

# Loan Default Analysis

# Project Objective

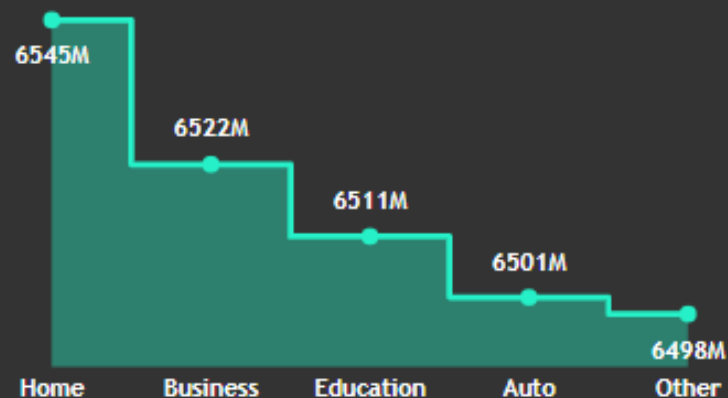
Hitch Credits is a financial firm aiming to leverage its underutilized loan and customer data to reduce default rates and drive business growth. This project focuses on uncovering key insights into customer behavior, loan performance, and risk factors to support data-driven decision-making.

# Project Steps

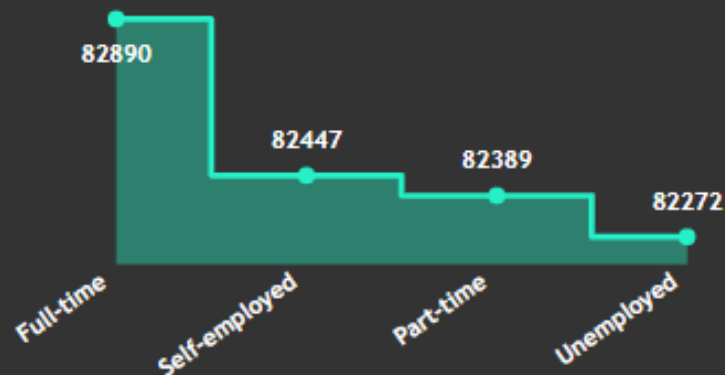
- Load the data into SQL server
- Create the Dataflow using Power BI services
- Importing into Power BI desktop from Dataflow
- Analyze, clean and create report
- Set up Schedule Refresh for Dataflow
- Publish the report to Power BI services
- Set up schedule Refresh for Report

# Loan Default & Overview

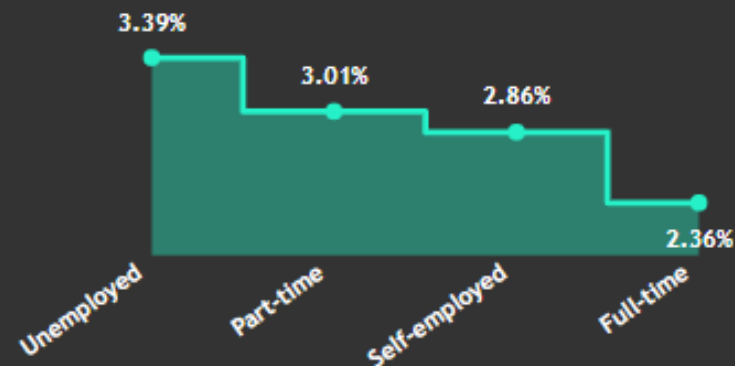
## Loan Amount by Purpose



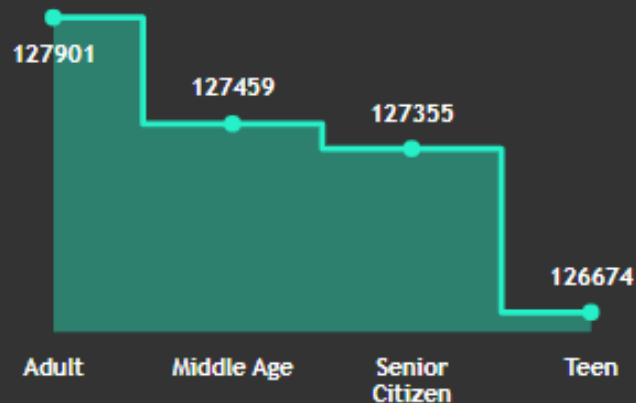
## Income by Employment Type



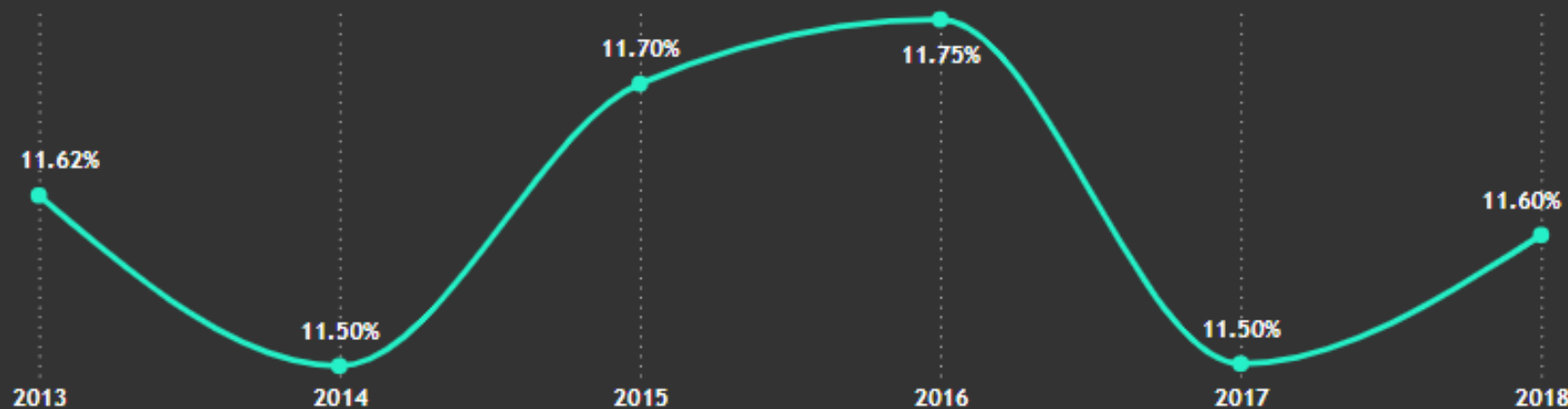
## Default Rate by Employment Type



## Average Loan Amount by Age Group

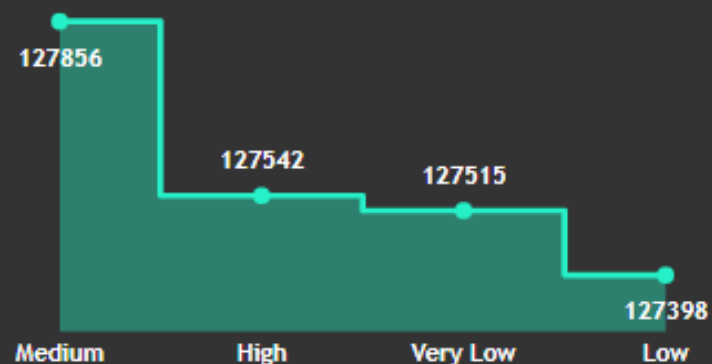


## Default Rate by Year

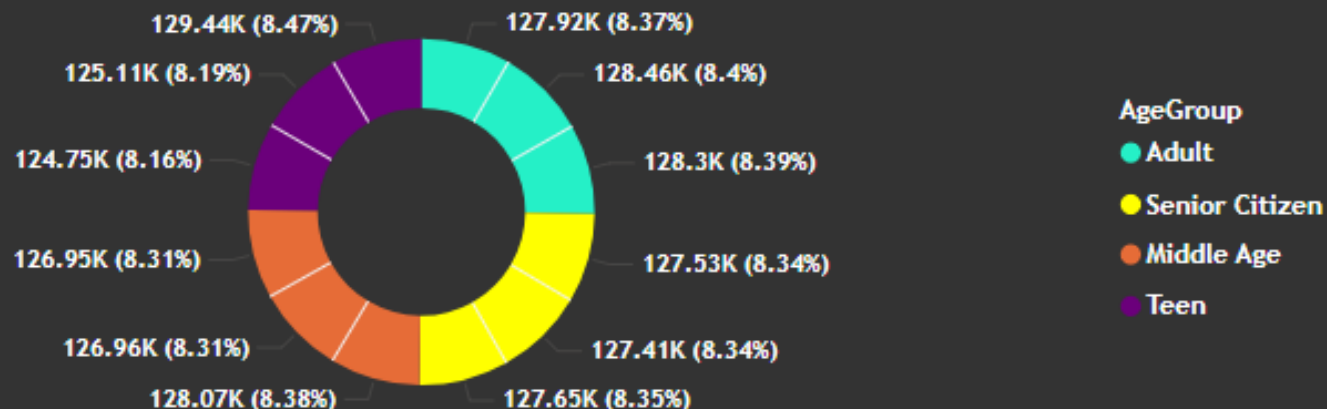


# Applicant Demographic & Financial Profile

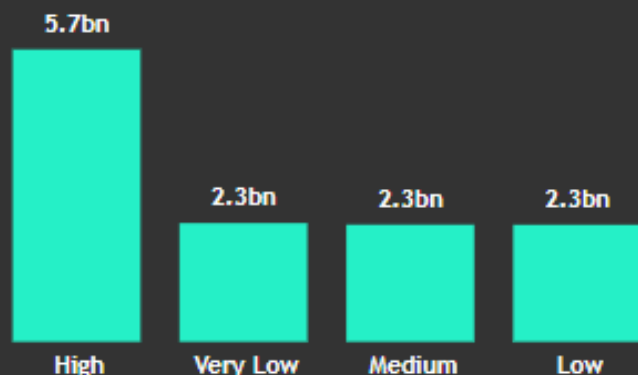
## Median Loan Amount by Credit Score Category



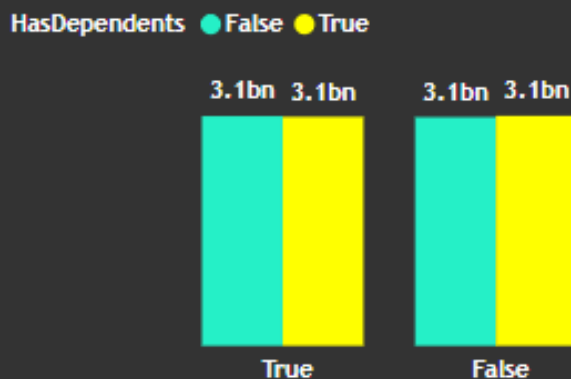
## Average Loan Amount ("High" Credit Score) by Age group & Marital Status



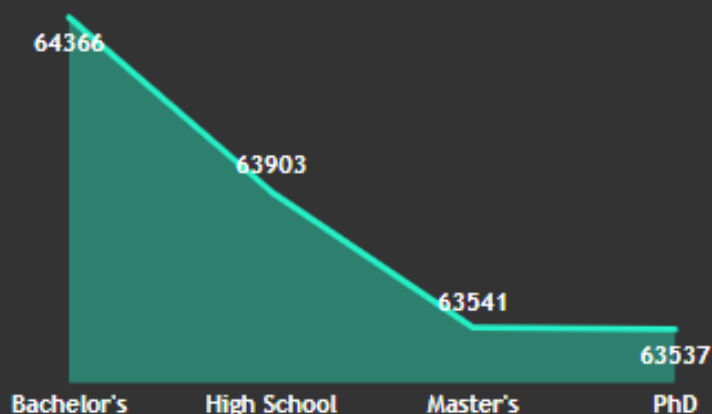
## Loan Amount (Adult Age Group) by Credit Score Category



## Loan Amount (Middle Age Group) by Mortgage and Dependents



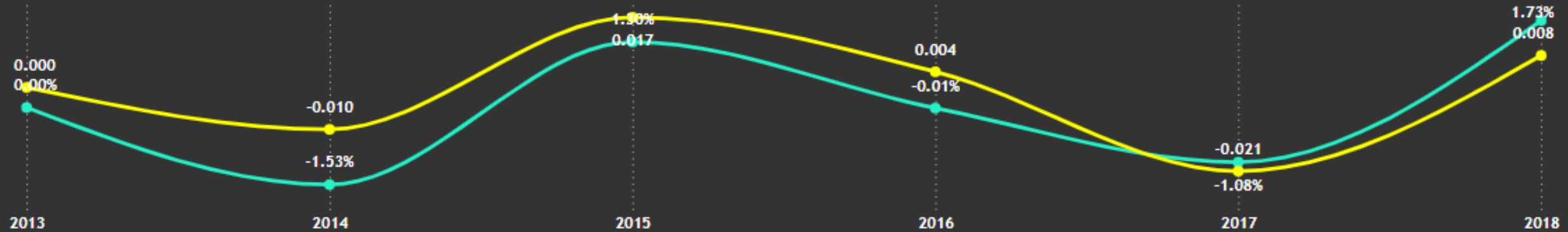
## Loan Amount by Education Type



# Financial Risk Metrics

## YoY Loan Growth Rate

● YoY Loan amount growth ● YoY Default Rate change



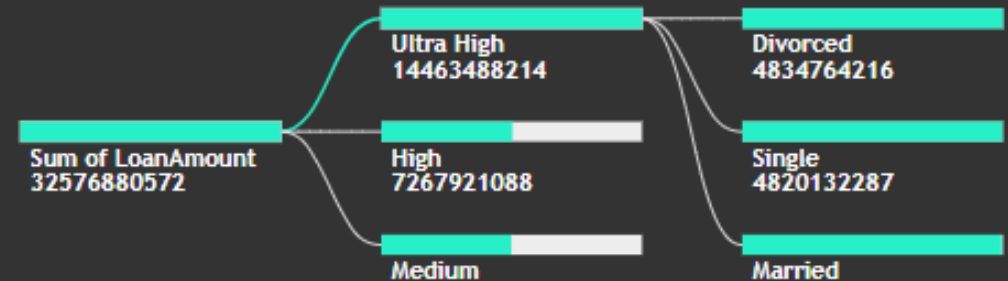
## Loan Amount by Education Type & Marital Status

MaritalStatus ● Divorced ● Married ● Single



Income bracket ×  
Ultra High

MaritalStatus ×



# Measures used

```
Average Income by Employee Type = CALCULATE(  
    AVERAGE(Loan_default[Income]),  
    ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default  
        [EmploymentType])  
)
```

```
Average Loan Amount by Age Group = AVERAGEX(  
    VALUES(Loan_default[AgeGroup]),  
    AVERAGE(Loan_default[LoanAmount])  
)
```

# Measures used

```
Default Rate by Employment Type = CALCULATE(  
    DIVIDE(  
        CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default),  
            FILTER(Loan_default, Loan_default[Default]=TRUE())),  
        ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default  
            [EmploymentType])),  
  
        CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default),  
            ALL(Loan_default))),  
        ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default  
            [EmploymentType])  
)
```



# Measures used

```
Default Rate by Year = DIVIDE(  
    CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default),  
        FILTER(Loan_default, Loan_default[Default]=TRUE()),  
        ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default[Year])),  
  
    CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default),  
        ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default[Year]))  
)
```

```
Total Loan Amount = SUM(Loan_default[LoanAmount])
```

# Measures used

```
Average Loan Amount for High Credit Score = CALCULATE(  
    AVERAGE(Loan_default[LoanAmount]),  
    FILTER(Loan_default, Loan_default  
        [CreditScoreCategory] = "High"))
```

```
Loan Amount by Education = CALCULATE(  
    COUNTROWS(Loan_default),  
    ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default[Education]))
```

```
Median Loan Amount by Credit Score Category = MEDIANX(  
    VALUES(Loan_default[CreditScoreCategory]),  
    MEDIAN(Loan_default[LoanAmount])  
)
```

# Measures used

```
Total Loan Adult = SUMX(  
    FILTER(Loan_default, Loan_default[AgeGroup] = "Adult"),  
    Loan_default[LoanAmount]  
)
```

```
Total Loan for Middle Age = SUMX(  
    FILTER(Loan_default, Loan_default[AgeGroup] = "Middle  
    Age"),  
    Loan_default[LoanAmount]  
)
```

```
YTD loan amount = CALCULATE(  
    SUM(Loan_default[LoanAmount]),  
    DATESYTD(Loan_default[Loan_Date_DD_MM_YYYY]),  
    ALLEXCEPT(Loan_default, Loan_default[CreditScoreCategory],  
    Loan_default[MaritalStatus])  
)
```

# Measures used

YoY Loan amount growth =

```
VAR current_year_loan = CALCULATE(  
    SUM(Loan_default[LoanAmount]),  
    Loan_default[Year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year])  
)  
  
VAR previous_year_loan = CALCULATE(  
    SUM(Loan_default[LoanAmount]),  
    Loan_default[Year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year])-1  
)  
  
RETURN  
    DIVIDE(  
        CALCULATE(current_year_loan - previous_year_loan), previous_year_loan, 0  
    )
```

# Measures used

YoY Default Rate change =

```
VAR default_count_current_year = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default), Loan_default
[year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year]), Loan_default[Default]=TRUE())
VAR total_loan_count_current_year = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default), Loan_default
[Year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year]))
VAR default_count_previous_year = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default), Loan_default
[Year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year]) -1, Loan_default[Default] = TRUE())
VAR total_loan_count_previous_year = CALCULATE(COUNTROWS(Loan_default),
Loan_default[Year] = MAX(Loan_default[Year])-1)
VAR default_rate_current_year = DIVIDE(default_count_current_year,
total_loan_count_current_year, 0)
VAR default_rate_previous_year = DIVIDE(default_count_previous_year,
total_loan_count_previous_year, 0)
RETURN
    DIVIDE(CALCULATE(default_rate_current_year - default_rate_previous_year),
    default_rate_previous_year, 0
    )
```

# Report Insights

## Loan Default & Overview

- Unemployed individuals show the highest default rate (3.39%), while full-time employed show the lowest (2.36%).
- Default rate peaked in 2016 (11.75%) and dipped in 2014 & 2017 (11.50%), indicating cyclic risk.
- Home and Business loans are the most common (~\$6545M & ~\$6522M respectively).
- Full-time employees earn the highest average income (~\$82.8K), indicating better repayment capacity.

# Applicant Demographics & Behavior

- Medium credit score category applicants consistently receive larger loans.
- Bachelor's degree holders take the highest average loans (~\$64.3K).
- In the adult age group, high credit score applicants gets the highest loan amount

# Financial Risk & Growth Metrics

- 2018 saw the highest YoY loan growth (1.73%) with a marginal increase in default rate.
- 'Ultra High' income group contributes significantly (~\$1.44T), mainly among single/divorced customers



# Business Recommendations

1. Strengthen screening for unemployed/part-time applicants to reduce defaults.
2. Promote lending to full-time employed and high credit score individuals.
3. Personalize offerings for adults with strong income and education backgrounds.
4. Monitor default trends across years for proactive risk management.
5. Use demographics (age, credit score, marital status) to segment offers.