

Vehicle Loan Prediction

GROUP 3

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[GITHUB LINK](#)



Introduction

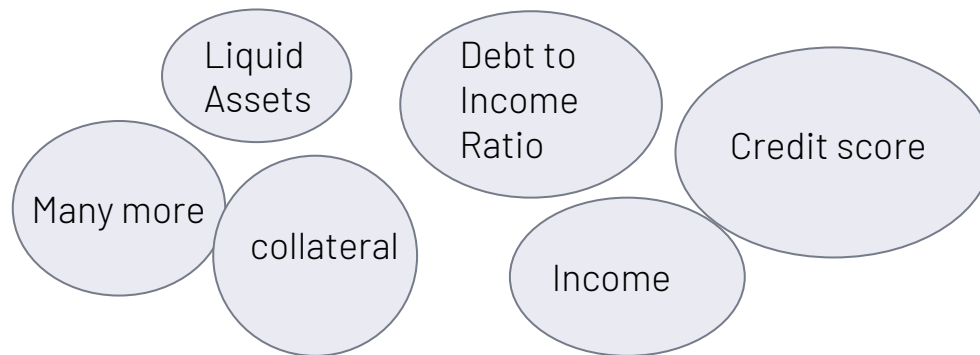
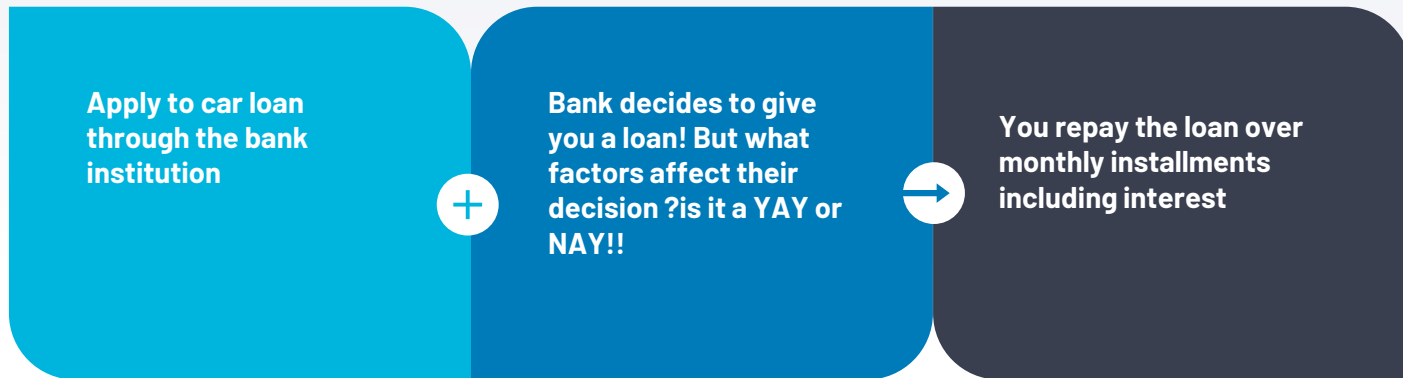
- Financial institutions incur significant losses due to the default of Vehicle Loans. This has led to the constricting of vehicle loan underwriting and increased vehicle loan rejection rates
- A Credit Score: good or bad.
- Forecasted probability of default



► Want to get a car??



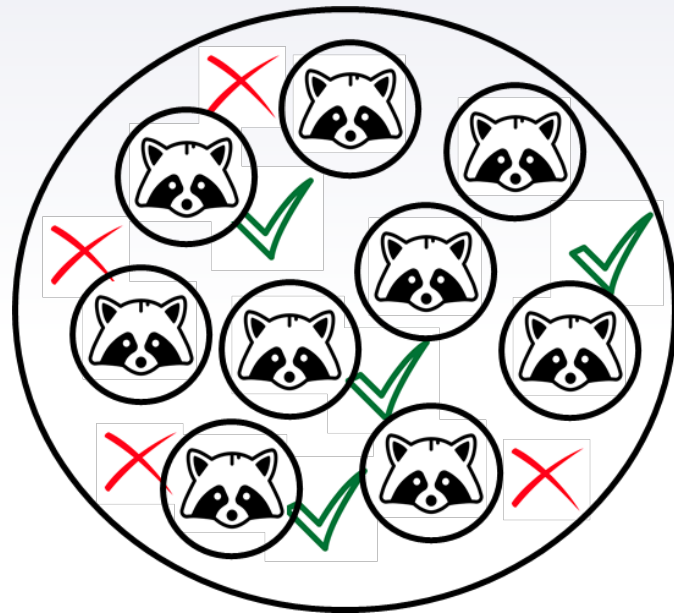
Want to get a car??



Score

Allows forecasting the probability of default based on the client's profile information.

Goal: Distinguish between good and bad profiles.



Dataset

L&T company data set (kaggle)

- ▶ Loanee Information
 - ▶ (Demographic data like age, Identity proof etc.)
- ▶ Loan Information
 - ▶ (Disbursal details, loan to value ratio etc.)
- ▶ Bureau data & history
 - ▶ (Bureau score, number of active accounts, the status of other loans, credit history etc.)
- ▶ 40 variables
- ▶ 233 154 observations

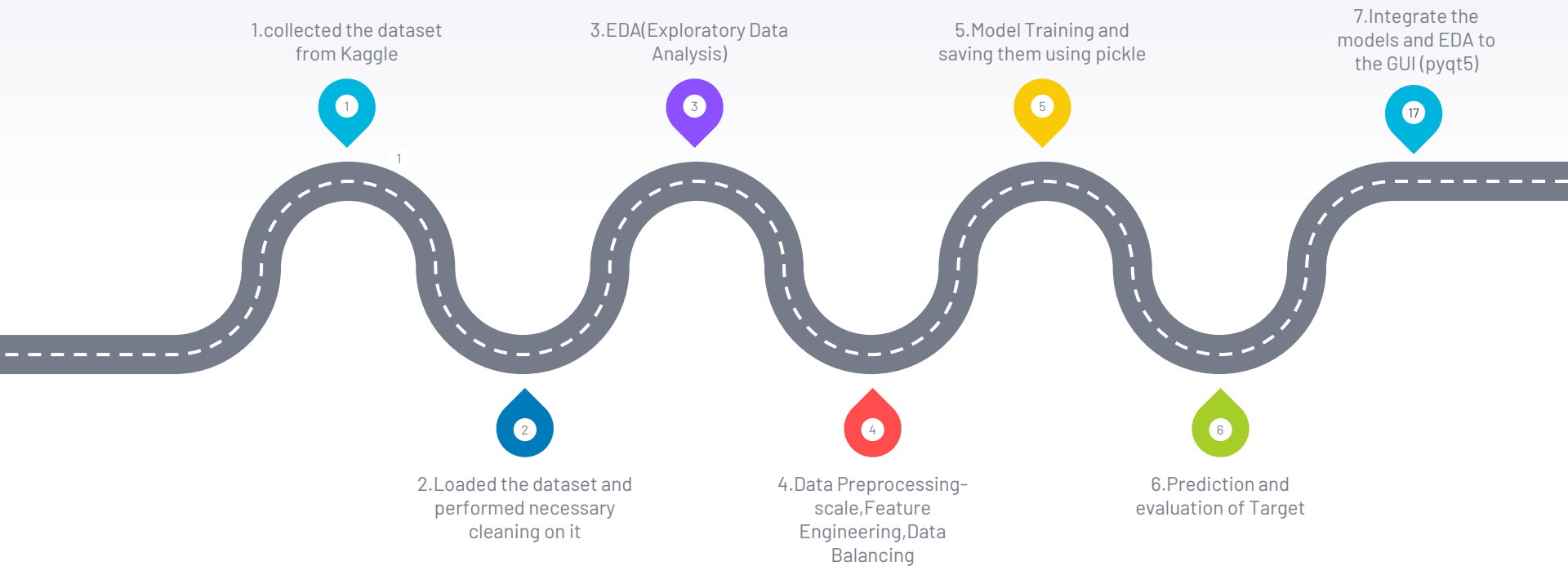




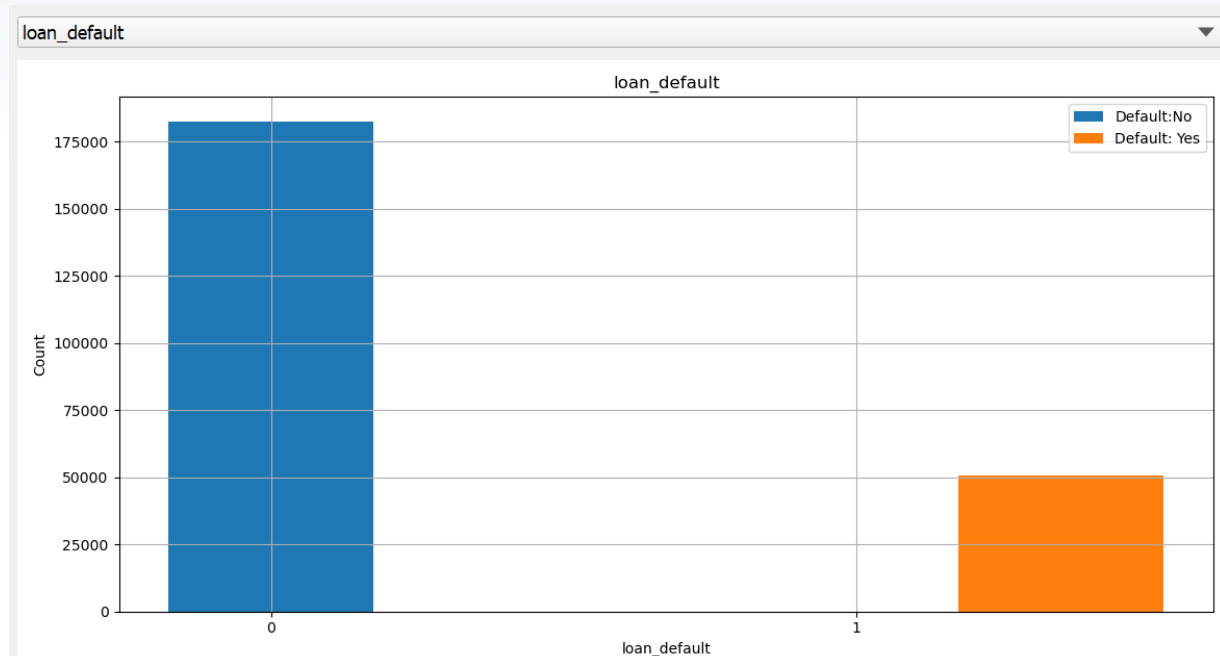
SMART Question: What are the features that influence loan default based on customer's profile information?



Roadmap



Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)



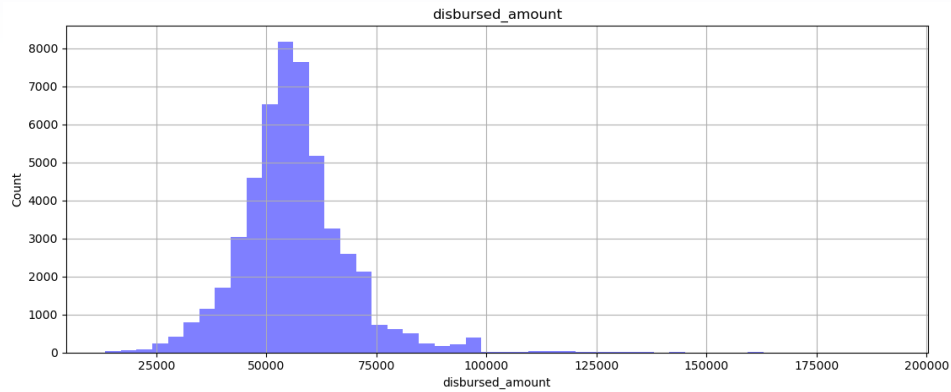
Clearly the graph proves the problem statement that the number of “No’s” to loan default is much higher than the “Yes”, the data is unbalance in this case.



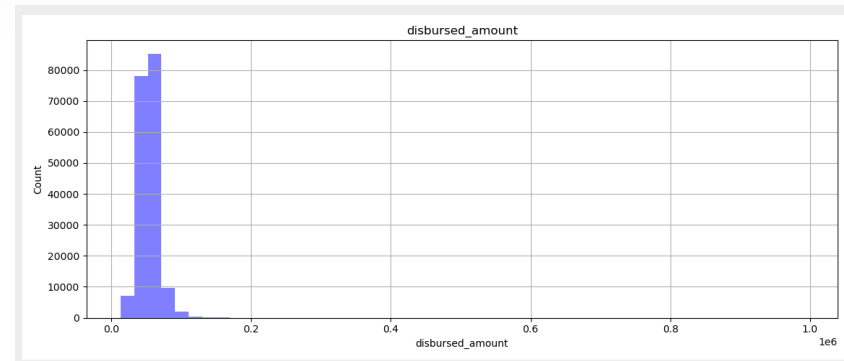
Apply SMOTE method to balance dataset.

Disbursed Amount

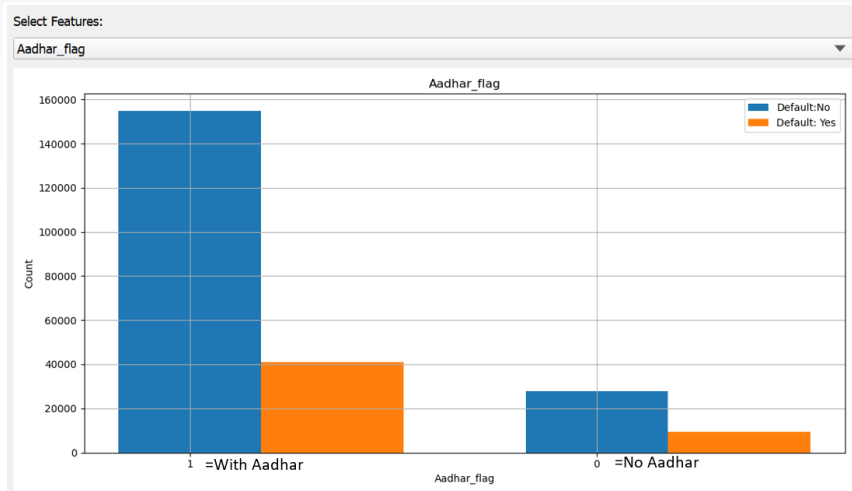
Loan default considered to be "yes"



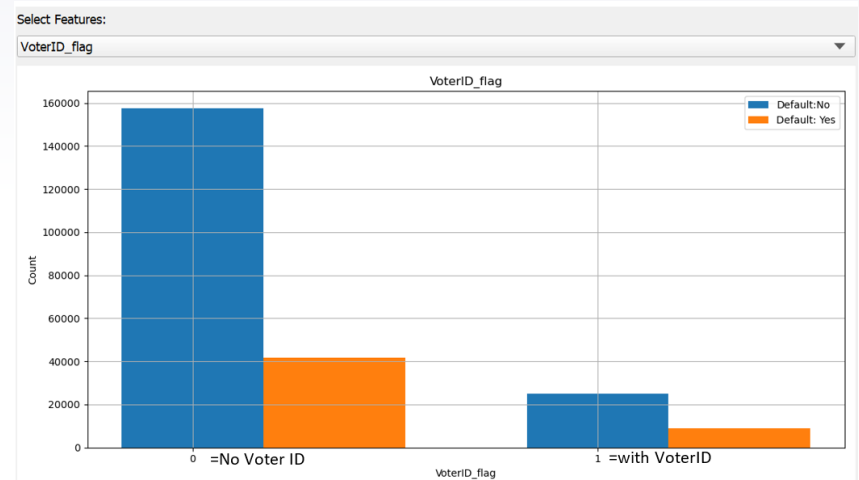
Loan default considered to be "No"



Aadhar and Voter ID



The count of people having Aadhar Card as address proof and not having it.

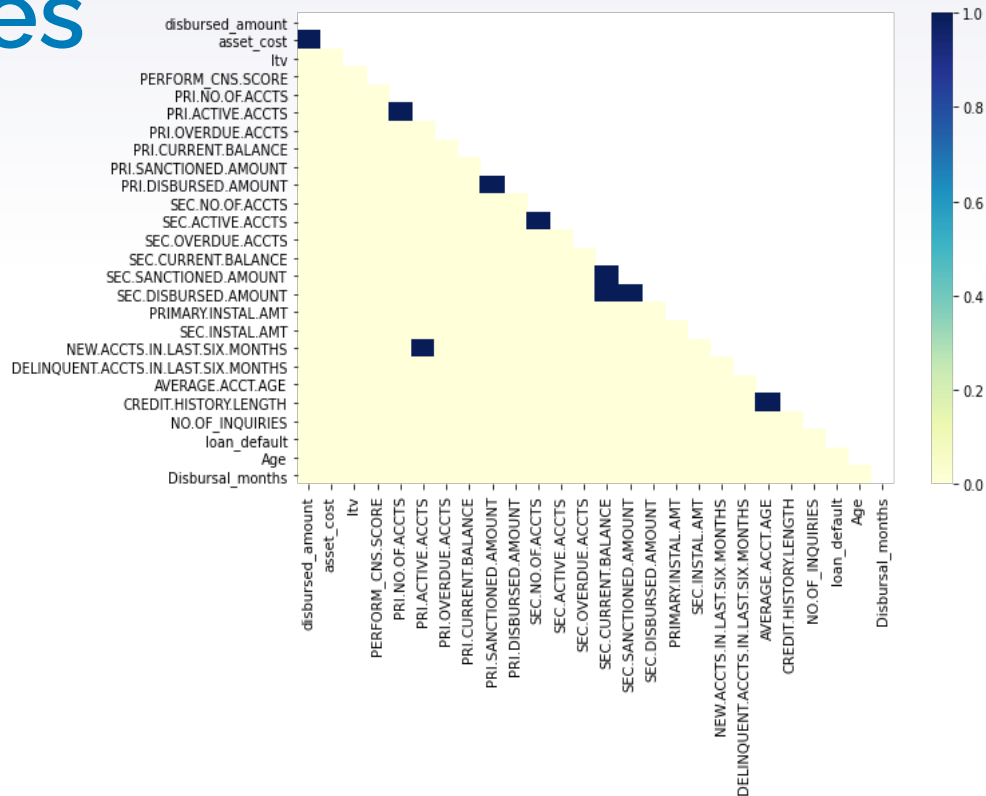


The count of people having Voter ID as address proof and not having it

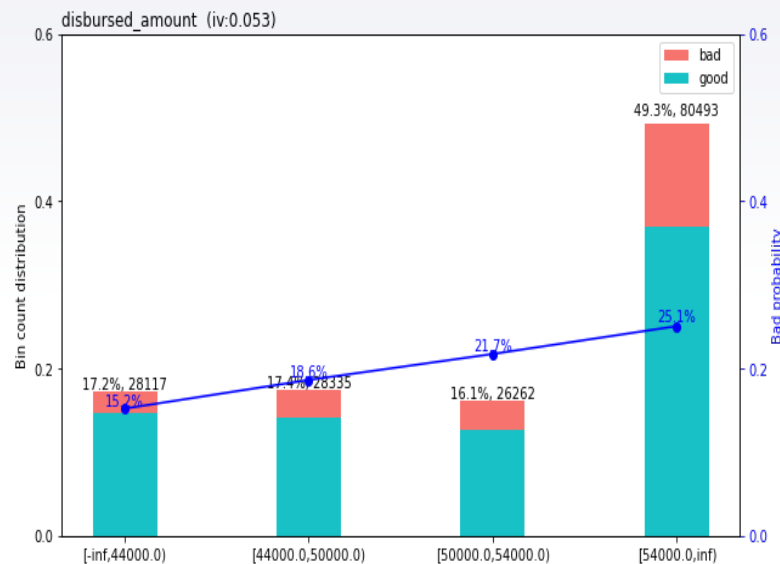
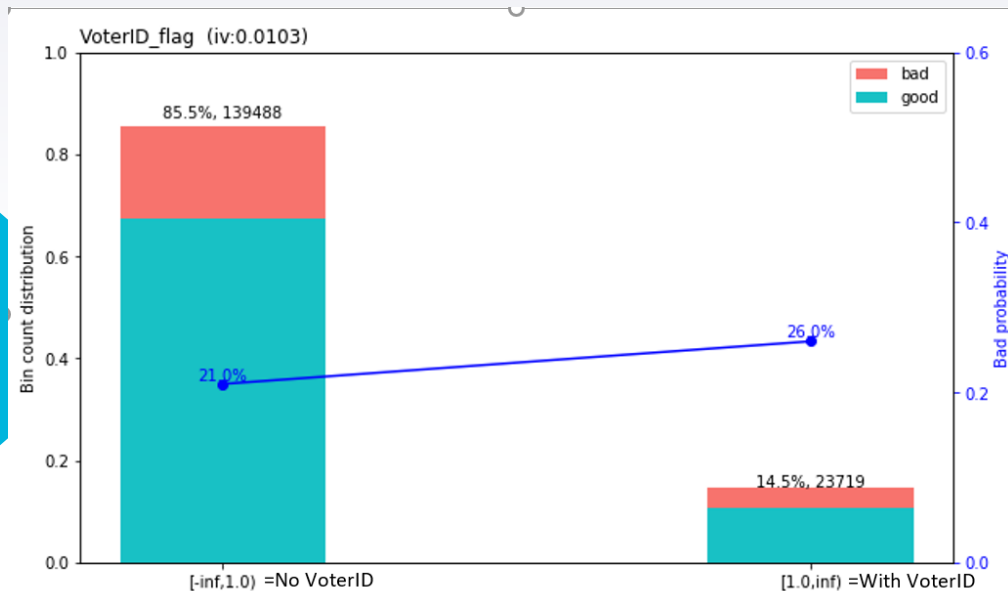
Relationship between variables

Correlated features:

- ▶ Asset cost \leftrightarrow Disbursed amount
- ▶ Sanctioned Amount \leftrightarrow Disbursed amount
- ▶ Credit history length \leftrightarrow avg account age



Weight of Evidence



These two variables can distinguish between profiles because, as we can see from the default rate, this is different for those who have or do not have a voter ID and those who have different disbursed amounts.

Data Preprocessing

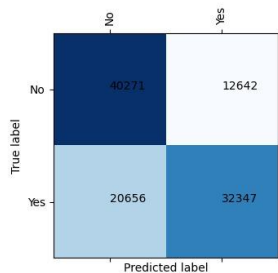
- ▶ Dropped the missing values
- ▶ Formatted date
- ▶ Calculated Age and Disbursal months from the existing features
- ▶ Feature elimination
- ▶ Feature Engineering
- ▶ Created buckets to reduce the number of categories
- ▶ Balanced the data with hyperparameter of each model

EM_AVERAGE.ACCT.AGE	CREDIT.HISTORY.LEN
0 0yrs 0mon	0yrs 0mon
1 1yrs 11mon	1yrs 11mon
0 0yrs 0mon	0yrs 0mon
0 0yrs 8mon	1yrs 3mon
0 0yrs 0mon	0yrs 0mon
0 1yrs 9mon	2yrs 0mon
0 0yrs 0mon	0yrs 0mon
0 0yrs 2mon	0yrs 2mon

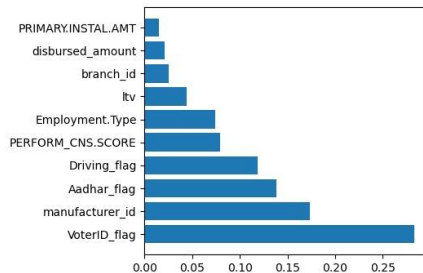
Date.of.Birth	Employment.Type	DisbursalDate
1/1/1984	Salaried	3/8/2018
31-07-85	Self employed	26-09-18
24-08-85	Self employed	1/8/2018
30-12-93	Self employed	26-10-18
9/12/1977	Self employed	26-09-18
8/9/1990	Self employed	19-09-18
1/6/1988	Salaried	23-09-18
4/10/1989	Salaried	16-09-18
15-11-91	Self employed	5/9/2018

Decision Tree

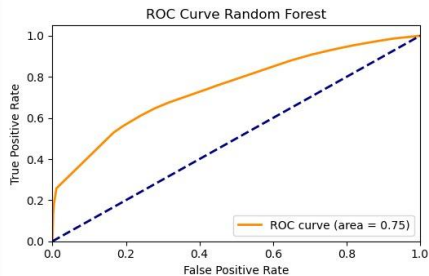
Confusion Matrix



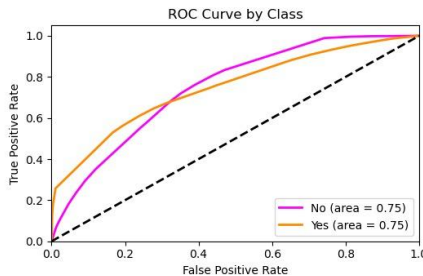
Importance of Features



ROC Curve



ROC Curve by Class



Measurements:

Accuracy: 68.56187922504627

Precision: 71.8997977283336

Recall: 61.02862102145161

F1 Score: 66.01967507551636

Other Models Accuracy:

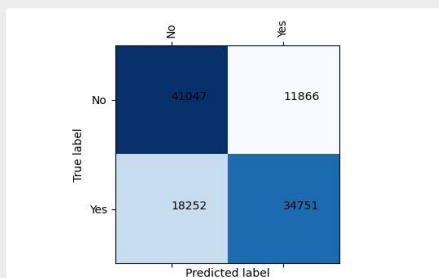
Logistic: 66.60277956116167

Random Forest: 71.56425846897541

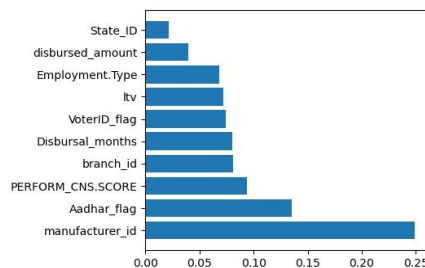
Gradient Boosting: 76.82408701234941

Random Forest

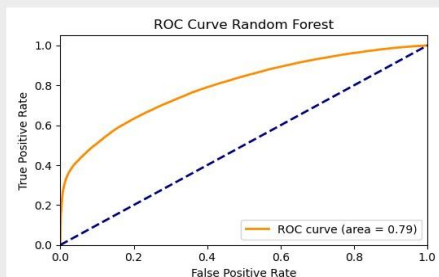
Confusion Matrix



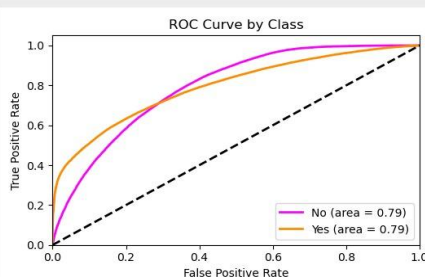
Importance of Features



ROC Curve



ROC Curve by Class



Measurements:

Accuracy: 71.56425846897541

Precision: 74.54576656584507

Recall: 65.56421334641436

F1 Score: 69.76711503714115

Other Models Accuracy:

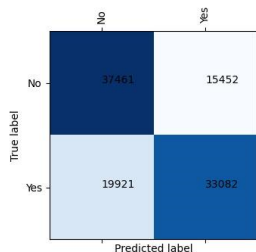
Logistic: 66.60277956116167

Gradient Boosting: 76.82408701234941

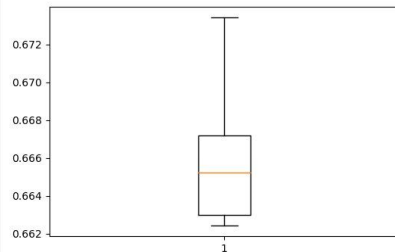
Decision tree: 68.56187922504627

Logistic Regression

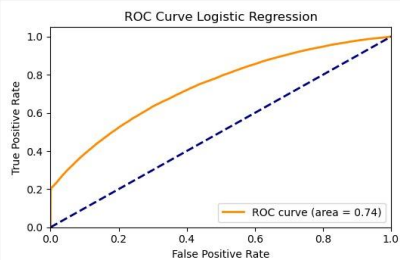
Confusion Matrix



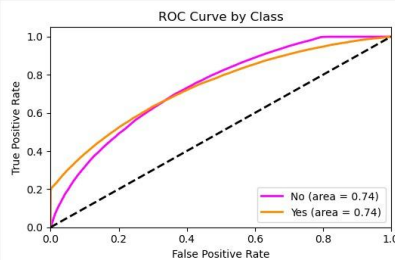
K-fold cross validation



ROC Curve



ROC Curve by Class



Measurements:

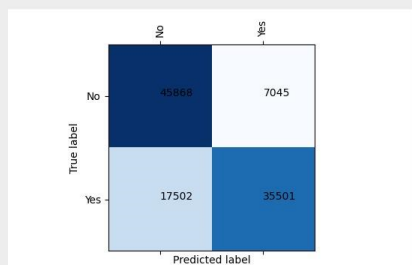
Accuracy: 66.60277956116167
Precision: 68.16252524003791
Recall: 62.415334981038804
F1 Score: 65.16245309591578

Other Models Accuracy:

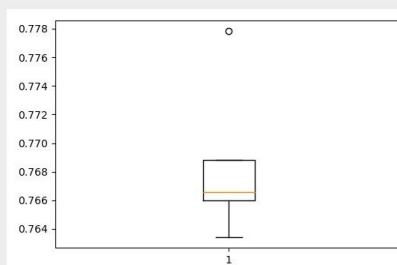
Decision Tree: 68.56187922504627
Gradient Boosting: 76.82408701234941
Random Forest: 71.56425846897541

Gradient Boosting

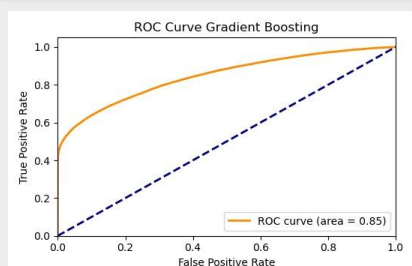
Confusion Matrix



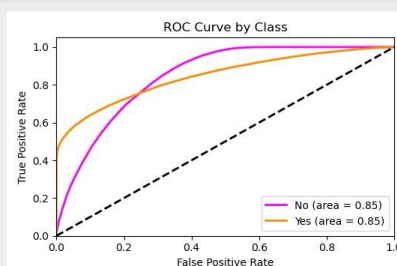
K-fold cross validation



ROC Curve



ROC Curve by Class



Measurements:

Accuracy: 76.82408701234941

Precision: 83.4414516053213

Recall: 66.97922759089107

F1 Score: 74.30951658311442

Other Models Accuracy:

Decision Tree: 68.56187922504627

Logistic Regression: 66.60277956116167

Random Forest: 71.56425846897541

► and table to compare Models

<u>Metrics</u>	<u>Random Forest</u>	<u>Logistic Regression</u>	<u>Gradient Boosting</u>	<u>Decision Tree</u>
<u>Accuracy</u>	71.56%	66.60%	76.82%	68.56%
<u>Precision</u>	74.54%	68.16%	83.44%	71.89%
<u>Recall</u>	65.56%	62.41%	66.97%	61.02%
<u>F-1 score</u>	69.76%	65.16%	74.30%	66.01%

Conclusion:

The features that most affect the loan default are: Adahar_flag, voterID_flag, perform_cns.score, driving_flag, Itv, employer type and state_id.

The model we trained that have highest accuracy is Gradient boosting, however it has a lowest recall.

Other work that may improve the accuracy of this dataset is to apply PCA or other feature selection techniques. We can also use other ensemble method to get a better results. .

THANKS!

Any questions????

