Loan Default Prediction

Phillipe Vilaça Gomes











Overview



Context Objective Development Analysis Decision

- · Home loans.
- Defaulters can reduce profit.
- Banks often establish a process to avoid bad loans.
- To automate the decision-making process of approving loans.
- Recognizing customers likely to default.

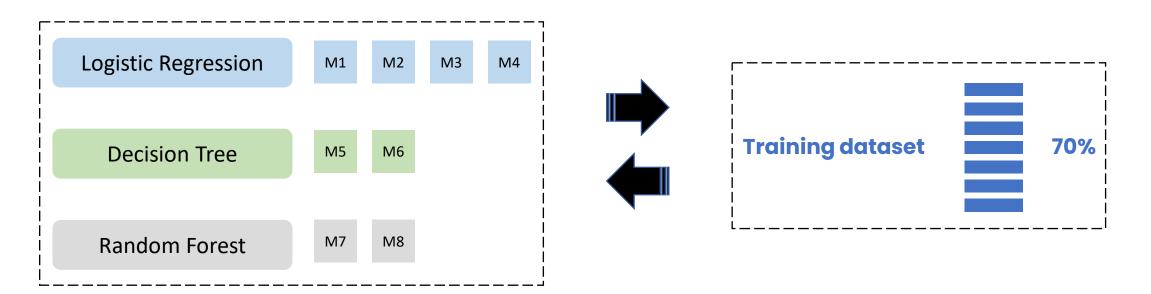
- 8 different models were tested.
- Logistic Regression (4).
- Decision Tree (2).
- Random Forest (2).

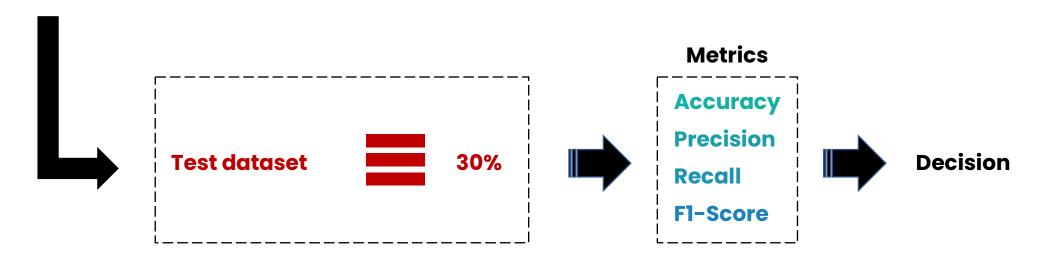
Metrics

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recal
- F1-Score

- A valid solution should have more than 80% in all metrics.
- Recall is the most important attribute.

Models





Metrics



Accuracy

The fraction of people that were correctly classified.



Precision

The fraction of people classified as red that are actually red.



Recall

The fraction of red people that were correctly classified.



F1-Score

Weighted average of precision and recall.



Key Findings



9%

Applications with the data

defaulted on the loan.

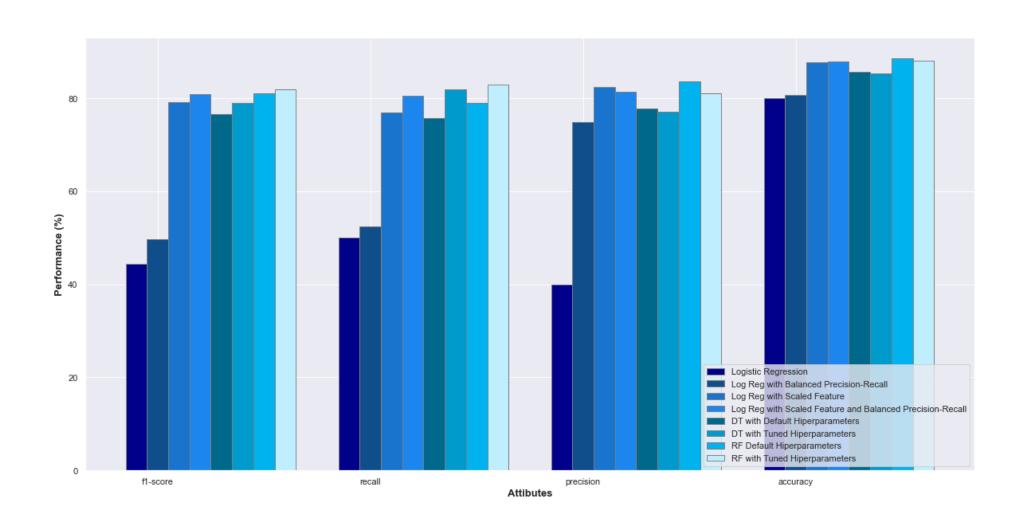


Debt-to-income ratio

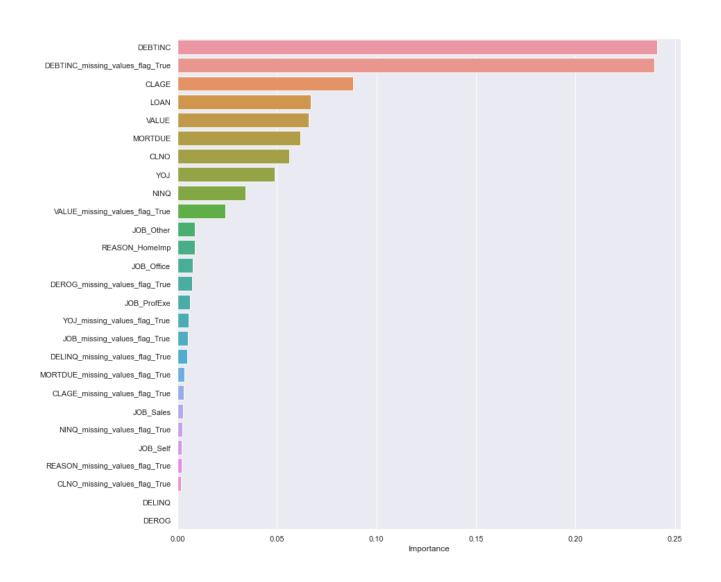
786 out of 1267 applications defaulted on the loan.

62%

Key Findings



Key Findings



Conclusions and Recommendations





The bank should pre-approve loans to those customers with a debt-to-income ratio of less than 25, (use the proposed model for the final decision) as those customers have very high chances of repaying.





The bank should not approve loans to those customers with a debt-to-income ratio higher than 40, as those customers have very high chances of defaulting. For those customers, the bank should consider approving the loan only if the age of the oldest credit line is superior to 285 months.

Benefit of the model!

Correct identification





Questions

