### **Project Proposal**

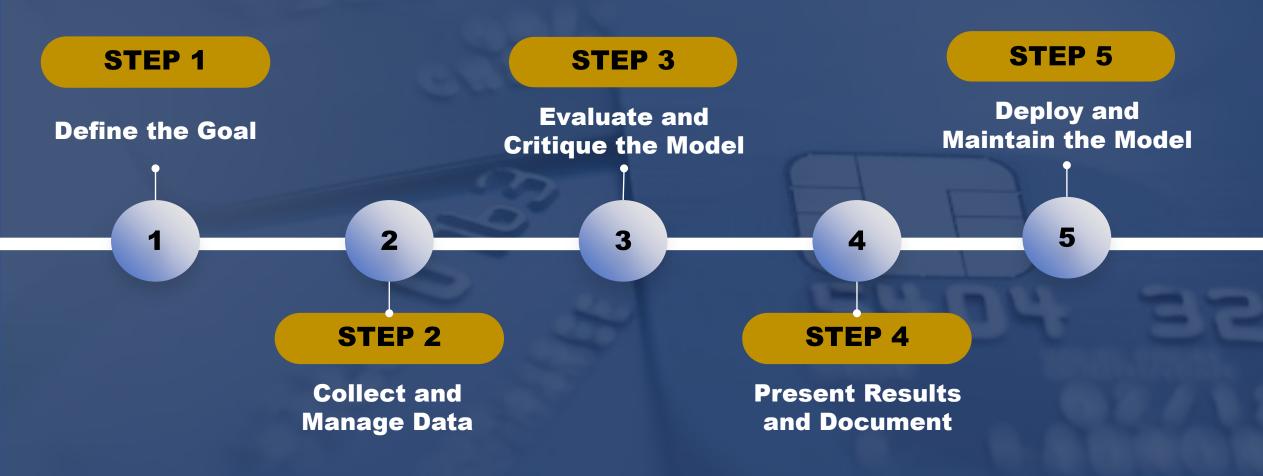


# **Credit One Banking Services**

Understanding the Credit Limits and Lending of our Customers



### **Process**



**Created by Zumel and Mount** 

## Step One - Define the Goal

**One Project, Two Goals** 

1

Determine which potential customers are most likely to default

2

Determine how much credit balance to give customers

## Step 2 – Collect and Manage Data



All data comes from Credit One's external SQL server

## Data Summary

30201

customers

6 months

**Billing and payment data** 

Age, Marital Status, Gender, Education Demographic Data

Limit Balance, Default

**Target Variables** 

## Management

The data warehouse is kept in secure servers on our team's private computers.



### Data Issues

- There were a few rows whose values were what we wanted to name the columns, while the columns were merely X#. This was easily fixed.
- We assigned numbers to nonnumeric values for easier parsing

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| 1 |      |             | 1    | 2000    | 0 female | university |        | 1  | 24   | 2     | 2     | -1    | -1         | -2   | 2 -2    |
| 2 |      |             | 2    | 12000   | 0 female | university |        | 2  | 26   | -1    | 2     | 0     | 0          | ) (  | ) 2     |
| 3 |      |             | 3    | 9000    | 0 female | university |        | 2  | 34   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0          | (    | 0       |
| 4 |      |             | 4    | 5000    | 0 female | university |        | 1  | 37   | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0          | (    | 0       |
|   |      |             |      |         |          |            |        |    |      |       |       |       |            |      |         |
| _ | ID   | Limit_bal   | Ge   | nder    | Educatio | n Marriage | e Age  | Pa | iy_1 | Pay_2 | Pay_  | 3 Pay | _4 P       | ay_5 | Pay_6   |
| 1 | 1    | 20000       |      | 1       |          | 3 1        | 24     |    | 2    | 2     | _     | 1     | -1         | -2   | -2      |
| 2 | 2    | 120000      |      | 1       |          | 3 2        | 26     |    | -1   | 2     |       | 0     | 0          | 0    | 2       |
| 3 | 3    | 90000       |      | 1       |          | 3 2        | 34     |    | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0          | 0    | 0       |
| 4 | 4    | 50000       |      | 1       |          | 3 1        | 37     |    | 0    | 0     |       | 0     | 0          | 0    | 0       |
| 5 | 5    | 50000       |      | 2       |          | 3 1        | 57     |    | -1   | 0     | -     | 1     | 0          | 0    | 0       |

### **Additional Useful Data**

**Credit Score** 

Income

**Many credit card** companies use credit score and income information to determine who to approve for credit cards and how high to set an individual's credit limit.

The available data is from customers who have used Credit One for at least 6 months. We will not have this data for new customers. If we want to use this model to evaluate new customers, then we will have to make a model without the payment or billing information.

## Step Three – Evaluate and Critique the Model

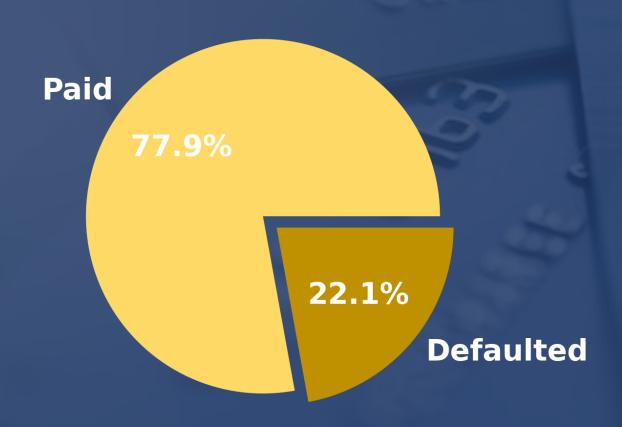
**Initial Observations** 



 The Limit Balance has a positive correlation with education, age, bill amount and pay amount, and a negative correlation with pay and default

Defaulting has a positive correlation with pay and a negative correlation with limit balance

## **Defaults by Percentage**



More than 1 in 5 creditors defaulted on their cards within the last 6 months

## Step Four – Present Results and Document

- The most important aspect of the model is how it will reduce Credit One's spending on loans that are likely to default.
- When presenting, we should emphasize the reduction of their losses and include any other findings that will help their business.
- Finally, we will need to document the model for the team that will be running and maintaining it.

## **Step Five – Deploy and Maintain the Model**

- Going forward, we can use the algorithm to vet new prospective Credit One members and review current ones
- As new data is gathered, the model we create may prove to be inaccurate or need updating.



#### STEP 1

#### **Define the Goal**

- Misinterpreting the goal can lead to a model that is not useful.
- Communication with management and careful monitoring of the model can prevent this problem.

### STEP 3

### Evaluate and Critique the Model

- We may have to try many iterations of the model to get the most accurate result.
- Proper preparation and analysis before modeling can mitigate this

#### STEP 5

### Deploy and Maintain the Model

- As new data emerges, the model may prove to be less accurate than originally thought.
- We may need to revisit this problem when new data arises

1

2

3

4

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### STEP 2

### **Collect and Manage Data**

- Some of the data may not be useful for new customers.
- There may be additional data that is helpful.
- If we cannot get more data, then we will have to make the most of the data we have.

#### STEP 4

### Present Results and Document

- We may not be able to create an accurate model with the data
- While we may not always be able to accurately predict the target value, there may still be some useful information in the data.

Noting potential pitfalls that may occur along the way