**Additional factors to determine the probability of students Loan default Risk**

1. **Loans region wise Risk:**
2. Rural: 8 ( high risk)
3. Semi Urban : 5
4. Urban : 6
5. Metropolitan : 7

We will have to get the list of the above from web and map them accordingly

1. **Marital Status ( Risk of loan default) :**
2. Married : 8
3. Unmarried : 6
4. **Borrower Margin (Amount the student is willing to pay from his/her pocket)**

10% increase in borrower margin (BMARGIN) decreases the odds of default by 9.18%

1. **Borrowers with security(guarantee, collateral etc) are 1.5 times more likely to remain solvent(no default, less risk) than those without security**.
2. **Male borrowers are 1.42 times safer than their female counterparts as per the research.**
3. **Smaller the Loan, lesser the Risk**

**Hence loan of**

1. 1L – 2L : Risk 4
2. 2L to 4L : Risk 4.5
3. 4L to 6L : Risk 5
4. 6L to 8L : Risk 5.5
5. 8L to 10 L : Risk 6
6. 10L to 14L : Risk 6.5
7. 14L to 16L : Risk 7
8. 16L to 20L : Risk 7.5
9. 20L to 25L : Risk 8
10. 25L to 30L : Risk 8.5
11. **Repayment Period: Lower the repayment period, higher the risk**
12. 1 to 5 years : 8
13. 5 to 7 years : 7
14. 7 to 10 years : 6
15. 10 to 13 years : 6.5
16. 13 to 15 years : 6
17. **Aadhar Card upload for KYC**
18. Yes: 5
19. No: 8
20. **Age: The higher the age of the borrower, the higher is the chance of default**
21. 18 to 22: 6
22. 22 to 24: 7
23. Above 24: 9

One of the objectives is segmenting borrowers on the basis of probability of default and loss given default in a multidimensional scale.

**Please Note: Factors A to I would be addition to the already discussed ones ( & algo created) earlier.**