

# Loan Approval Prediction

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# Lending Business Model

$$\text{Revenue} = (\text{No of Loans} - \text{No of NPL}) \times \text{Loan amount} \times \text{Interest}$$

How to increase revenue?

↑ Number of Loans

↓ Number of Non Performing Loans

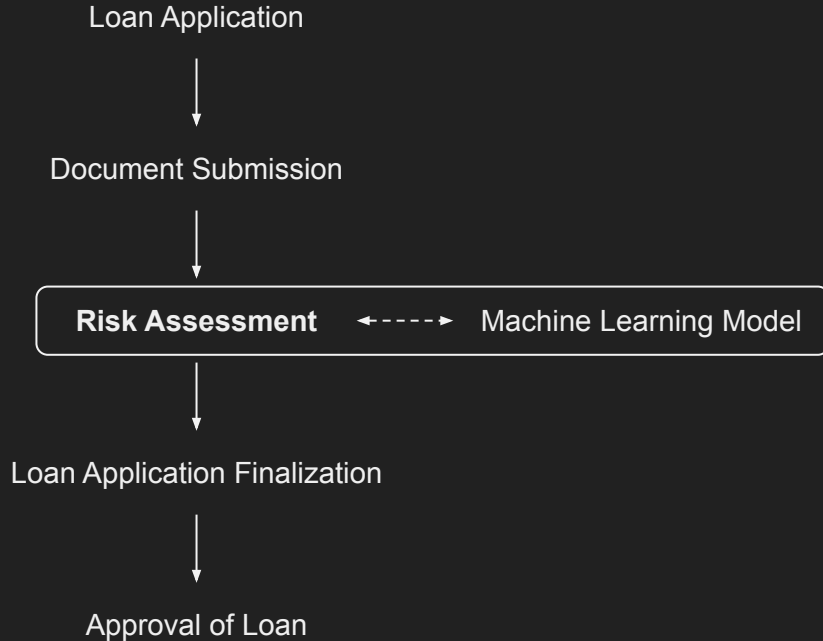
↑ Loan Amount

↑ Interest



**High Quality  
Loaners!**

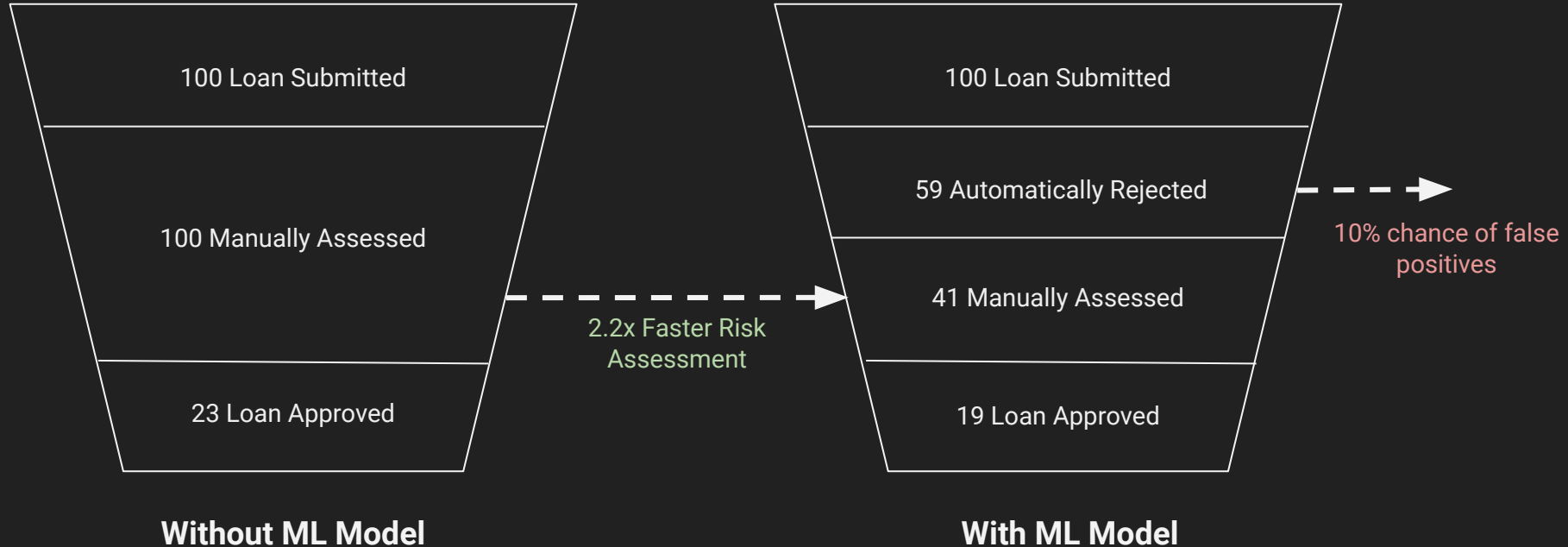
# What is a Loan Approval Prediction?



A loan approval prediction is a system to help the **Credit Analyst** on doing risk assessment by implementing a score to each application based on their multiple characteristic to boost the **speed of assessment** and **minimize human error** when doing so.

Based on this assessment, an implementation of Machine Learning Model for loan approval prediction can multiply the revenue roughly by 2x.

# 59% of applications are automatically declined w/o human intervention

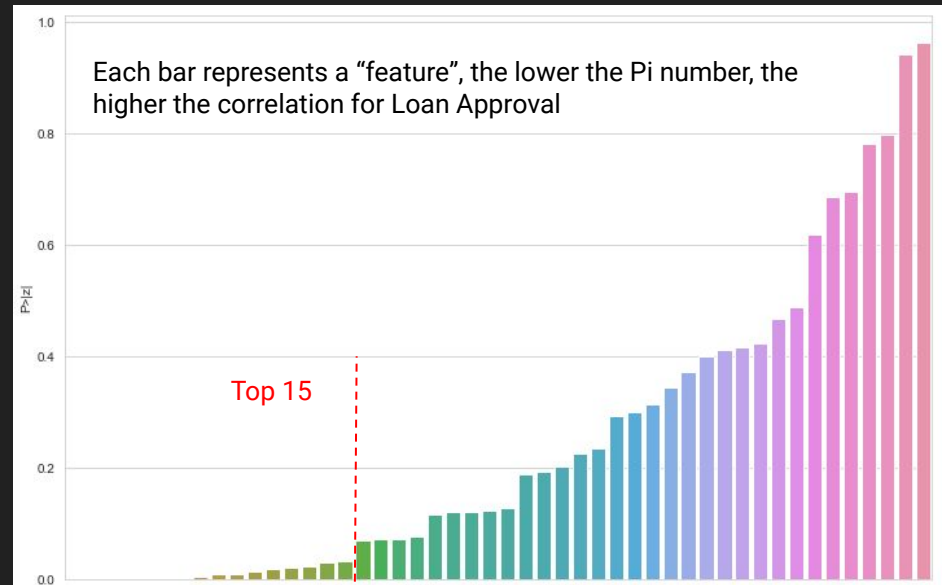


# Checking Account Status & Credit History are the top two characteristic for the risk assessment

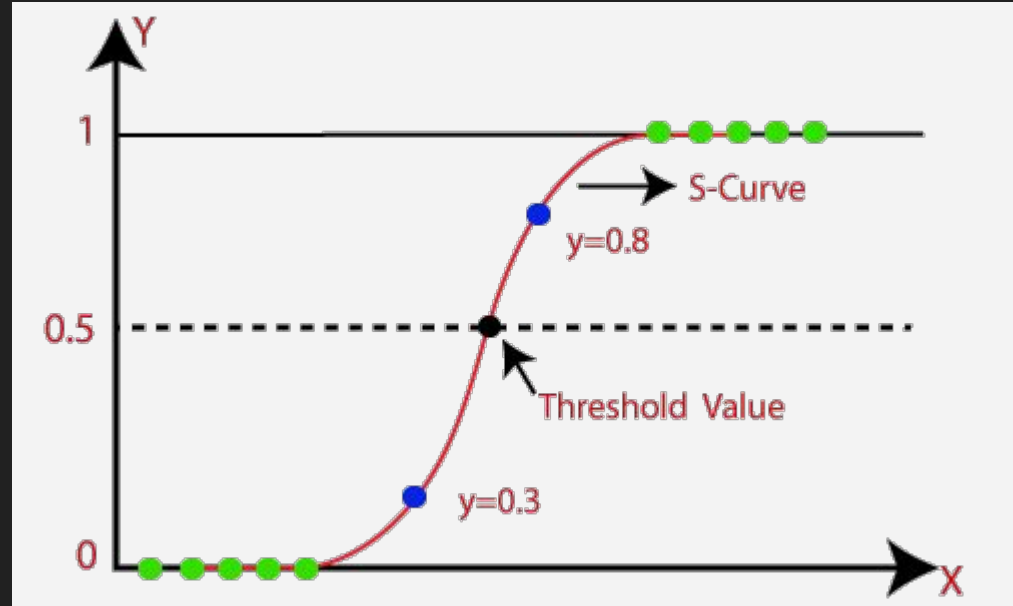
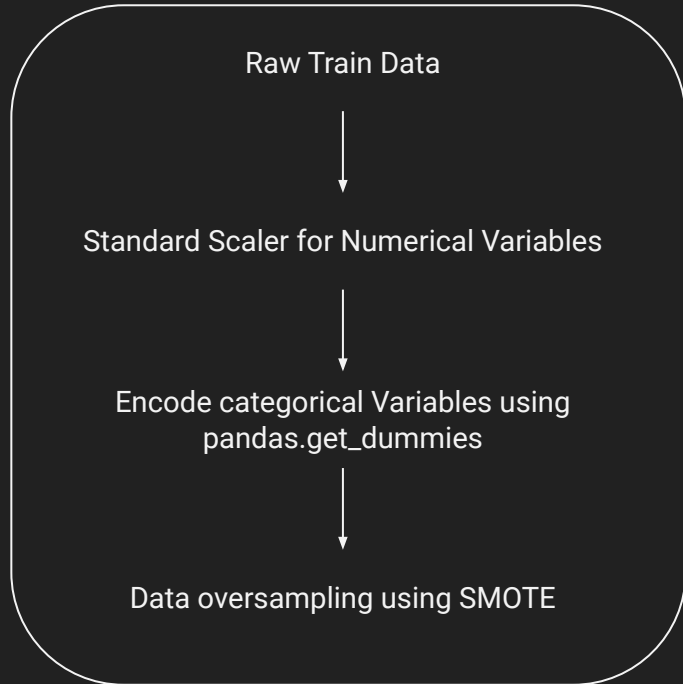
	Top 5 Features
1	No Checking Account
2	Installment as Income
3	Purpose for Used Car
4	Foreign Worker
5	Credit Amount

\* Red = Negative Correlation

\* Green = Positive Correlation



# Heavy feature engineering needs to be done because of the raw data quality



Logistic Regression Model

# Summary from the exercise

## **Suggestions:**

- Machine Learning Model are best applied when the risk assessment stage becomes a bottleneck for the company revenue growth
- Credit Analyst can spend more time assessing to the most significant characteristic/ features based on the model recommended.

## **Things to improve:**

- The amount of training data is not enough to produce a high precision model
- The quality of the raw data needs to be improved to have a more efficient model creation
- There are possibility to try different models if there are more time to assess the data



# APPENDIX

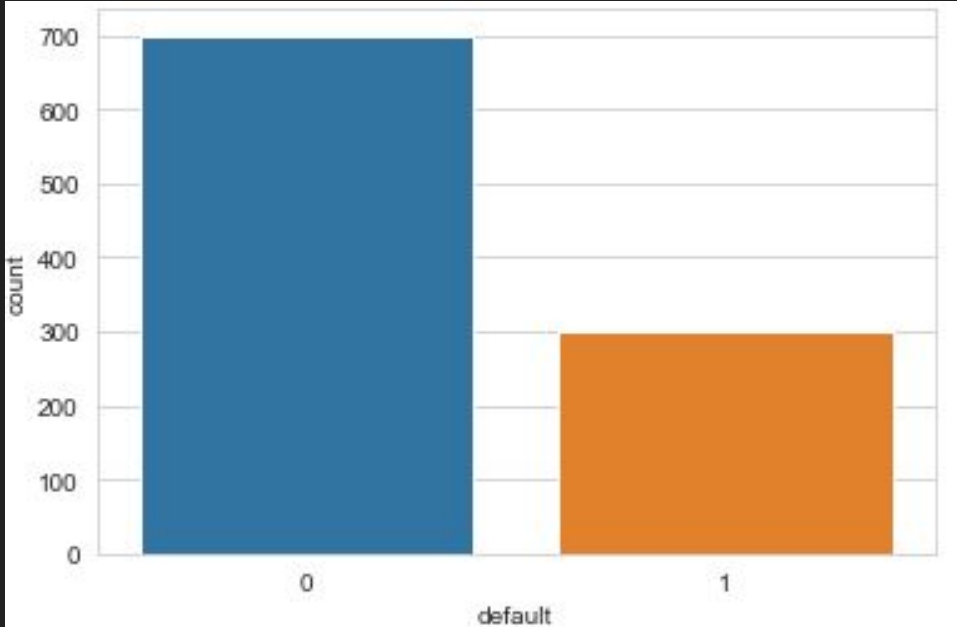
# Appendix 1 - Data Understanding

- The Data contains 20 independent variables
- 7 Numerical Variables and 13 Categorical Variables

Data columns (total 21 columns):

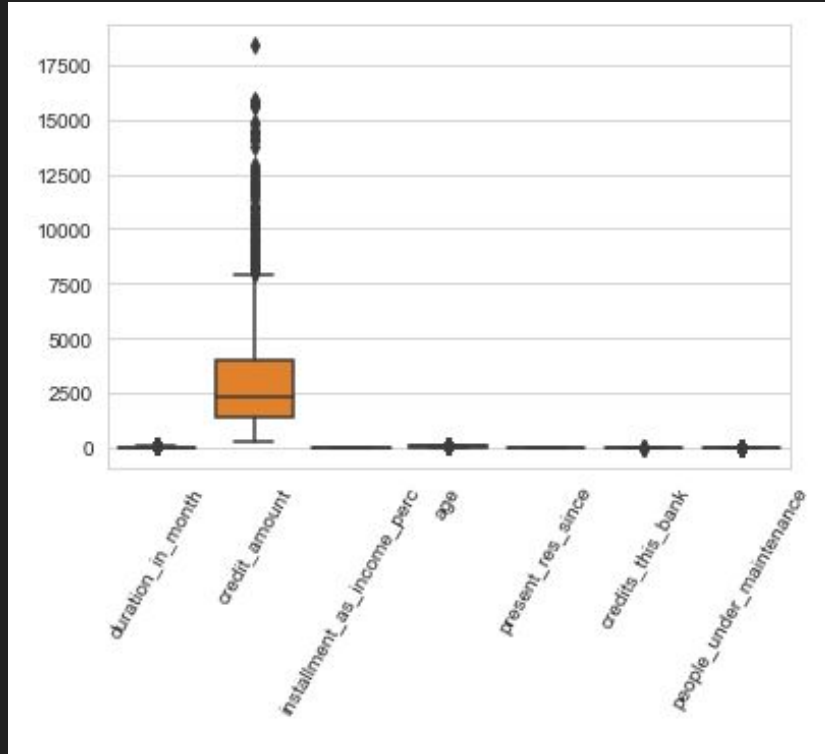
default	1000	non-null	int64
account_check_status	1000	non-null	object
duration_in_month	1000	non-null	int64
credit_history	1000	non-null	object
purpose	1000	non-null	object
credit_amount	1000	non-null	int64
savings	1000	non-null	object
present_emp_since	1000	non-null	object
installment_as_income_perc	1000	non-null	int64
personal_status_sex	1000	non-null	object
other_debtors	1000	non-null	object
present_res_since	1000	non-null	int64
property	1000	non-null	object
age	1000	non-null	int64
other_installment_plans	1000	non-null	object
housing	1000	non-null	object
credits_this_bank	1000	non-null	int64
job	1000	non-null	object
people_under_maintenance	1000	non-null	int64
telephone	1000	non-null	object
foreign_worker	1000	non-null	object

## Appendix 2 - Target Data



Target data is not balanced,  
Oversampling technique need  
to be applied to balanced the  
data and get more accurate  
predictions

# Appendix 3 - Numerical Features



Need to apply standard scaler to standardize the scale of the numerical features

# Appendix 4 - Confusion Matrix

Confusion Matrix

	Predicted 0	Predicted 1
Actual 0	TN	FP
Actual 1	FN	TP

	P No	P Yes
A No	55	22
A Yes	4	19

# Appendix 5 - Classification Report

## Classification Report

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.93	0.71	0.81	77
1	0.46	0.83	0.59	23
accuracy			0.74	100
macro avg	0.70	0.77	0.70	100
weighted avg	0.82	0.74	0.76	100

# Appendix 6 - Significant Features

	P> z	coef
account_check_status_no checking account	2.301828e-14	-1.586928
installment_as_income_perc	4.355345e-09	0.523008
personal_status_sex_male : single	9.442988e-06	-0.842057
purpose_car (used)	3.606069e-05	-1.723244
foreign_worker_yes	6.559689e-05	2.106572
credit_amount	1.660816e-04	0.425709
credit_history_critical account/ other credits existing (not at this bank)	4.514576e-04	-1.355127
property_real estate	3.910701e-03	-0.656115
present_emp_since_4 <= ... < 7 years	7.778062e-03	-0.716524
age	9.664570e-03	-0.242301