

Problem

- □ Consumer Finance Company has to make a decision for loan approval based on the applicant's profile
- □ Risks associated with the decision are
 - Loss of business
 - Financial Loss
- □Company needs help in understanding the driving factors behind loan defaults.

Data Available

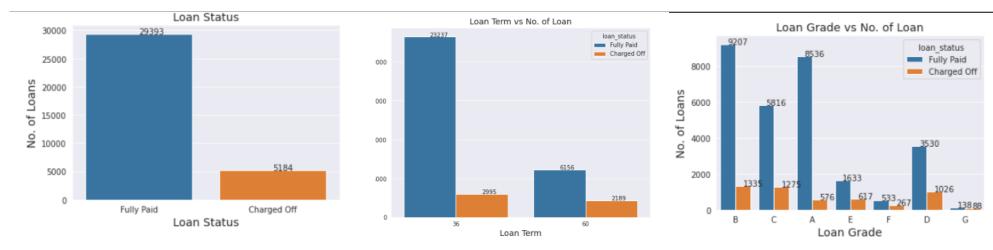
Loan

- The file has information about customer attributes and loan attributes
- It has data about loans -
 - Fully paid
 - Charged-off
 - Current

Cleansing & Transformation

- Removal of Columns and Rows not required for analysis
 - □Columns with sparse data and fields not directly related to the analysis
- □ Identify potential imputation logics for columns with less missing value %
 - □ Employee Length had few values. Missing value has been replaced with 0 in the code. Other options are replaced it with mode (in this case it would have been 10+)
- □ Identification and removal of outliers
 - □ Applicants with more than 90% percentile removed for the analysis
- □ Derive additional metrics/attributes if any
 - □ segmentation for Interest Rate, Debt to Income, Charged Off % etc.

Univariate Analysis – Loan Insights



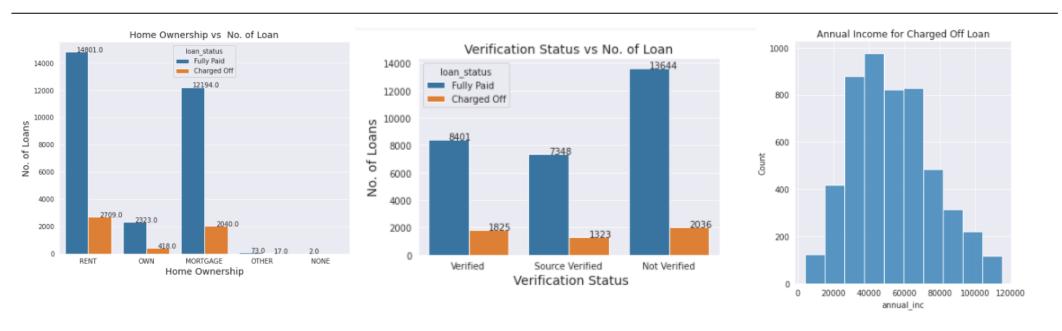
- >~15% loans were charged off
- Significant no. of loans were issued with 36 months term
- Ratio of default is higher in 60 months term
- Loans falling under Grade B, C and D have higher charged off

Univariate Analysis – Loan Insights



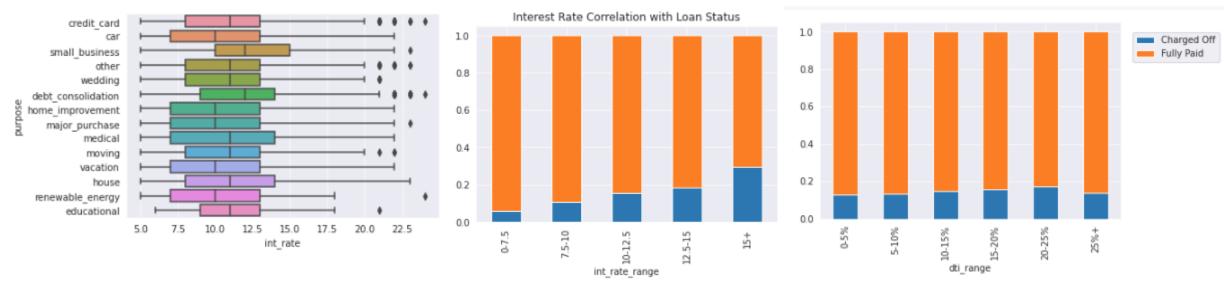
- >There is a significant increase in the no. of loans issued over the year and the defaulters too.
- There is an increase in the no. of loans issued towards end of the year
- > Debt Consolidation, Credit Card and Other are the top 3 purpose behind the loans that were charged off.

Univariate Analysis – Customer Insights



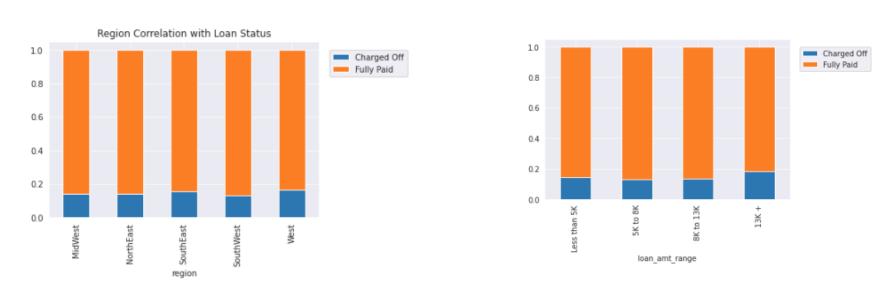
- ➤ Applicants who fall under MORTGAGE and RENT have higher charged off loans compared to OWN
- It doesn't look like Unverified has significantly higher defaulters compared the verified ones.
- > People with Annual Income around 40K have higher number of loans defaulted

Bivariate Analysis - Insights



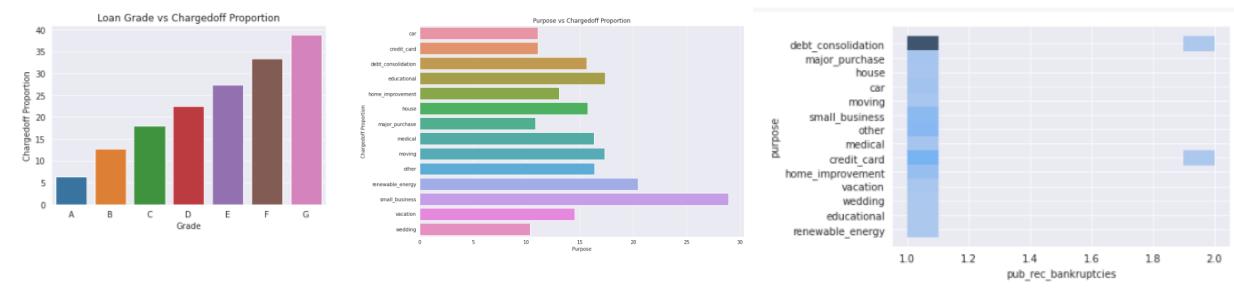
- >There is higher interest rate for the small business, debt consolidation, medical & house.
- > Debt Consolidation have higher interest rate as well from previous graph they have higher charge off.
- ➤ Defaulters are within 20% across all DTI Range
- Defaulters increase as the Interest Rate increases.

Bivariate Analysis - Insights



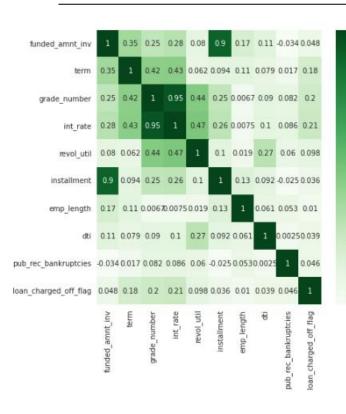
- ➤ Charged Off percentage is within 20 % across all regions
- \triangleright Defaulters looks high in both of loan amount range i.e. lower (<5K) and higher end (>13K)

Bivariate Analysis - Insights



- > Grade G tops the Charged Off percentage
- Small business has higher number of Charged Off loans and earlier we noticed this has higher interest rates as well.
- > People with bankruptcies majorly took loan for debt consolidation & credit card

Multivariate Analysis



- Loan charge off have slightly positive correlation with term & interest rate
- Term have positive correlation with funded amount & interest rate
- Grade has positive correlation with Interest Rate, Term and Loan Status

 → Grade has positive correlation with Interest Rate, Term and Loan Status
- -02 Revolving line utilization rate has positive correlation with Grade, Interes t Rate and Debt to Income

Summary and Recommendations

- >Applicants with loan amount <5K and >13K have higher number of defaulting
- >Applicants seeking loan for small business, debt consolidation, credit card seems to defaulting.
- High risk Grade G has higher number of defaulters.
- ➤ Defaulter Percentage is high in the high interest rates
- Recommendation -
 - Attributes like Loan Purpose, Interest Rate, Purpose, Loan Grade, Loan Amount, Loan Term, Revolving Utilization Rate and Public Bankruptcy Count have shown relationship with Charged Off