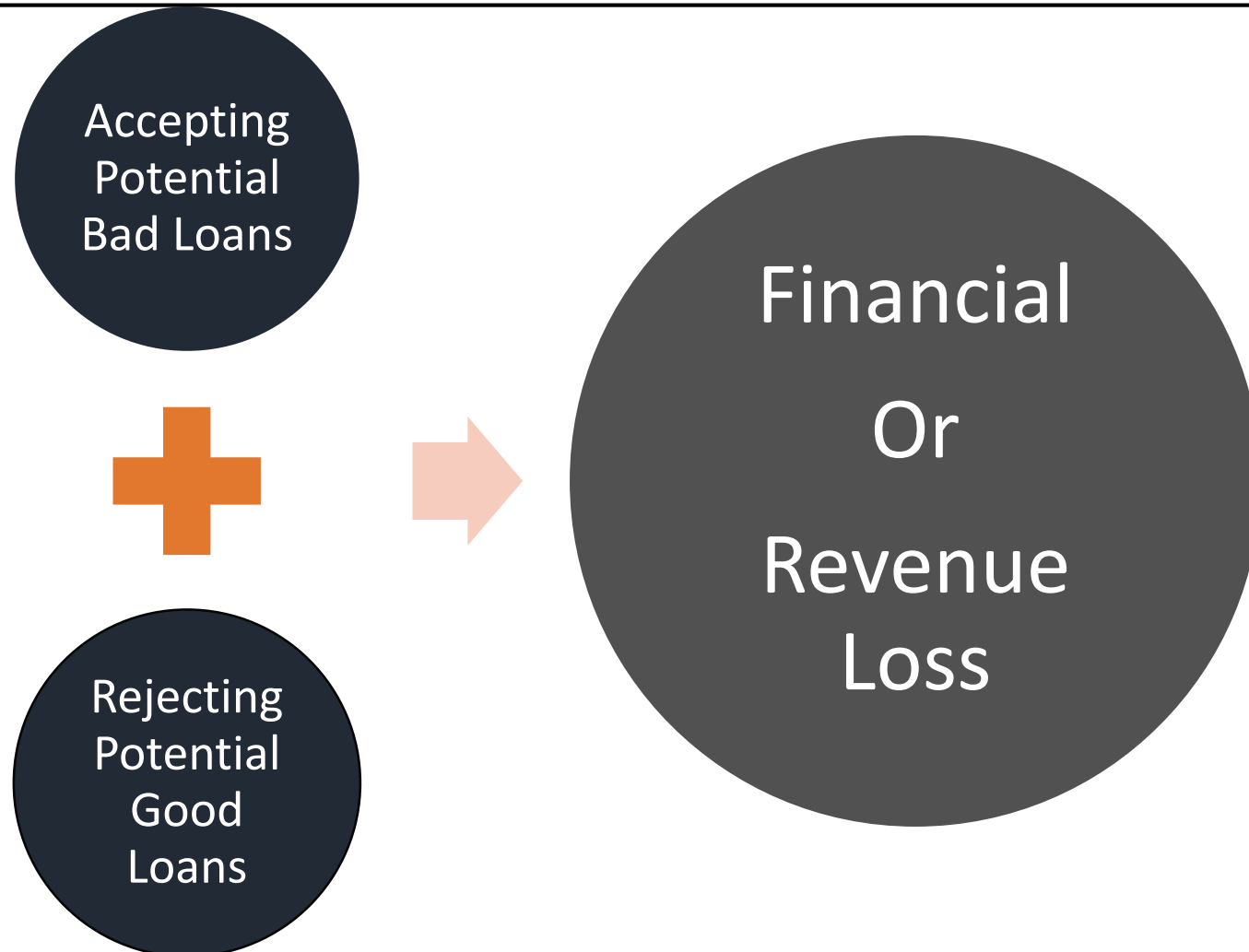
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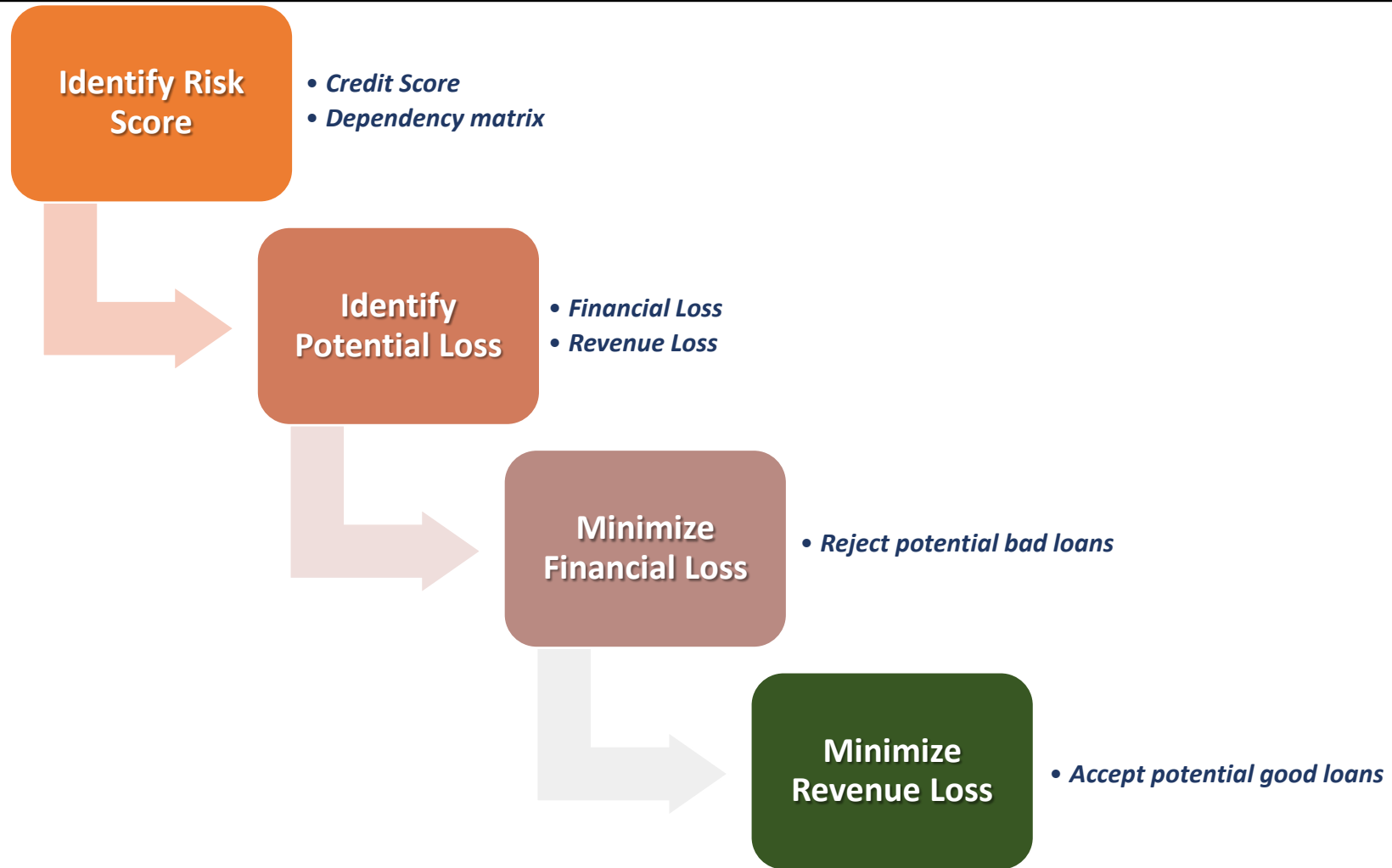


Gramener Case Study – Business Problem



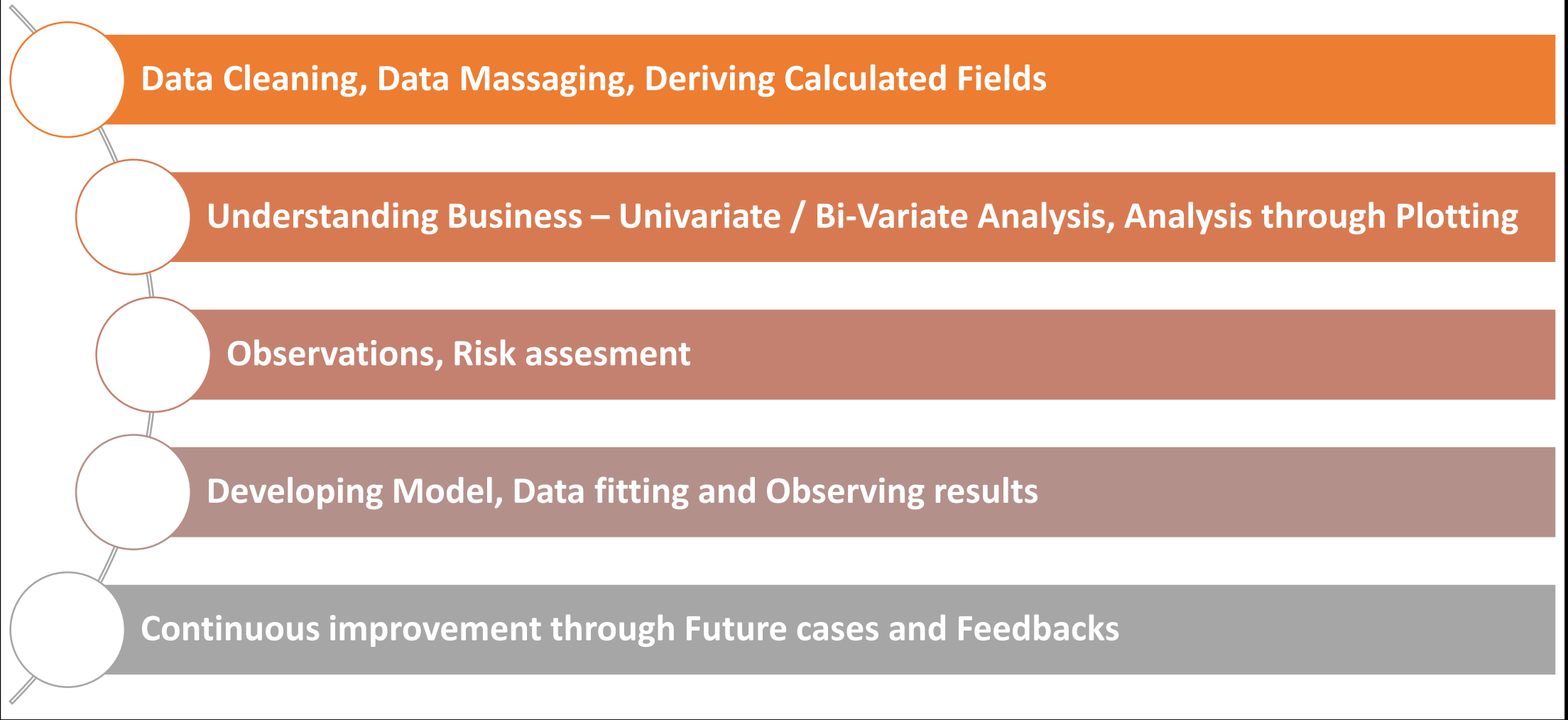


Gramener Case Study – BUSINESS OBJECTIVES





Gramener Case Study – Analytics Model Development Steps





Developing Model – Data cleaning, Derived fields

DATA CLEANING

- Removed the columns having only NULL values
- Removed the columns having only 0
- Converted the date field in date format , added day as 01 for all the dates
- Filled the empty value of last_pymnt_d for the defaulter's with old date 2000-01-01
- Removed the % from term to only numeric value
- cleaned the employee experience field by removing text
- Replaced NA with zero for mths_since_last_record

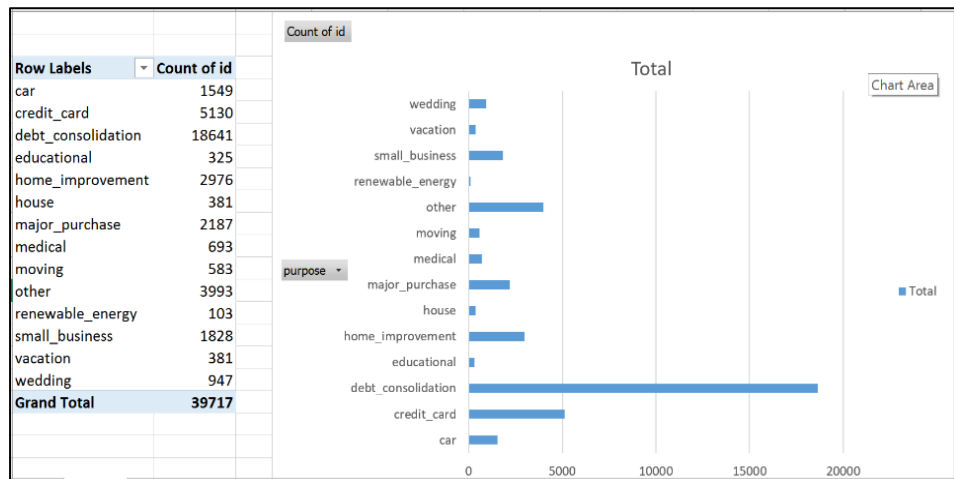
DERIVED FIELDS

- Create new column tenure by removing the ' months' string to use it in calculated field
- Create new field $DTP_ratio = ((total_rec_prncp + total_rec_int)/debt) * 100$
- Create new column debt = Monthly installment * tenure
- Create new emp_exp column for employee experience by removing the text
- New field created for the customer score
- New column created for transactional score
- Create new column revol_util_1 for revol_util by removing the %
- New column for the behavioural score of the applicant
- New column for credit score of the loan applicant
- New column for the eligibility based on the credit score of the applican

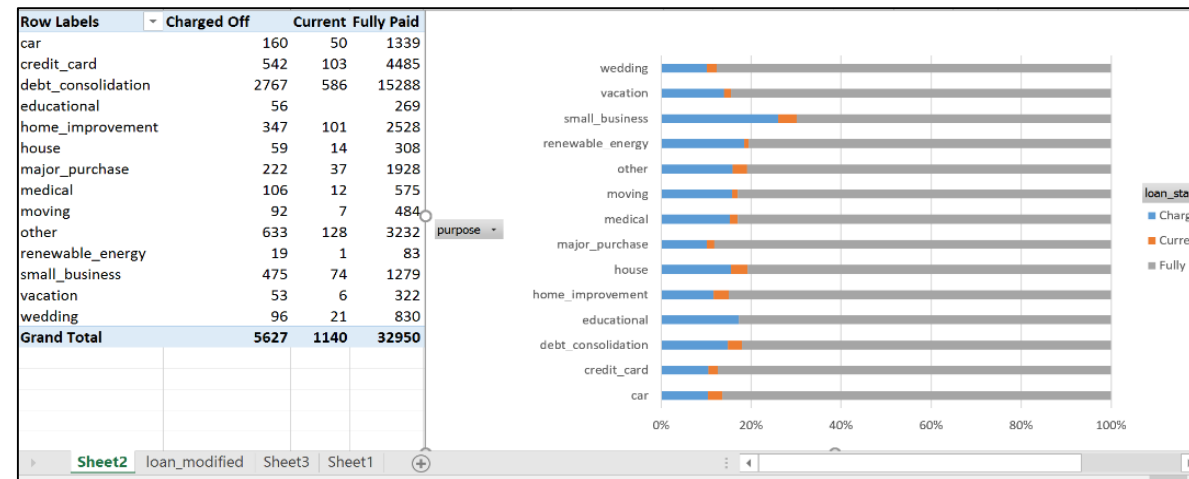


Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details

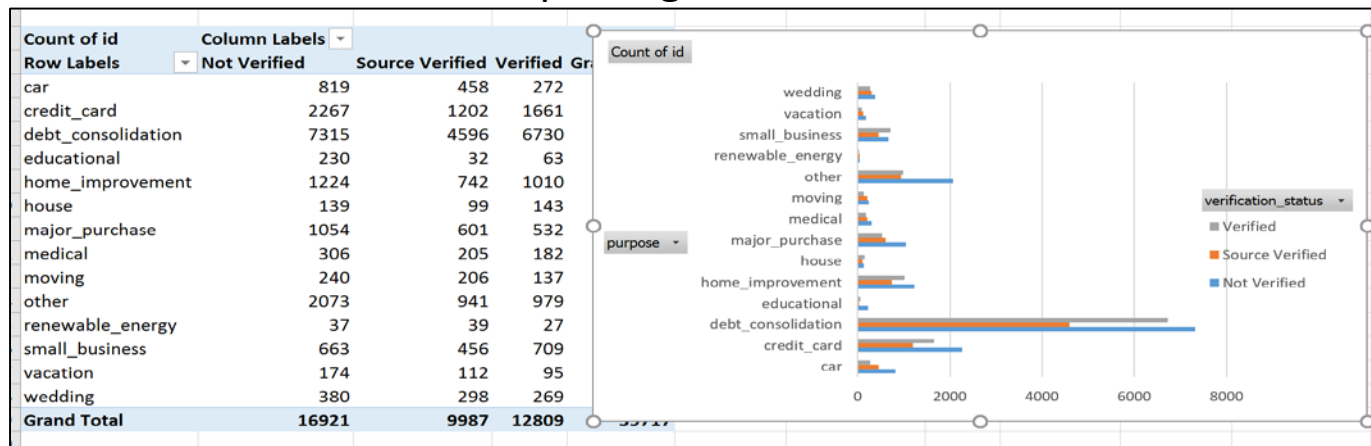
Where the most loan requests are coming from



Status of loan per segment



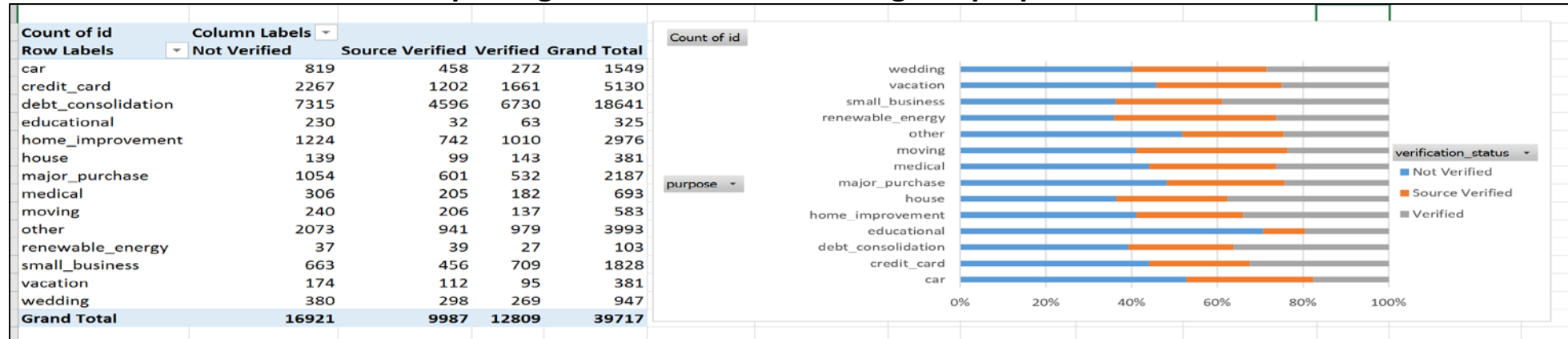
Verification Status of loans per segment



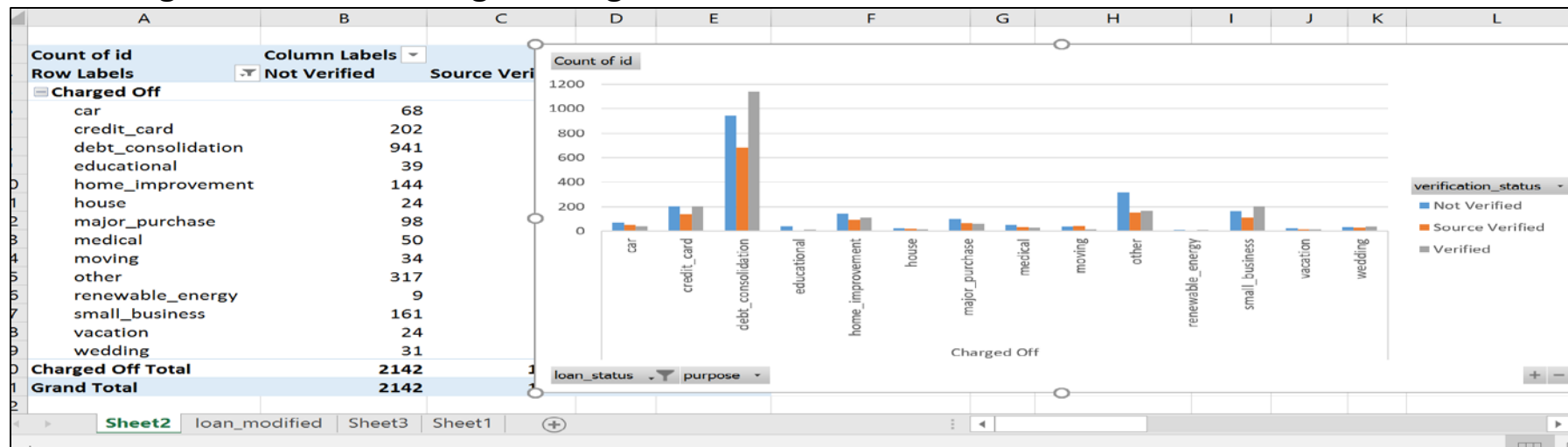


Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

Verification Status of the loans per segment in % understanding the proportions



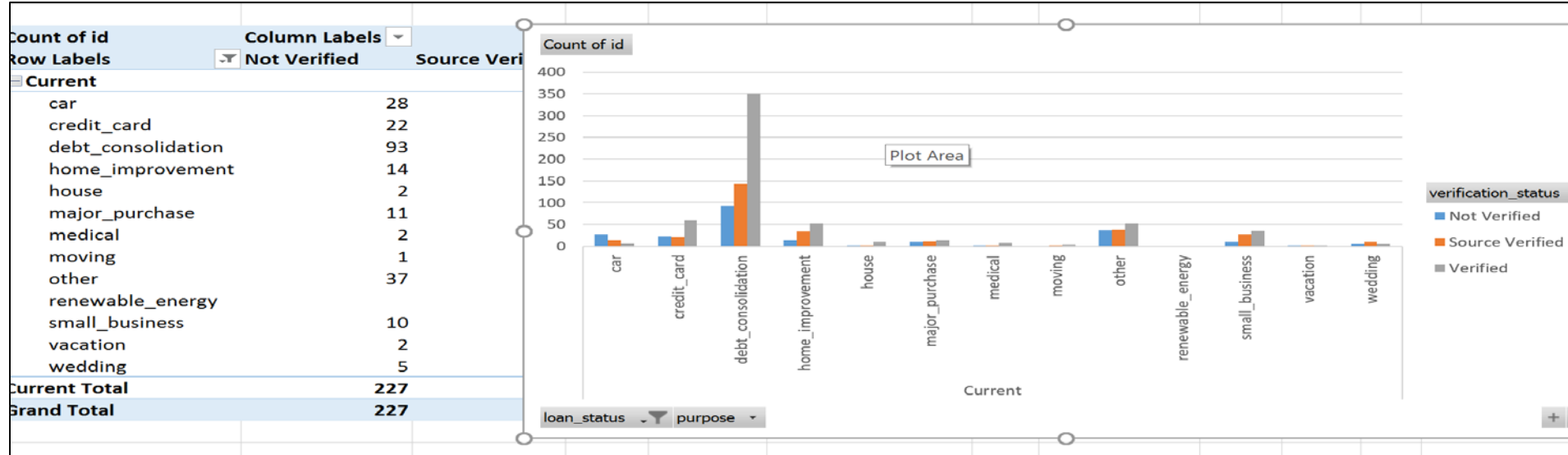
Which Segment is contributing to charged off/current and what's the verification status



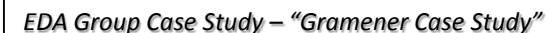


Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

Which Segment is contributing to charged off/current and what's the verification status



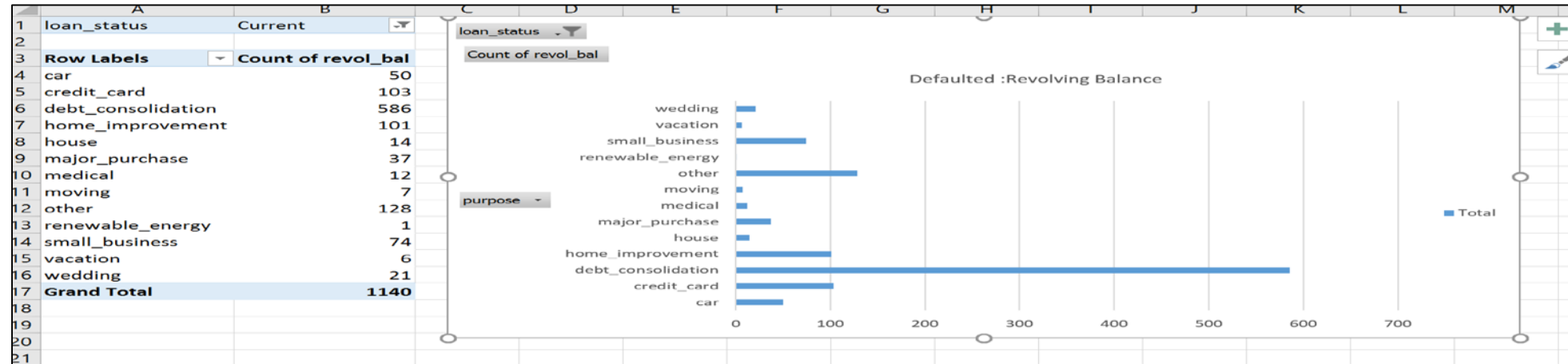
Understanding the Collaterals of Customers – Risk assessment (Status of Defaulters)



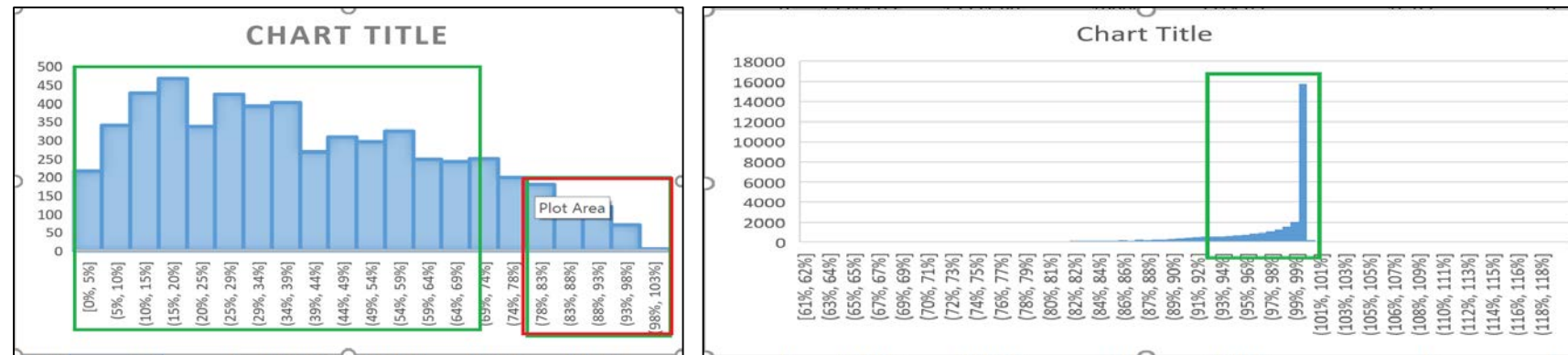


Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

CURRENT Status also follows a similar trend



Histogram to understand the Risk pattern [based on the DTP ratio]

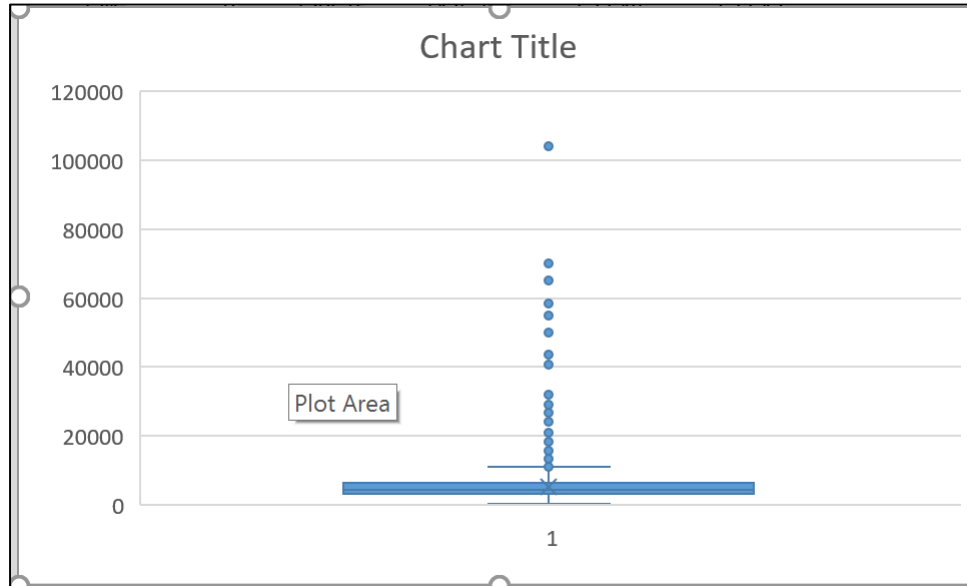


This is for defaulted, up to 70%; safe limit This clearly shows that DTP ratio < 70% would be considered as a risk Conclusion: DTP is a real factor to consider for Risk



Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

Understanding the data distribution of Monthly income of Salary for Credit calculation



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Monthly_inc		Monthly income Distribution					
2	2500.00				First Quartile	3083.33		
3	3333.33		Median		Second Quartile	4416.67		
4	1250.00		4416.67		Third Quartile	6250.00		
5	2500.00				Fourth Quartile	104166.67	Large Outlier	
6	8333.33						Affects Average	
7	8750.00							

This doesn't give any clear picture and can be omitted.



Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

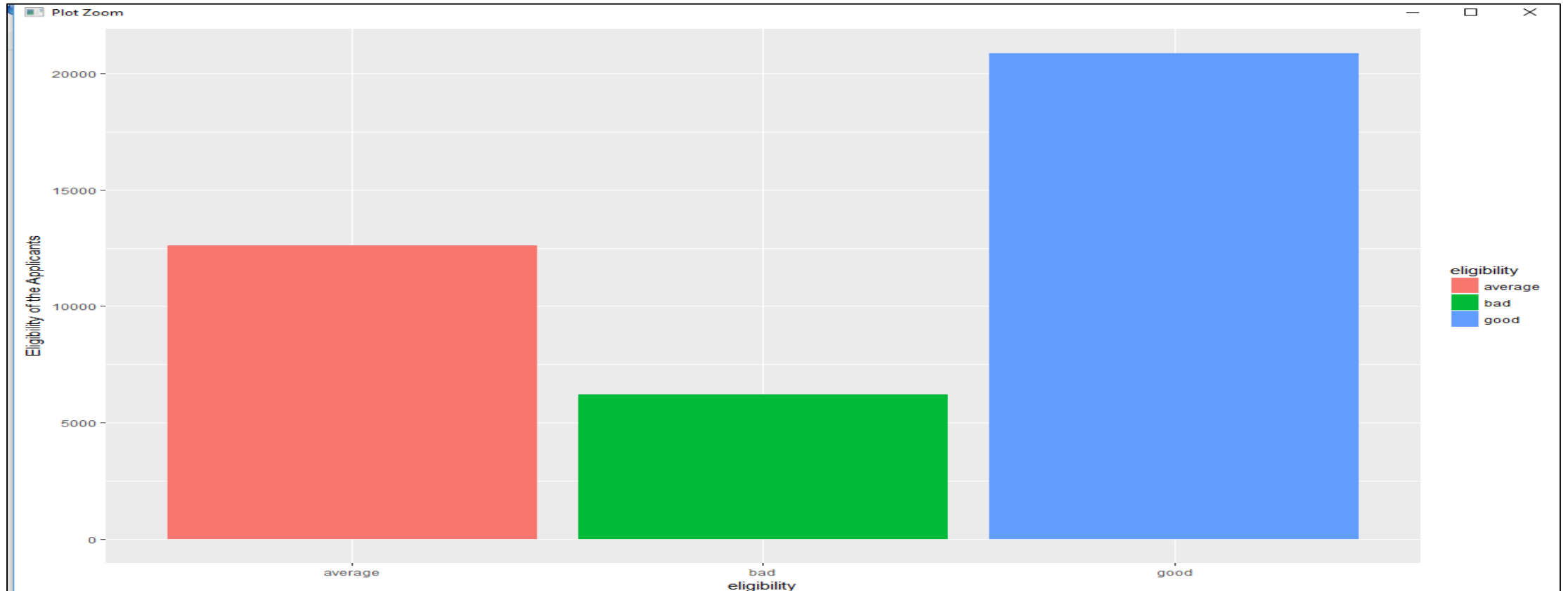
Credit Score calculation mechanism & Risk assessment through weighted parameter values

Risk Assesment							
Category: Customer	Factors to be considered	Attribute from Dataset	Value	Score *	Value	Score*	Comments
Assesment: Potential to handle debts/Failures Weightage: 40%	1.High income	Monthly_inc	>=4400	10	<4400	5	Box plot to understand customers income range
	2.Home Ownership	Home_ownership	Mortgage Own	10	rent	5	Reduced risk with Mortgage and Own
	3.Verification Status	verification_status	Verified	10	not verified	5	Reduced risk once verified compared to not verified
	4.Debt2IncomeRatio	DTI	<10	10	>=10	5	Assumption: Keep the DTI below 10%; this can be changed
	5.Delta_payments_debts	calculated field : DTP ratio	>=70%	10	<70	5	Delta between debts and payments must be less
	6.Length of employment	emp_length	>=3years	10	<3y	5	Greater the employment considered healthy
	7.Loan term	Months	Shorter ; reduced risk (36months)	10	60 mon	5	Assumption:Data set has only 36 and 60; so 60 gets 5
Category: Transaction	Factors to be considered	Attribute	Value	Score	Value	Score	Comments
Assesment: How disciplined in handling Finances Weightage: 40%	1.Date Opened	issue_d	>2y	10	<=2y	5	less years considered to be risky
	2.Date of last activity	last_pymt_d	< =6 months	10	>6 mon	5	less indicates healthy transactional activity
	3.Date Reported	use deliq_last_2_yrs	<2	10	>=2	5	Assumption is >=2 reported is considered risky;
	4.Inquiry Date	use inq_last_6_mon	<2	10	>=2	5	Large numbers will affect the score adversely
	5.Months since last delinquency	mths_since_last_delinq	<89	10	>89	5	Assumption:Give benefit of doubt for 2 payments; rest risky
Category: Behaviourial	Factors to be considered	Attribute	Value	Score	Value	Score	Comments
Assesment: Reflection of customer behaviour Ex:Does he utilize credit well or gets into bankruptcy Weightage: 20%	1.length of credit history	issue_d - earliest_cr_line	>=2	10	<2	5	how long the oldest - recent opened
	2.Public Records	mths_since_last_records	<=1	10	>1	5	Assumption:1-benift of doubt(economy) >1 consider risky
	Revolving balance Utilization	revol_util	<50%	10	>50%	5	Greater value is risky as customer is unable to pay min balance
	Recoveries	recoveries	<=10	10	>10	5	indicates followup and it's a cost to the lender (time/money)
	Collections	collection_recovery_fee	<=10	10	>10	5	indicates followup and it's a cost to the lender (time/money)
* Scores are Just Assumption and an illustration of logic; the actual numbers can vary in real time							
** Weightages are just assumptions that can vary in real time							



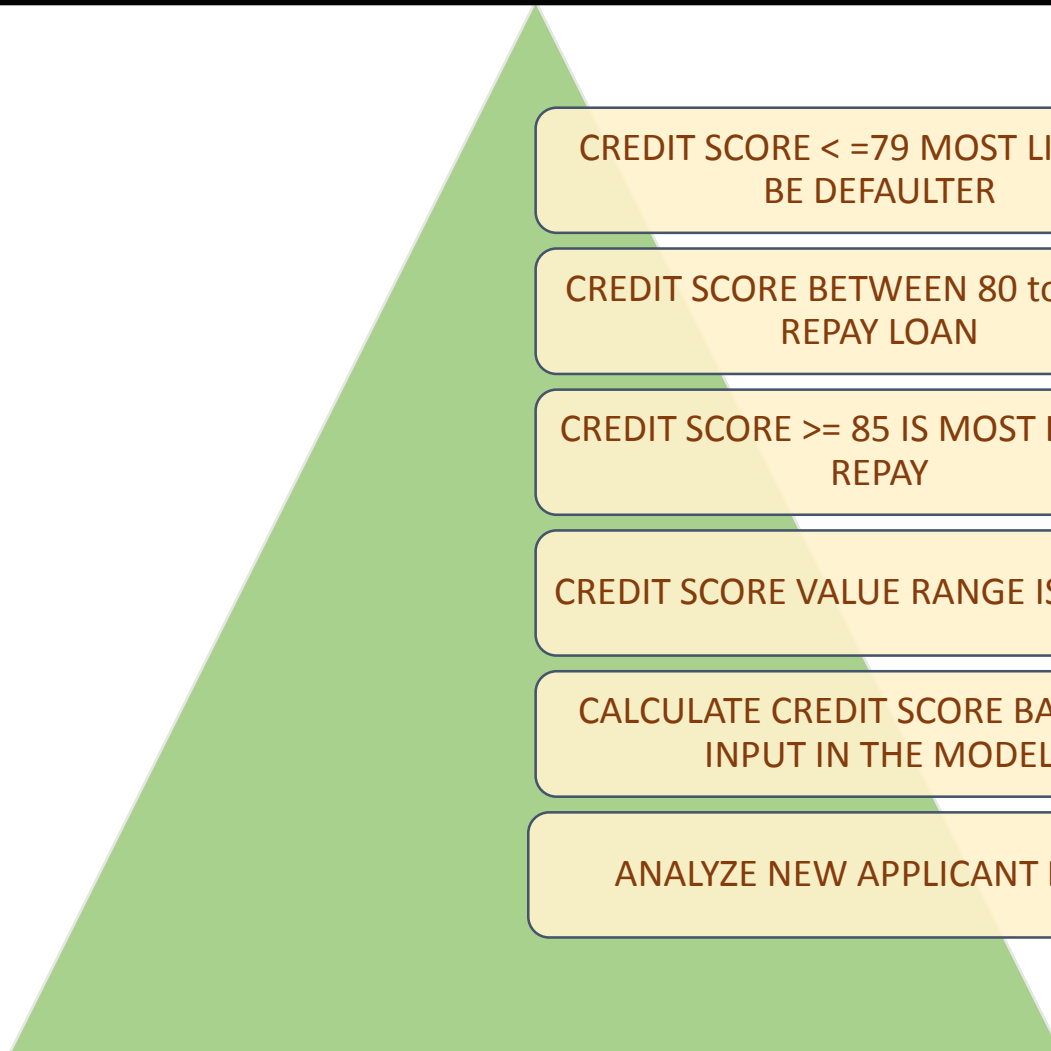
Developing Model - Understanding Business in Details (Continued)

Model Outcome on Existing Data





EXPECTED OUTCOME AND INFERENCES



CREDIT SCORE ≤ 79 MOST LIKELY TO
BE DEFAULTER

CREDIT SCORE BETWEEN 80 to 84 MAY
REPAY LOAN

CREDIT SCORE ≥ 85 IS MOST LIKELY TO
REPAY

CREDIT SCORE VALUE RANGE IS 1 to 100

CALCULATE CREDIT SCORE BASED ON
INPUT IN THE MODEL

ANALYZE NEW APPLICANT DATA



FUTURE FINE TUNING – BASED ON FEEDBACK

TEST THE MODEL WITH NEW INPUT

New applicants' data
•
Previously known data

FINE TUNE BASED ON OUTCOME

Match Model outcome Vs. Real outcome
•
Fine Tune Model to match outcome as close as real outcome

GOAL

Less Rejection of applications in case of probability of repayment is high

Less acceptance in case of probability of default is high

Continuous Fine Tuning

Fine tune range and credit score calculation in case model outcome is not matching with real outcome

Fine tune range and credit score calculation in case any new parameter is explored and seems to have major impact