

# Loan Default Prediction

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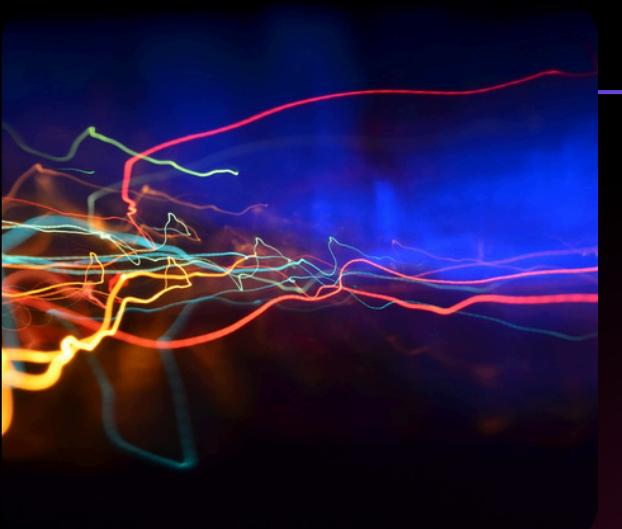


01

02

03

Lot of organisation faces significant financial risk when borrower fails to repay their loans as at when due. The need for us to be able to predict this likelihood can not be overemphasized, hence the need for a loan default model.

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01

02

03

# Introduction

# Dataset Overview

I analyze a loan origination dataset comprising over 3000 records of personal loan booked between January 2023 and November 2023. The dataset contains key variables like loan amount, income, CRC data and other bureaus and also demography and behavioural fatures

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# About the Dataset

We have the dataset distributed into

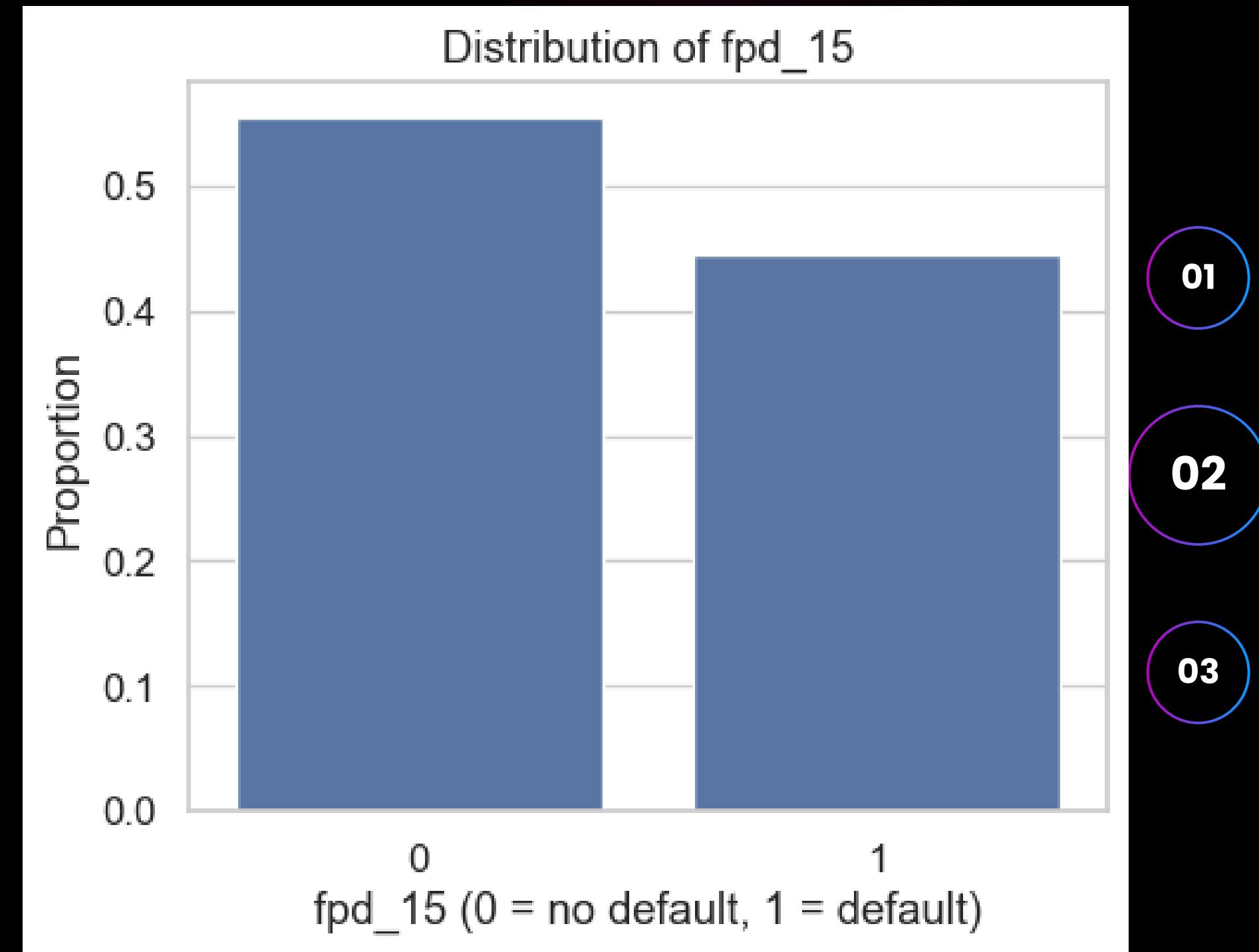
1. Numeric features
2. Categorical Features
3. Date

Variable Type	Fields
Numeric	LoanAmount, data.Request.Input.CB2.MaxDPD, data.Request.Input.CB2.CurrentDPD, data.Request.Input.CB2.Outstandingloan, data.Request.Input.CB1.MaxDPD, data.Request.Input.CB1.CurrentDPD, data.Request.Input.CB1.Outstandingloan, data.Request.Input.Customer.TotalExistingExposure, data.Request.Input.Customer.Income.Final, data.Request.Input.Customer.NumberOf data.Request.Input.Customer.TimeAtAddressMM, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.MonthlyElectricitySpending4, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.MinimumBalance, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.MinimumCredit, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.AvgNumDebitMn, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.MonthlyCashFlow2, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.MonthlyCashFlow3, data.Request.Input.PrevApplication.LoanAmount, data.Request.Input.PrevApplication.LoanTerm, data.Request.Input.PrevApplication.InterestRate, data.Request.Input.Application.RequestedLoanTerm, data.Request.Input.SalaryService.OpeningBalance, fpd_15
Categorical	data.Request.Input.CB2.Labelling, data.Request.Input.CB1.Labelling, data.Request.Input.Customer.EducationStatus, data.Request.Input.Customer.Gende data.Request.Input.Customer.AddressLGA, data.Request.Input.Customer.Employment.EmployerLGA, data.Request.Input.Customer.Employment.IndustrySector, data.Request.Input.Customer.Employment.BusinessSector, data.Request.Input.Customer.ResidentialStatus, data.Request.Input.Customer.Mar data.Request.Input.Customer.ExistingCustomer, data.Request.Input.BVN.StateOfOr
Date	CreationDate, data.Request.Input.Customer.DateOfBirth

# EDA Highlights

## Target Feature Balance

This shows the target(fpd\_15) distribution proportion showing default as 1 and no default as 0

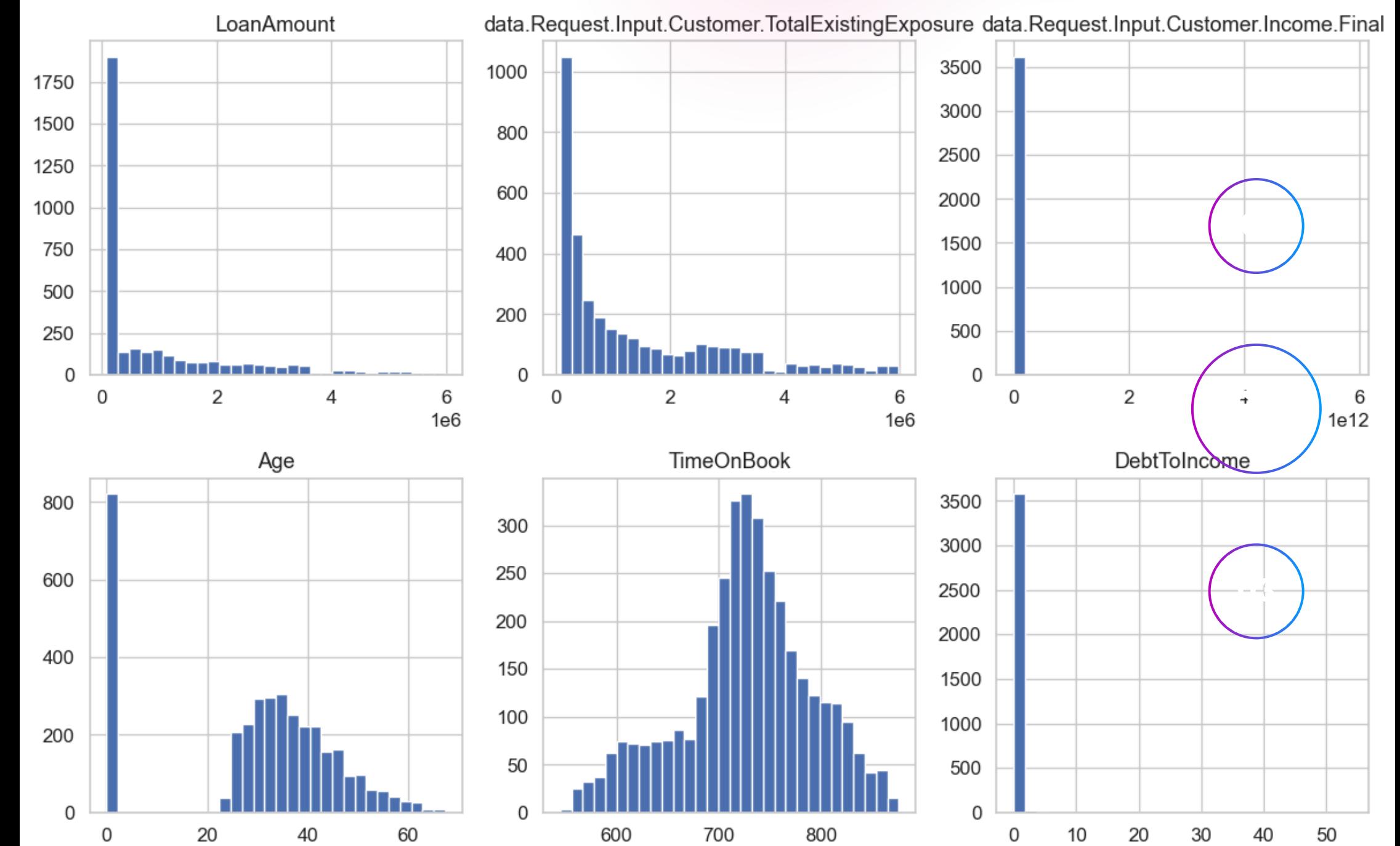


# EDA Highlights

## Numeric Features distributions

This shows the feature distributions for numeric columns like Age, TimeOnBook, DebtToIncome, Loan amount, etc

Histograms of Key Numeric Features



# EDA Highlights

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## Default Rate by some categorical features

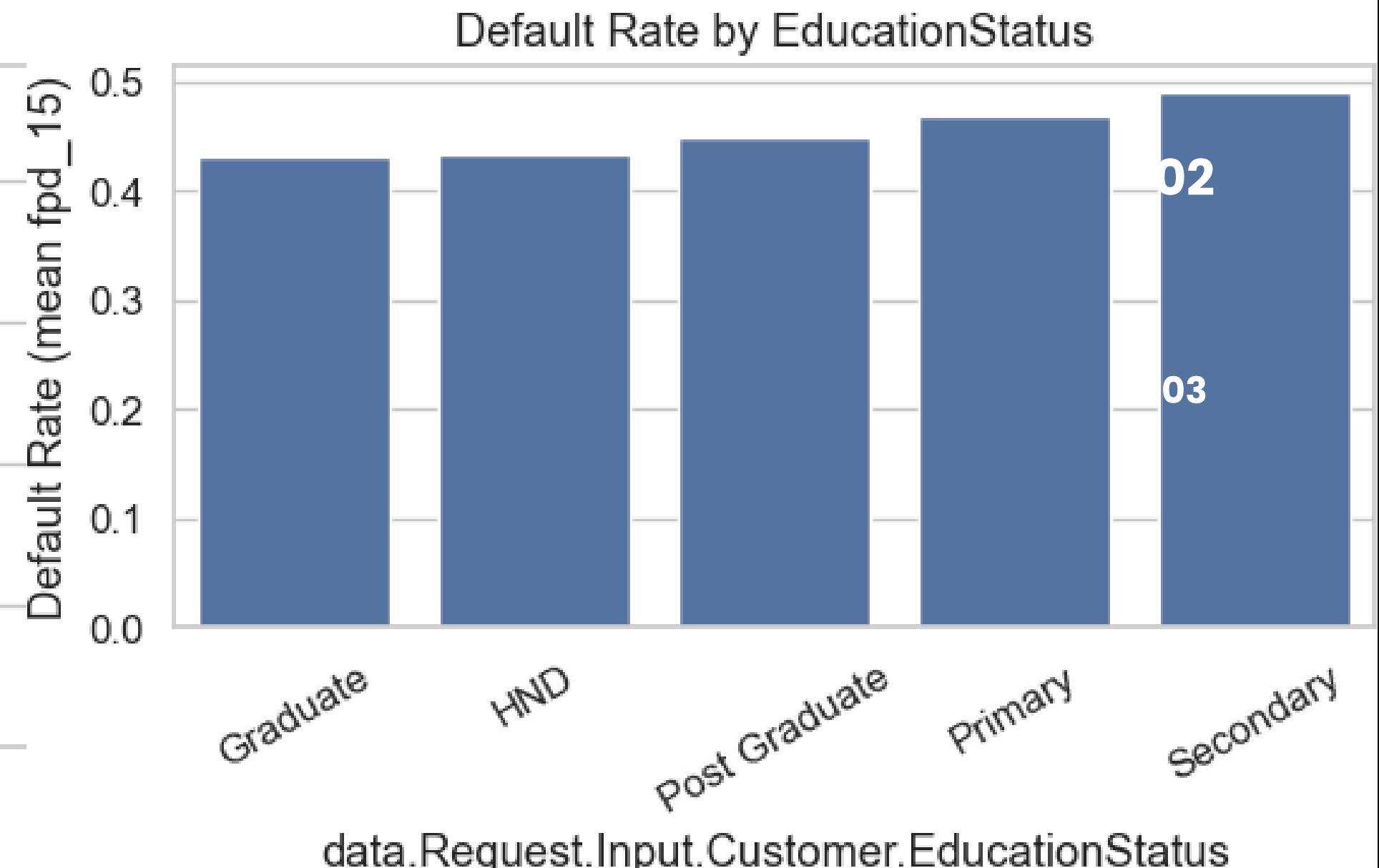
Showing relationship with Gender, EducationStatus  
,marital status, CB labels

01

Default Rate by Gender



Default Rate by EducationStatus



02

03

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## Default Rate by some categorical features

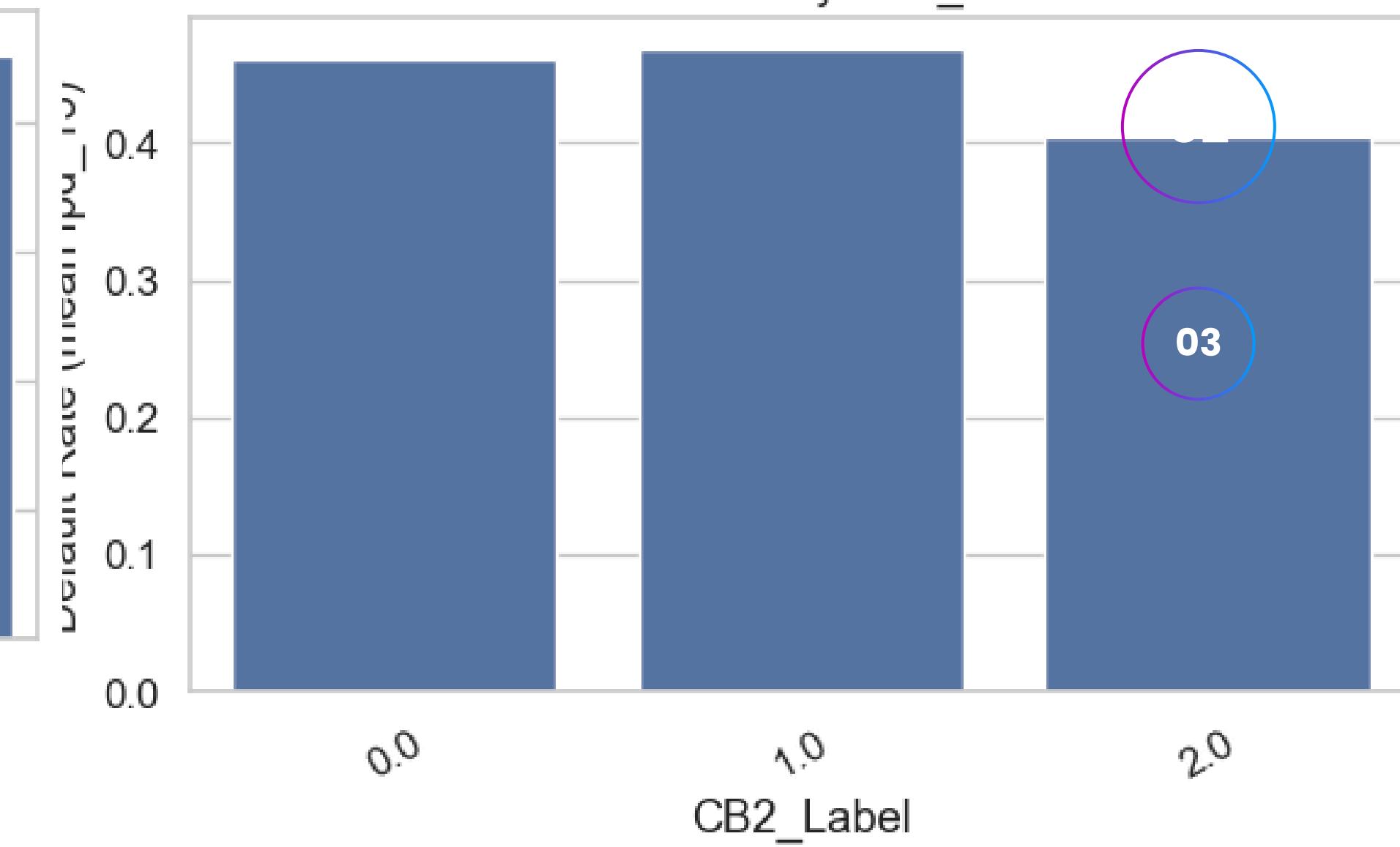
Showing relationship with Gender, EducationStatus  
,marital status, CB labels

01

Default Rate by MaritalStatus



Default Rate by CB2\_Label



# EDA Highlights

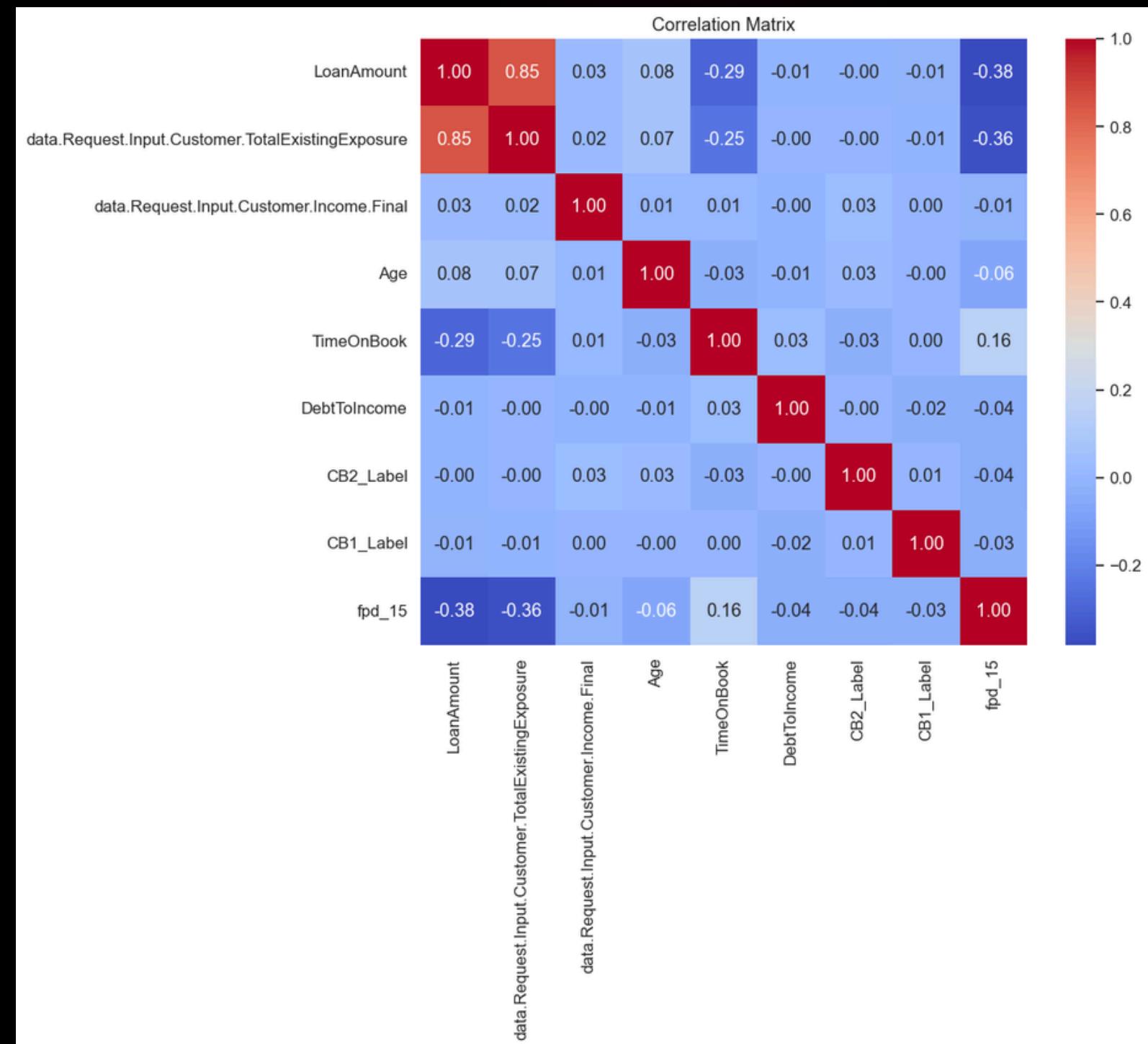
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## Correlation Heatmap

This heatmap shows a strong positive correlation between loan amount and existing exposure, and a negative correlation between loan amount and first payment default. Other variables shows low multicollinearity which makes it suitability for regression or credit risk modeling.



01

02

03

# EDA Highlights

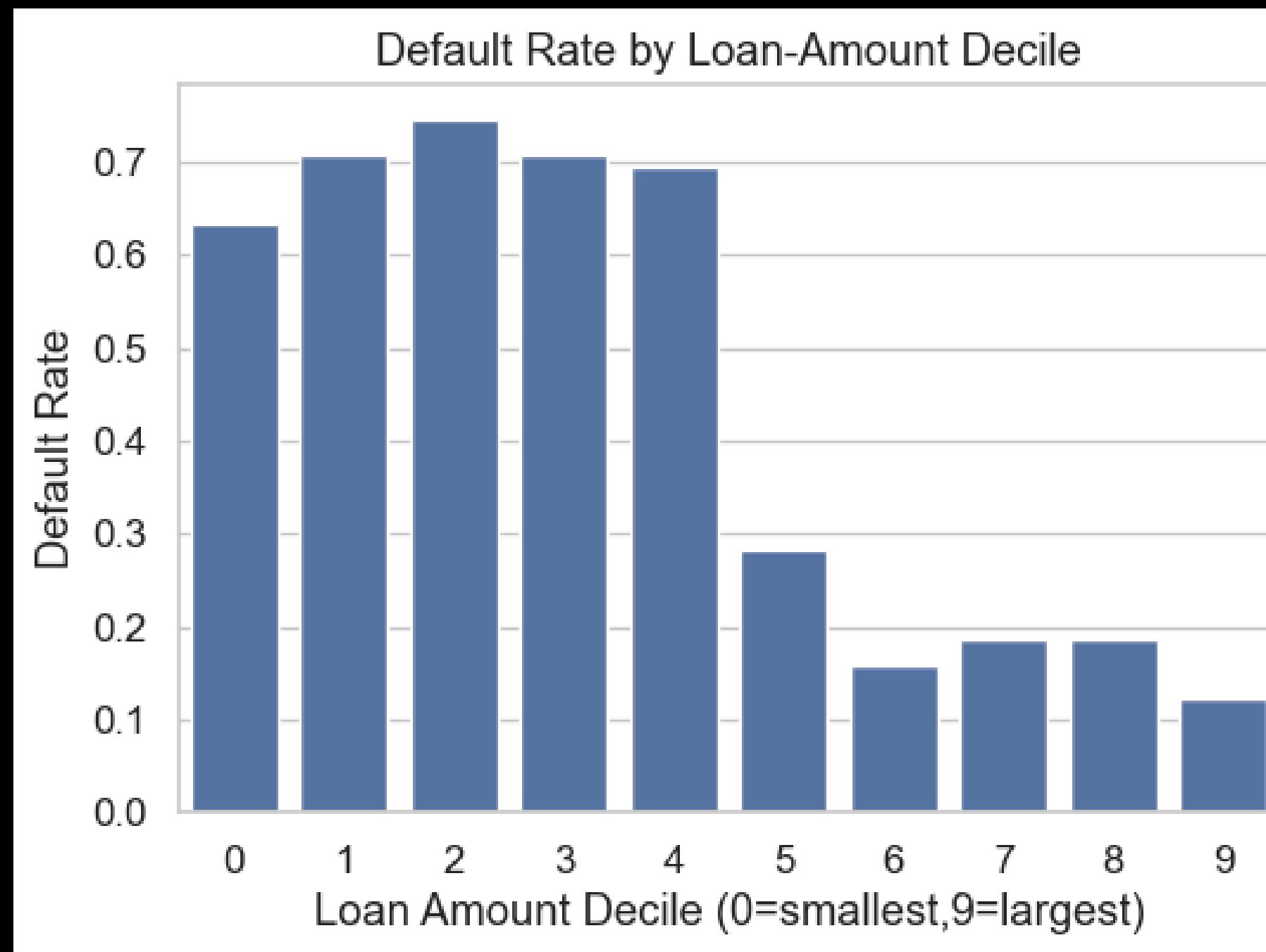
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## Default Rate analysis

Showing default rate by loan amount and it trends overtime



01

02

03

# EDA Highlights

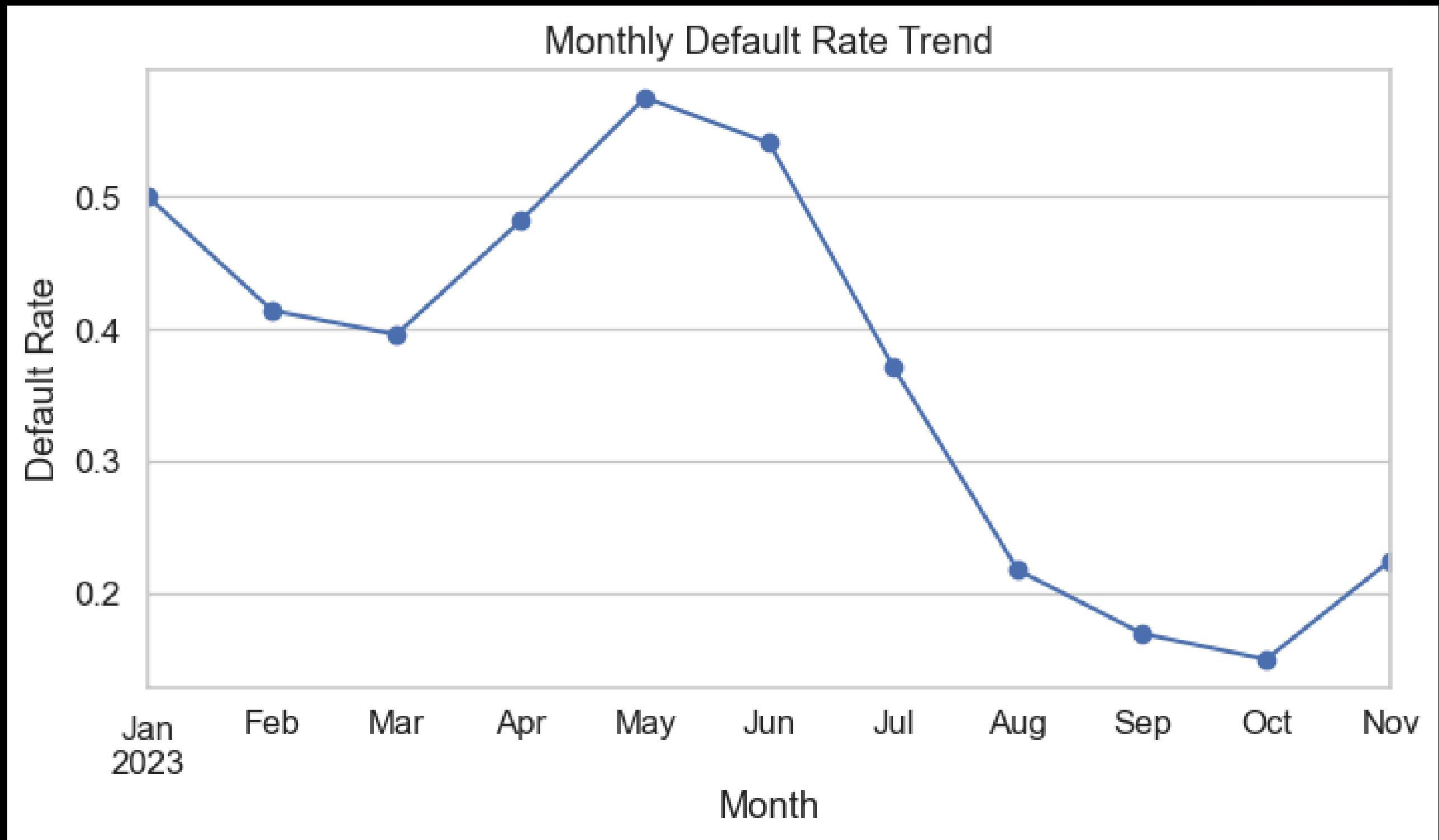
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## Default Rate analysis

Showing default rate trends overtime



01

02

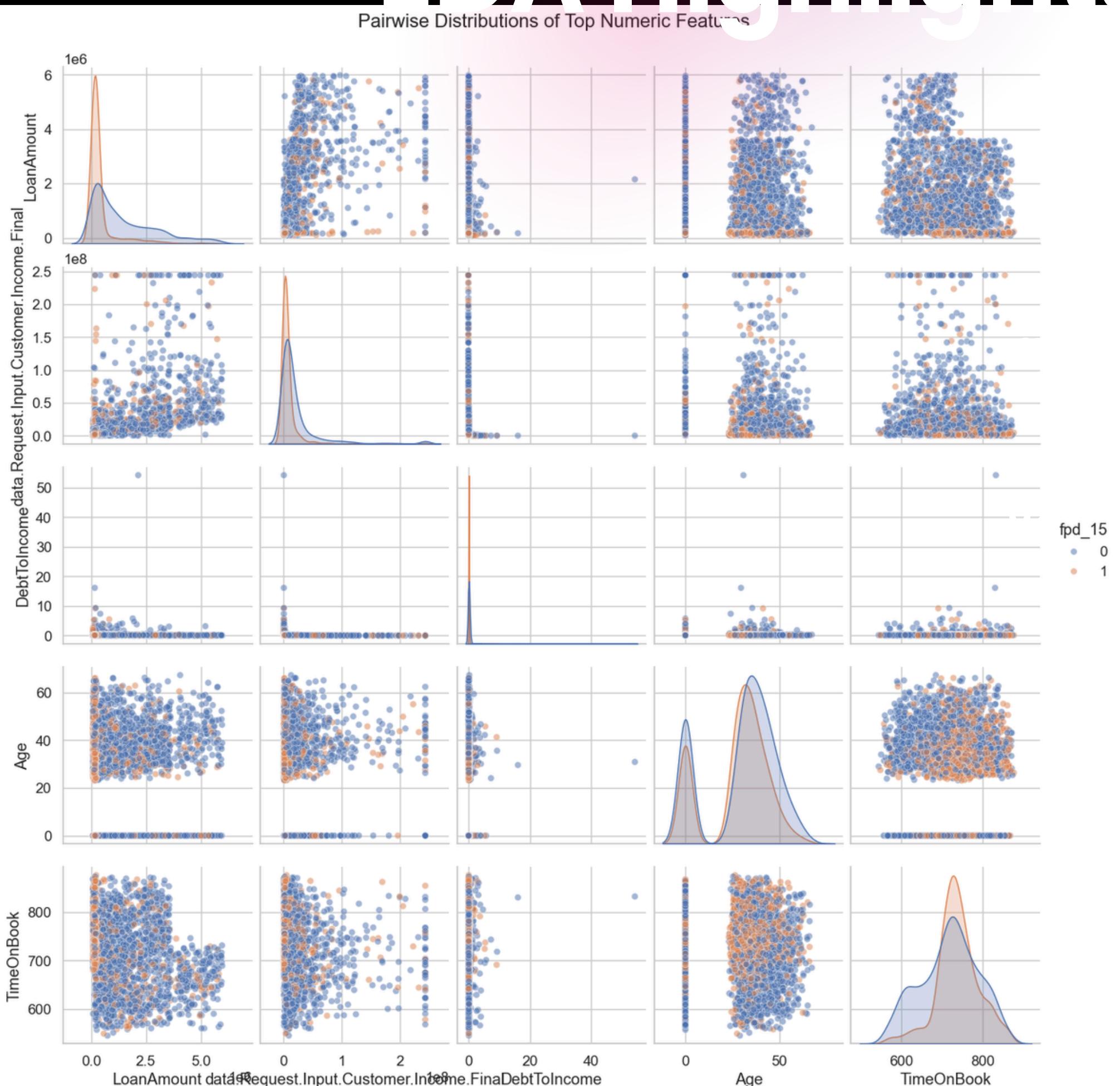
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# Pairplot for Top Numeric Features

Shows the distribution of some top numeric features like LoanAmount, Income, DebtToIncome, Ag, TimeOnBook.



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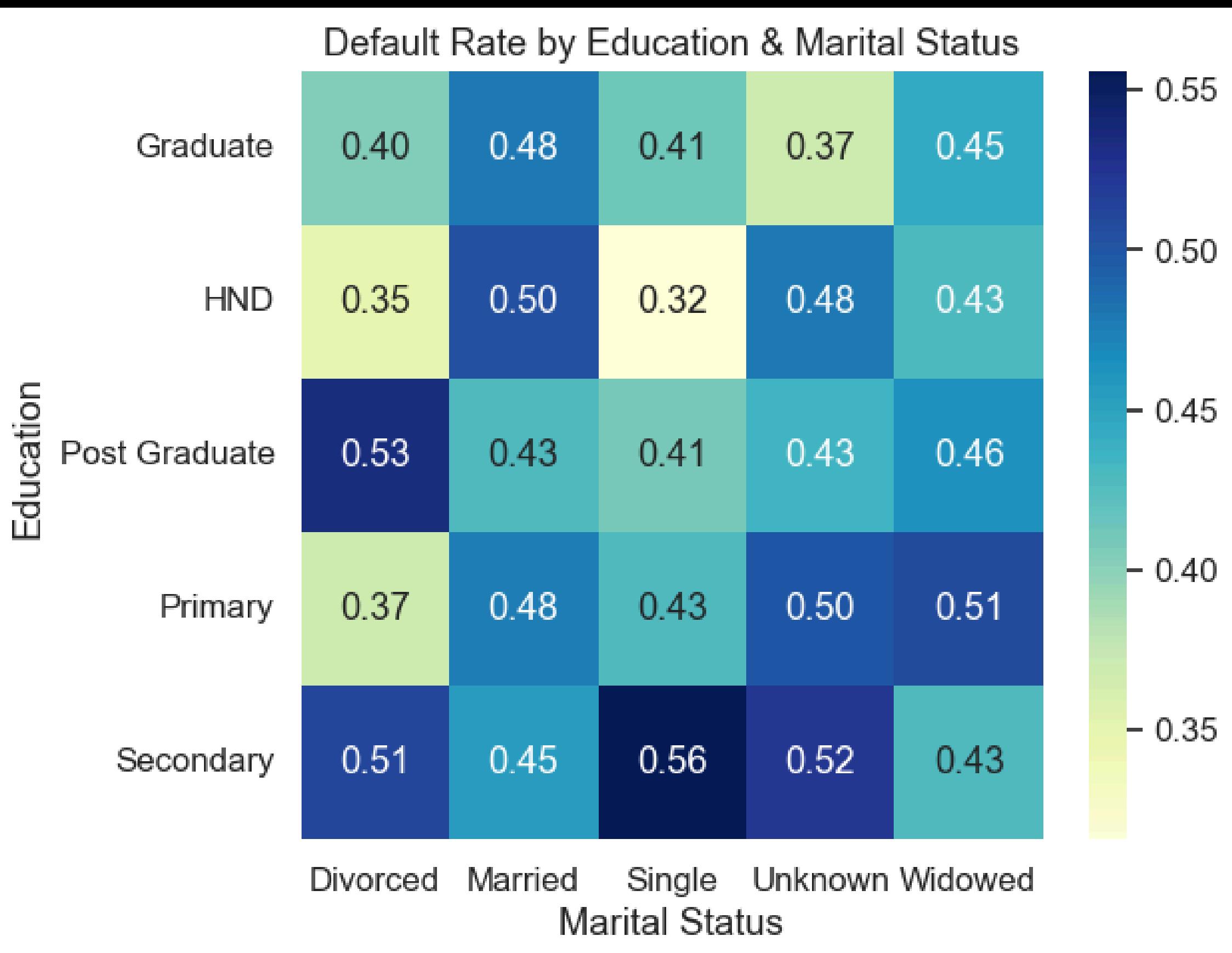
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About

Default Rate analysis



Showing default rate by education and marital status and can see the highest and lowest default rate , 0.56 and 0.32 respectively

01

02

03

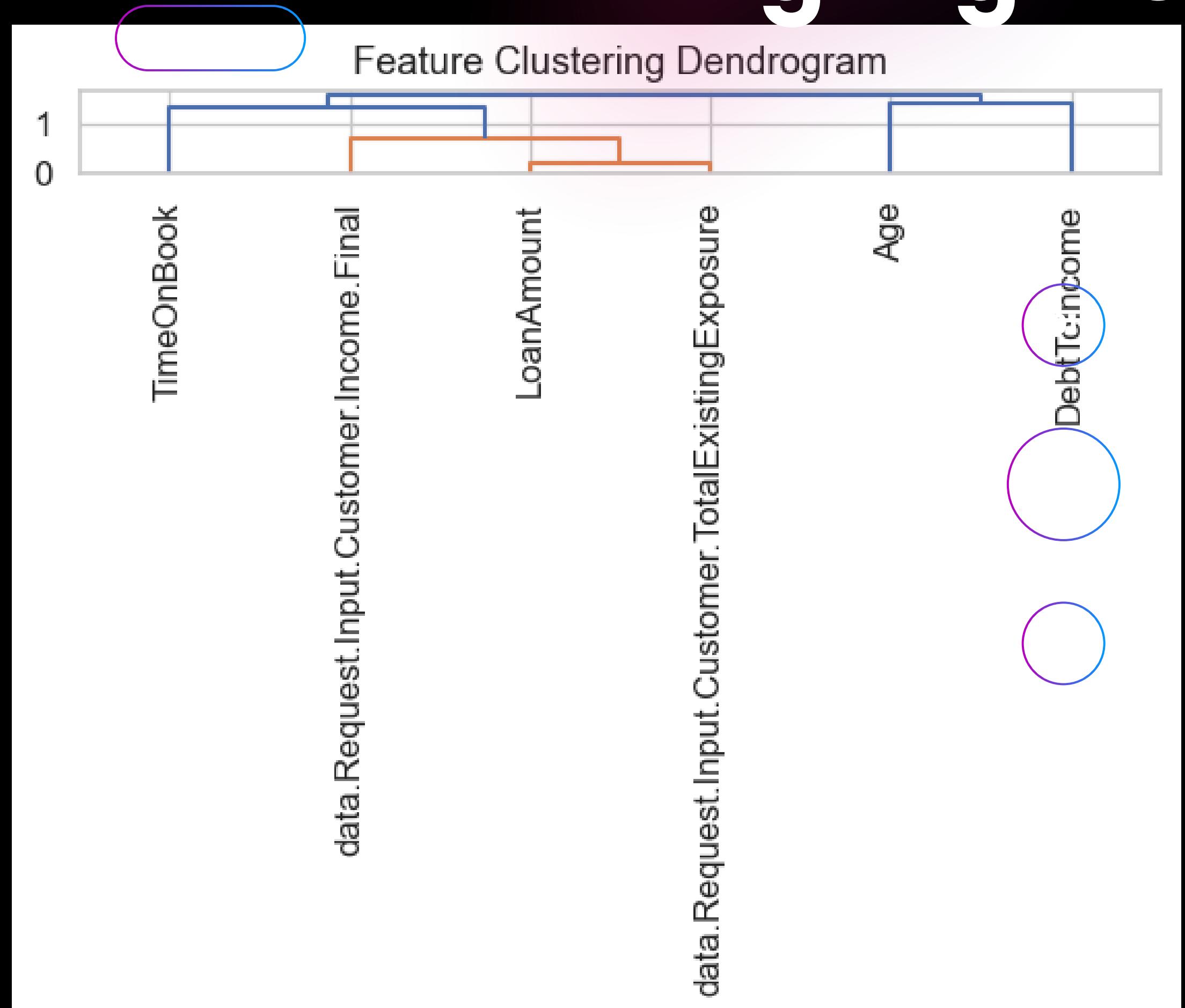
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## Features Selection Analysis

showing features correlation to help feature selection process as we see LoanAmount and TotalExistingExposure are very correlated



# EDA Highlights

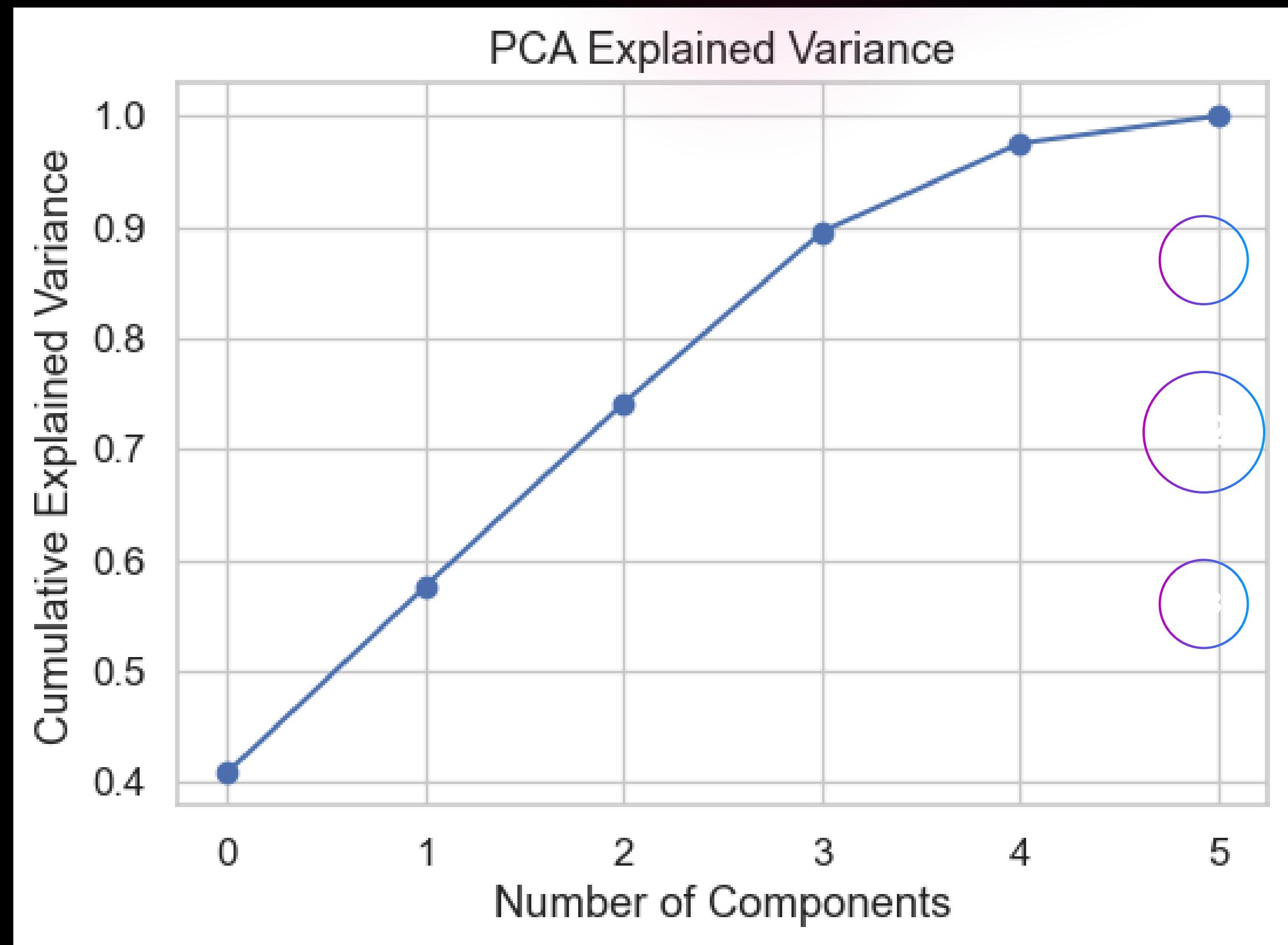
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## Features Selection Analysis

showing PCA based on number of component and possible losses



# Feature Engineering

i did some feature engineering to get new important features like TimeOnBook, DebtToIncome and age

```
# a) Age in years
df["Age"] = (
    today - df["data.Request.Input.Customer.DateOfBirth"]
).dt.days.div(365).round(1)

# b) Time on book in days
df["TimeOnBook"] = (
    today - df["CreationDate"]
).dt.days

# c) Debt-to-Income ratio
df["DebtToIncome"] = (
    df["data.Request.Input.Customer.TotalExistingExposure"]
    / df["data.Request.Input.Customer.Income.Final"]
).replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan).fillna(0)
```

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# Model Development

i developed the model using the XGBClassifier with learning rate 0.1 and n-estimator at 200 which gave an ROC-AUC: 0.82  
Precision: 0.45  
Recall: 0.60  
F1 Score: 0.51



### Findings

1. Higher DebtToIncome and Shorter TimeOnBook would result in high default risk
2. Applicants from LGA X exhibited about 20% higher default rate

### Recommendations

1. Would explore Deep Learning libraries like TabNet to detect complex interactions
2. An automated data pipeline for constant retraining and refresh

# Recommendations



01

02

03

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# Thank You

FOR YOUR ATTENTION



01

02

03