

# Problem Statement

Loan providing company wants to understand the driving factors behind loan default, i.e. the variables which are strong indicators of default. Two types of risks are associated with the bank's decision:

- If the applicant is likely to repay the loan, then not approving the loan results in a loss of business to the company
- If the applicant is not likely to repay the loan, i.e. he/she is likely to default, then approving the loan may lead to a financial loss for the company.

# Analysis Approach

Analysis approach focuses on identifying key factors/variables that could possibly influence a loan applicant to be a defaulter or not. These insights can help bank to approve or reject applicants.

This analysis also aims to identify top correlations between the available data variables.

Steps followed for analysis:

- •Null values and outliers were identified, handled and sufficient data cleaning was performed.
- •Created new columns for easy analysis when needed.
- Found out imbalance in the data.
- Derived insights after conducting univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis.

# Steps carried out in EDA for Credit Case Study

Data Understanding



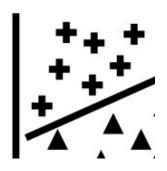
**Data Cleaning** 



Data Analysis(Univariate/Bivariate)



**Correlation Analysis** 



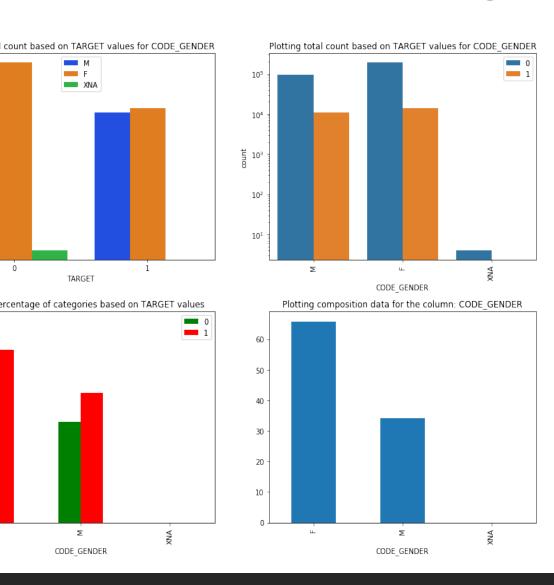
Insights & Conclusions



# Data Understanding

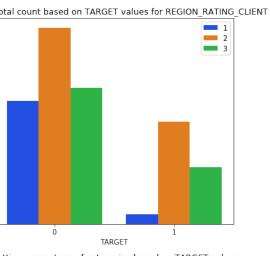
Loan related information
AMT_CREDIT
AMT_ANNIUTY
NAME_CONTRACT_TYPE

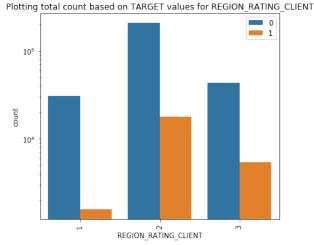
# Association of variable gender with TARGET

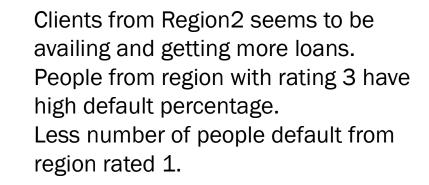


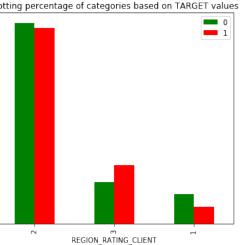
There are nearly twice female applicants than male applicants. Even though there are defaulters from both genders proportional to the gender counts, male applicant tend to default more than female applicants count of defaulters for male and females are same.

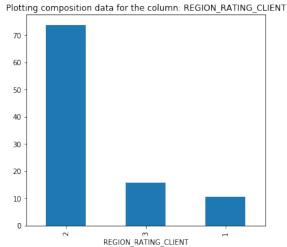
# Association of variable REGION\_RATING\_CLIENT with TARGET.



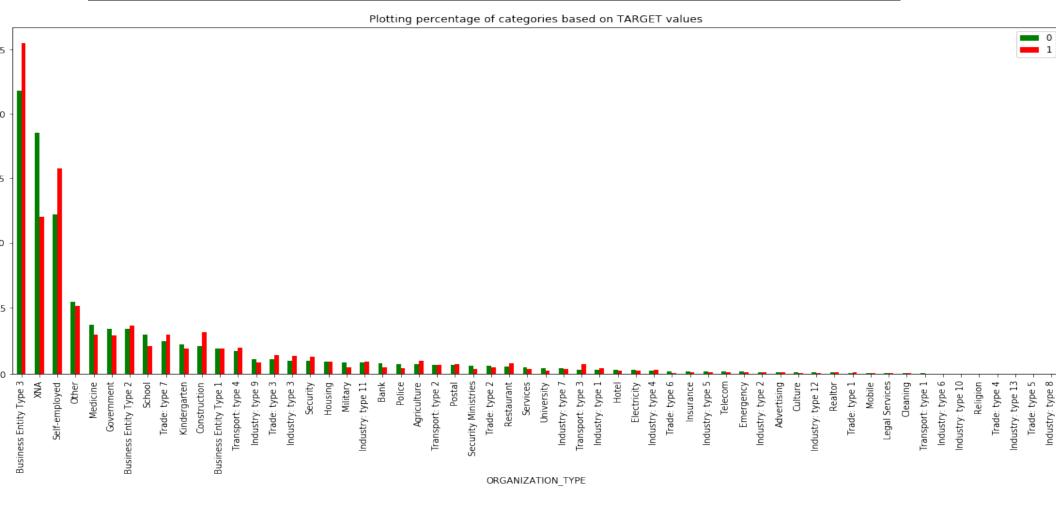






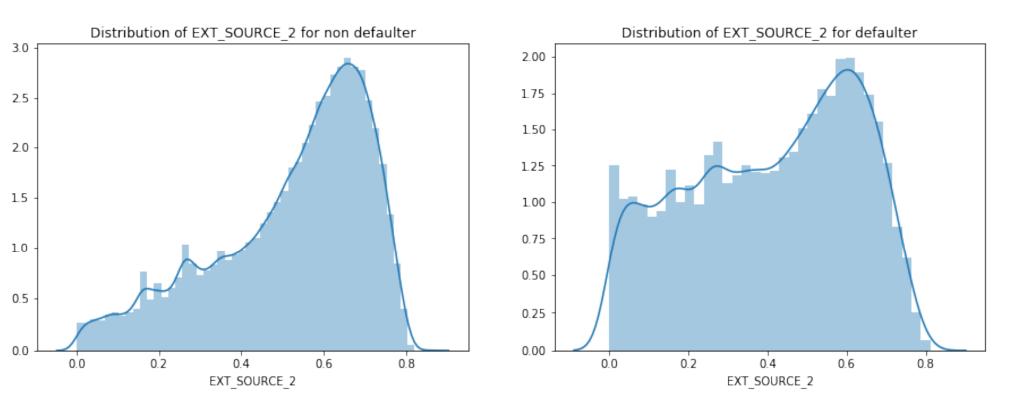


### Association of variable ORGANIZATION\_TYPE with TARGET.



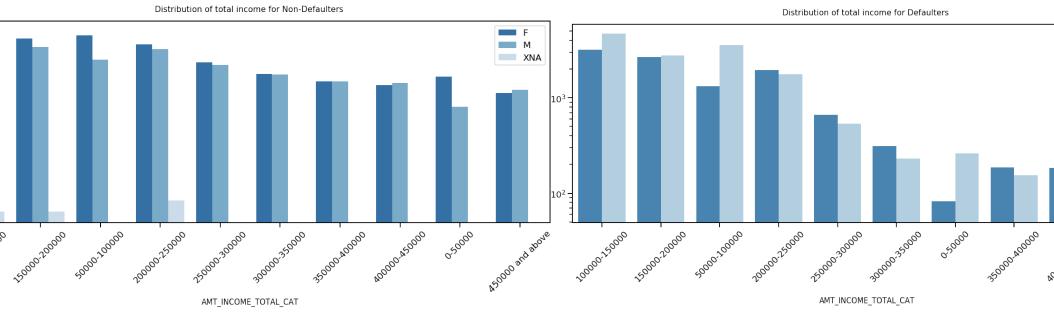
ne ORGANIZATION\_TYPE column, Business Entity Type 3 and Self-employed tend to be having high default entage. Even though applicants from construction organization are less, it also has considerable defaulte

### Association of variable EXT\_SOURCE\_2 with TARGET.



In case of EXT\_SOURCE\_2 score non-defaulter's distribution, number of applicants with score between 0 and 0.3 are high compared to defaulters. This means that applicants with score <0.3 has higher chance to default.

# Income distribution for Defaulters and Non-Defaulters



#### aulters:

Defaulters, Female counts are higher than male.

ange from 100000 to 150000 is having higher income.

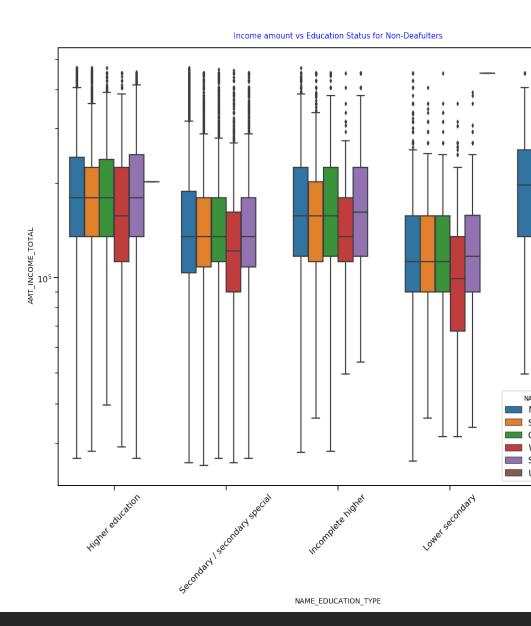
applicants have more income in almost all ranges than male ts

#### **Defaulters:**

- For Defaulters, Female counts are nearly equal for most categories as compared to male.
- Income range from 100000 to 150000 is having a great
- Lowest counts in the income ranges for males and fema above 450000.

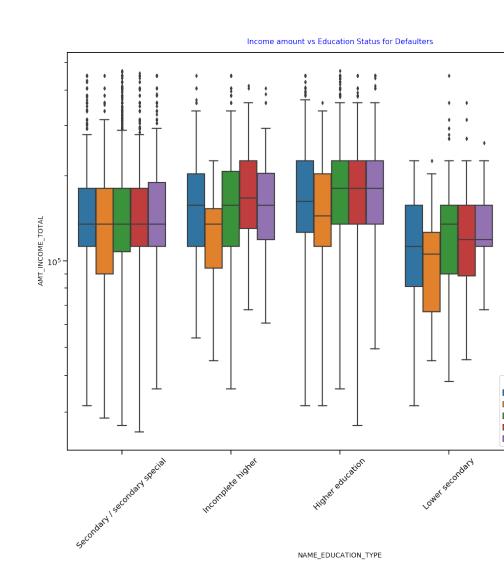
### Analysis for income vs education status for non-defaulters

- 1.Least number of outliers in income are present for applicants with Academic degree & the median income is mostly higher than that of all other education categories.
- 2. When compared to others, people with Lower secondary education and widow status have less income amount.
- 3.Except for Academic degree holders, in all other education categories, median income is almost same for all family statuses with widow as an exception.

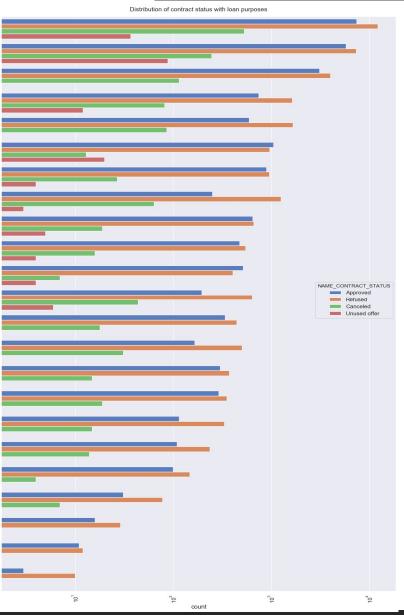


### Analysis for income vs education status for defaulters

- 1. People with Academic degree tend to default less. Even then **married** people with academic category defaults.
- 2. The income amount is higher for Academic degree than Higher education with minimum number of outliers.
- 3. Lower secondary have less income amount than others.
- 4. More number of outliers are present for Married status people who are secondary/ secondary special qualified.



# Distribution of Loan Purpose hued to contract status



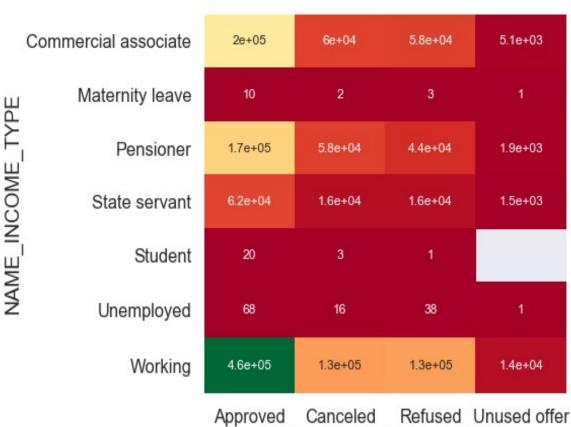
#### Inferences:

- •In almost all categories of loan purpose, most of the loans were rejected by the bank except for education, everyday expense, purchase of electronic equipment.
- Mostly applicants has cancelled a loan applied for buying something, urgent needs and repairs.
- There are equal number of approvals & refusals in "Education" loan requests
- When the applicant refuses to name the goal of taking loan, bank mostly rejects it.
- •Around 10000 requests for "Repair" type loans and "Payment on other loans" have been refused & holds highest rejections.

## Relation between loan status and income type

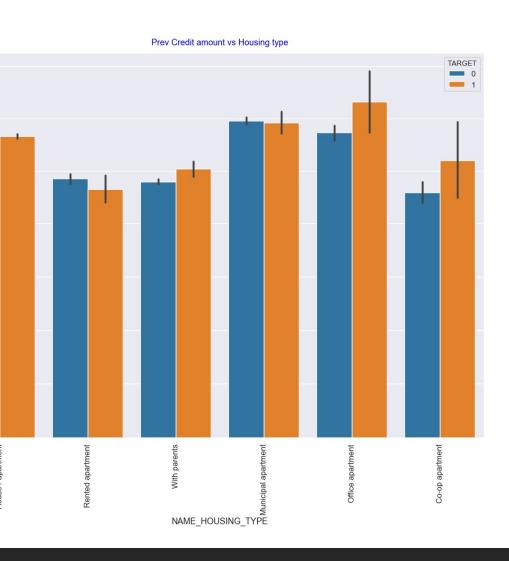
Loans contract status shows that mostly status are approved for working, commercial associate and pensioner Rejections are also higher in case of working, commercial associate and pensioner. Approvals are more than that of rejections

People from Students, unemployed and maternity leave categories apply least number of loans



Approved Canceled Refused Unused offe NAME\_CONTRACT\_STATUS

# <u>elation between housing type and amount credited with the target variable</u>



- 1. Bank must be careful when giving credit to housing types, with parents, office apartment and co-op apartment. Among those categories default applicants has high credit than non-defaulters.
- 2. Mean credit amount for House/apartment, municipal apartment for both defaulters and non defaulters are the similar.

#### <u>Correlation between variables leading to Loan Defaulters & Non-Defaulters:</u>

en AMT\_CREDIT,AMT\_ANNUITY, AMT\_GOODS\_PRICE had brrelation greater than 0.3 with AMT\_INCOME\_TOTAL in e of non-defaulters, it is less than 0.04 in case of aulters. This could mean that for defaulters even if T\_INCOME\_TOTAL increases, there will not be a responding increase in

T\_CREDIT,AMT\_ANNUITY,AMT\_GOODS\_PRICE.

Illiar to non-defaulter's correlation, in case of defaulters

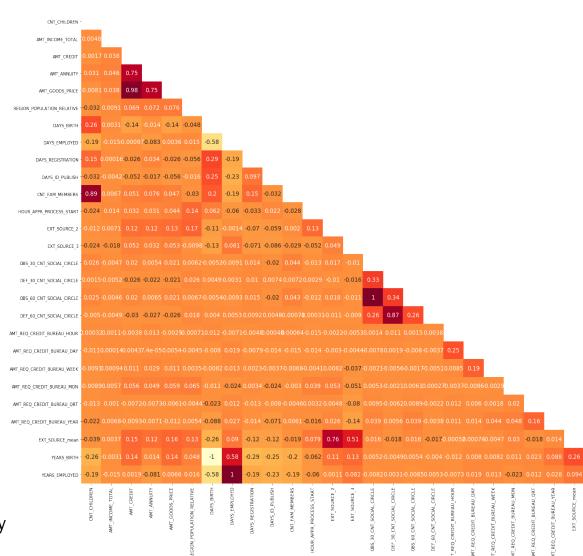
AMT\_CREDIT has high correlation with AMT\_ANNUITY

AMT GOODS PRICE.

ase of correlation between DAYS\_EMPLOYED and 'S\_BIRTH, it is less for defaulters compared to non-aulters.

SOURCE\_mean has slight correlation with T\_CREDIT,AMT\_ANNUITY,AMT\_GOODS\_PRICE, GION\_POPULATION\_RELATIVE and DAYS\_BIRTH for both aulters and non-defaulters.

S\_30\_CNT\_SOCIAL\_CIRCLE and S\_60\_CNT\_SOCIAL\_CIRCLE has a correlation coefficient one, which could mean that both variables contain exactly ne data.or it could mean that with in 60 days of duration a is not changing for a same social circle



## Correlation between variables

•

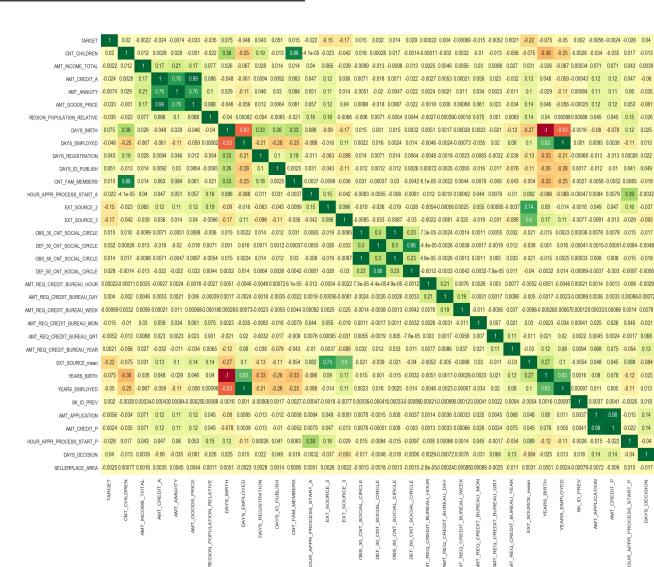
e above correlation we can say that Final credit on the previous application(AMT\_CREDIT\_P) th correlation with AMT\_APPLICATION, for the which client initially applied.

he count of children , less is the years

umer loans, higher the price of the goods given nge for loan, higher is the loan credited given to omer

Semployed has a negative correlation between plication process start from previous data. Oplication process happens when the client is d for more days.

lumber of enquiries to Credit Bureau about the e day year, higher is the days took for decision.



# Conclusion:

- •As per our observation, loans repayment is most likely to be done without any difficulties for men and women who are of following income range categories: 100000-150000.
- •Business Entity Type3 has equal chances of being defaulters and nondefaulters.
- •Working officials, commercial associates and pensioners are the potential customers a bank can give loans to.
- •People with academic degree has high income compared to other educational background and they tend to default less. Even then **married** people within academic degree category can become defaulters.