

Credit EDA Case Study

PRANEETH GADDE

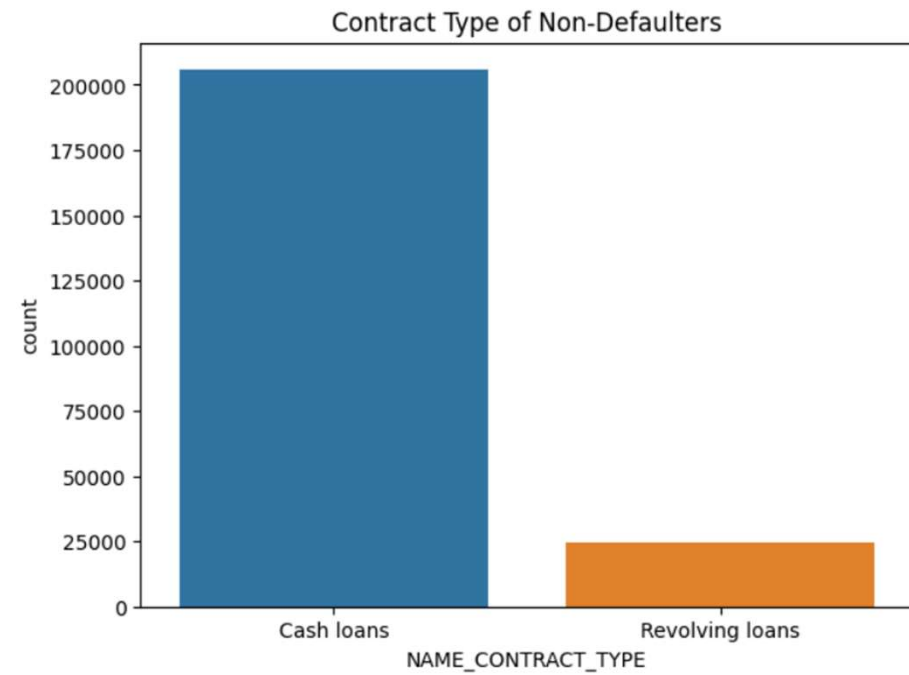
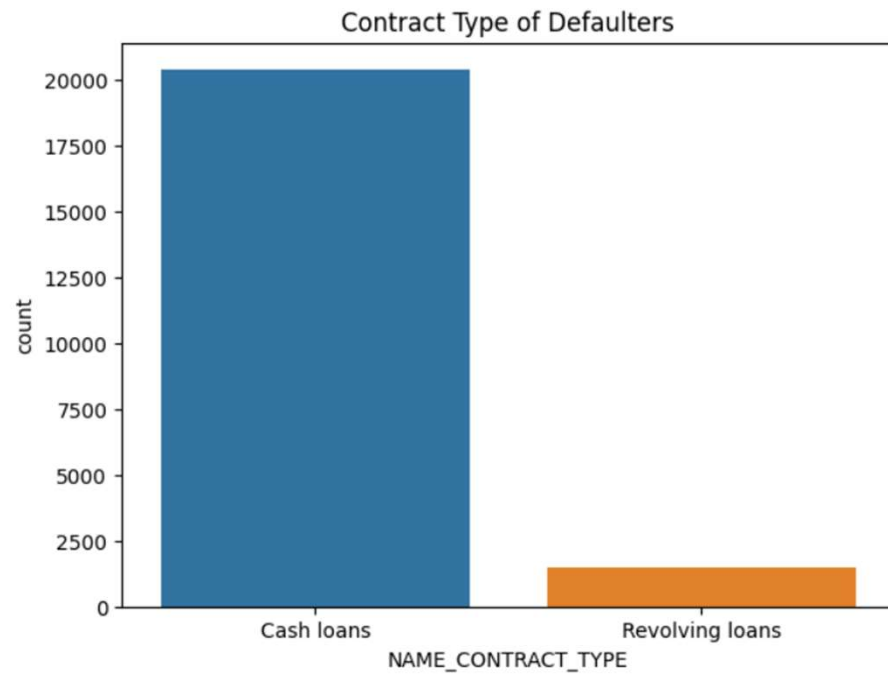
Problem Statement

Understanding driver variables behind loan default and finding out which variables are strong indicators of a future default.

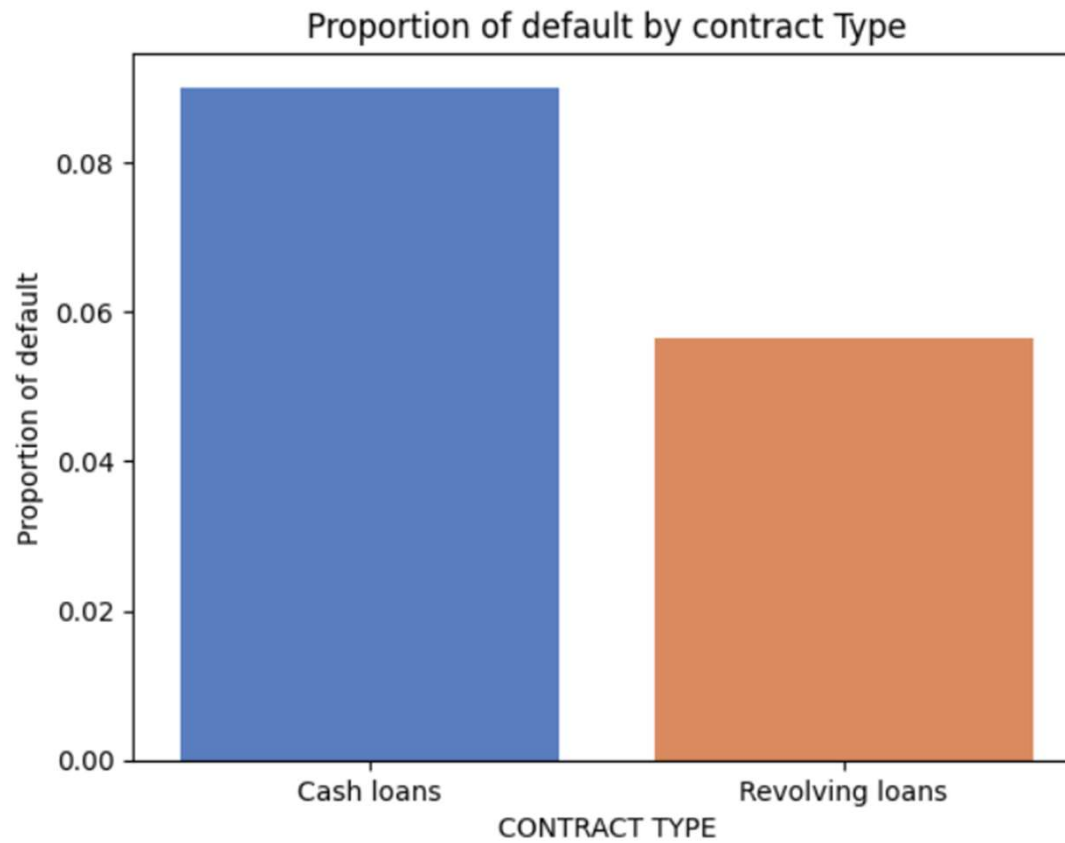
This is achieved by using EDA (Exploratory data analysis) on the bank data, wherein we analyse the pattern present in data and help bank in mitigating two types of risk associated with loan approvals.

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.

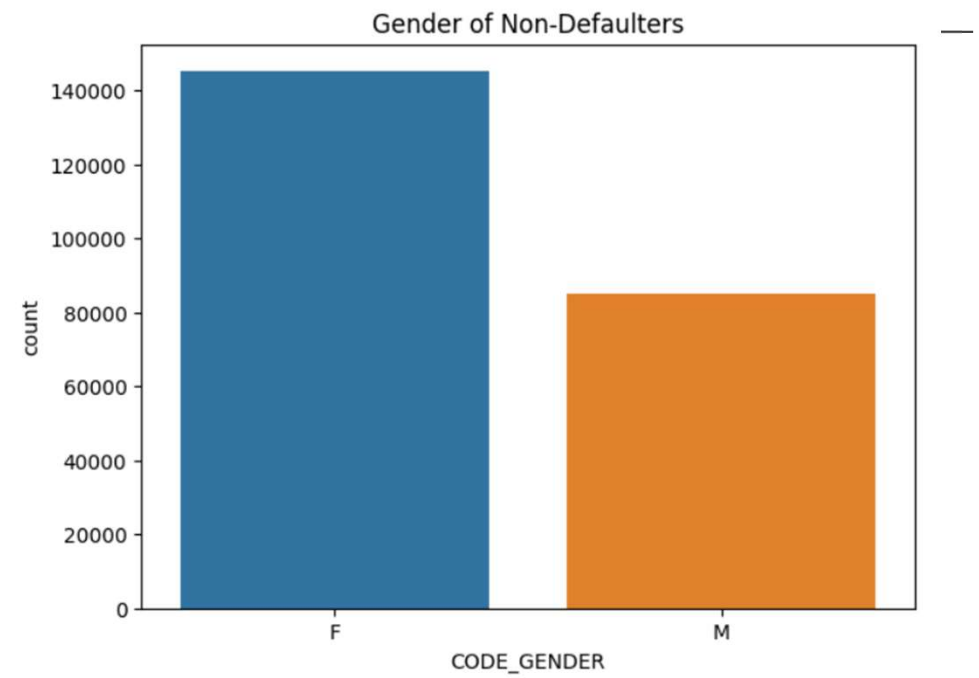
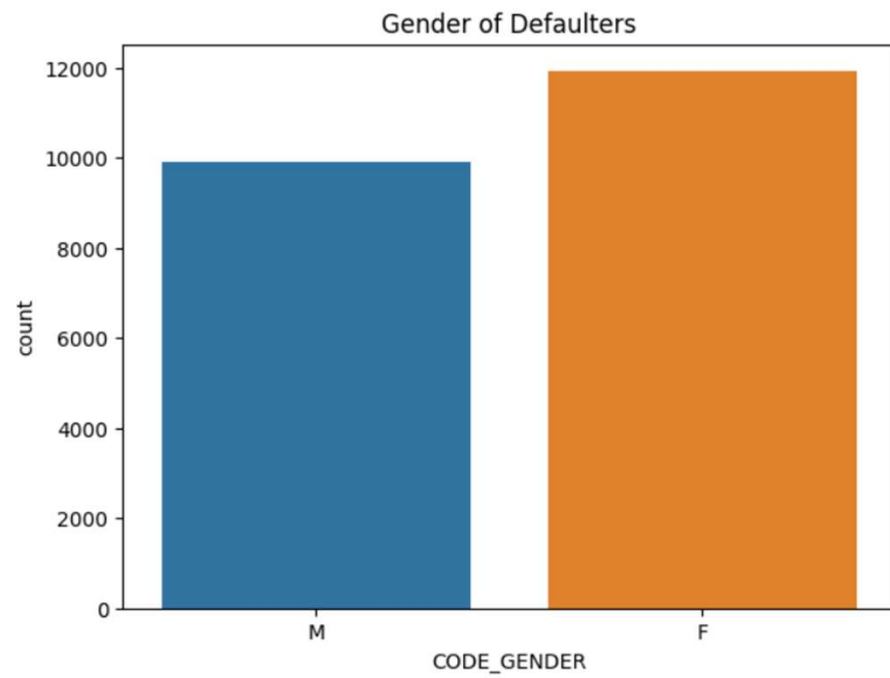
Segment Wise Analysis



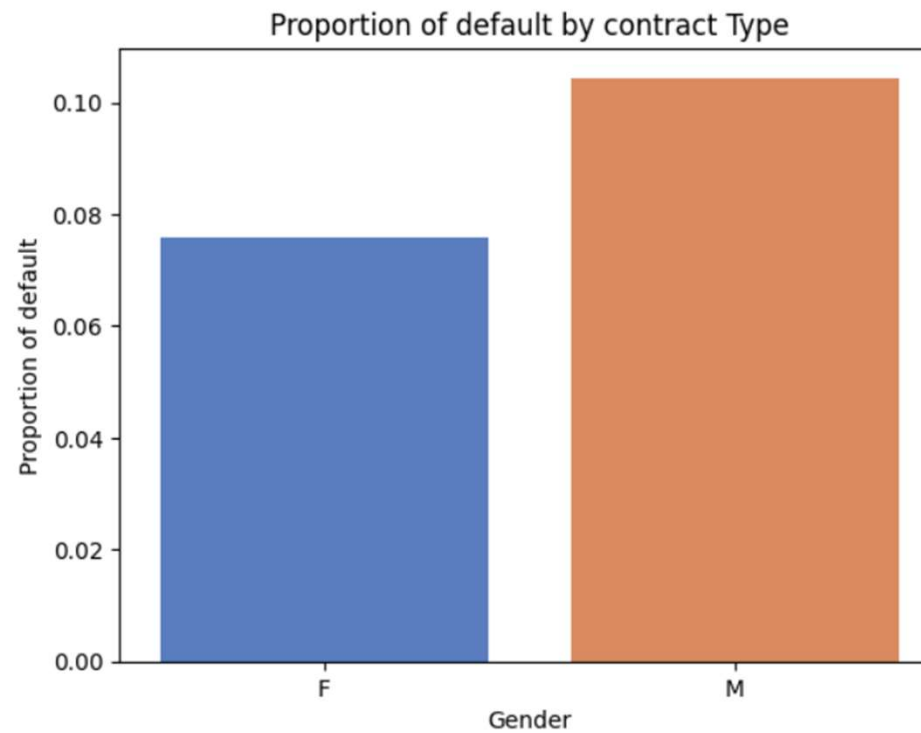
Cash loans, both defaulted and non-defaulted, outnumber revolving credits. Cash loans have higher default rates than revolving loans



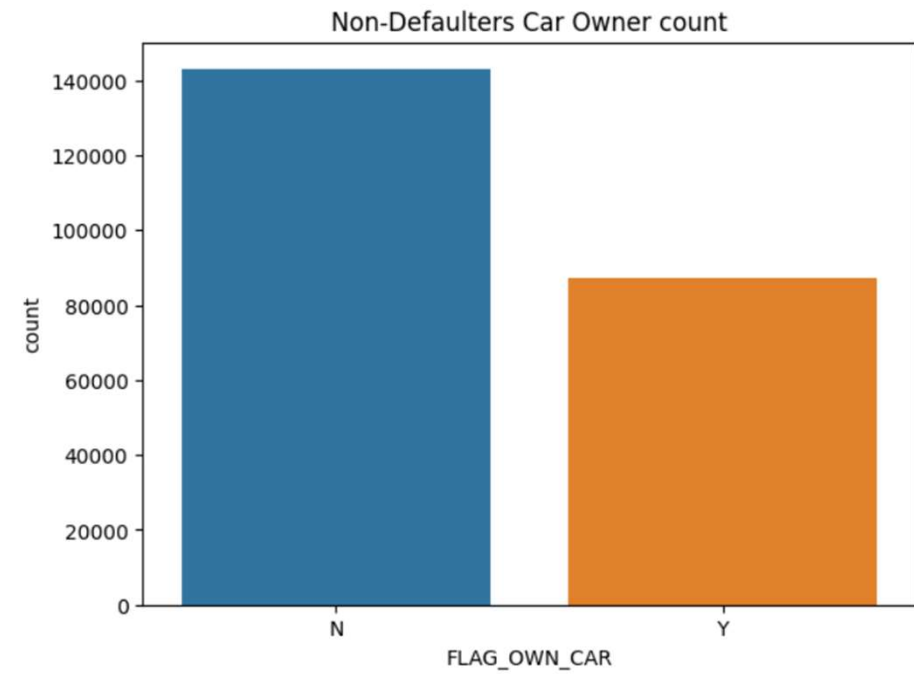
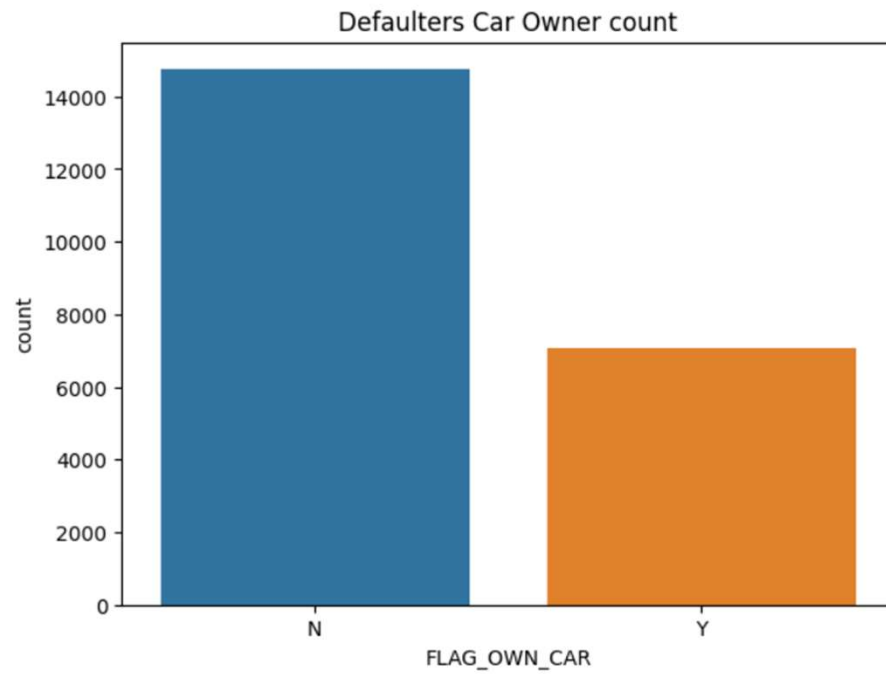
Segment Wise Analysis



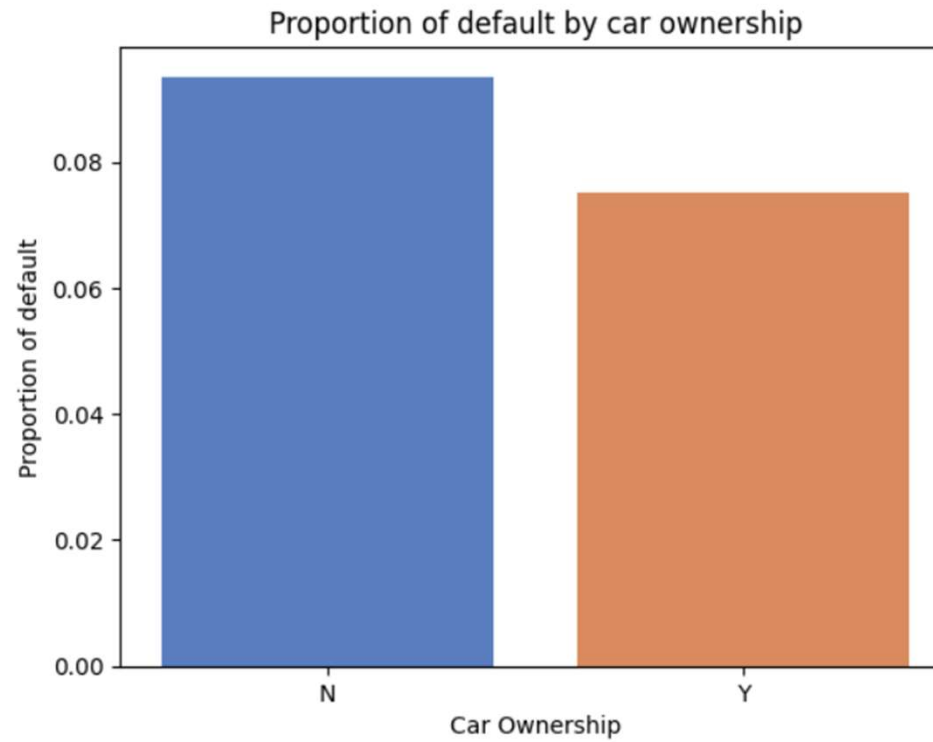
There are many female customers in both default and non-default. Also, female applicants have a lower dropout rate than male applicants.



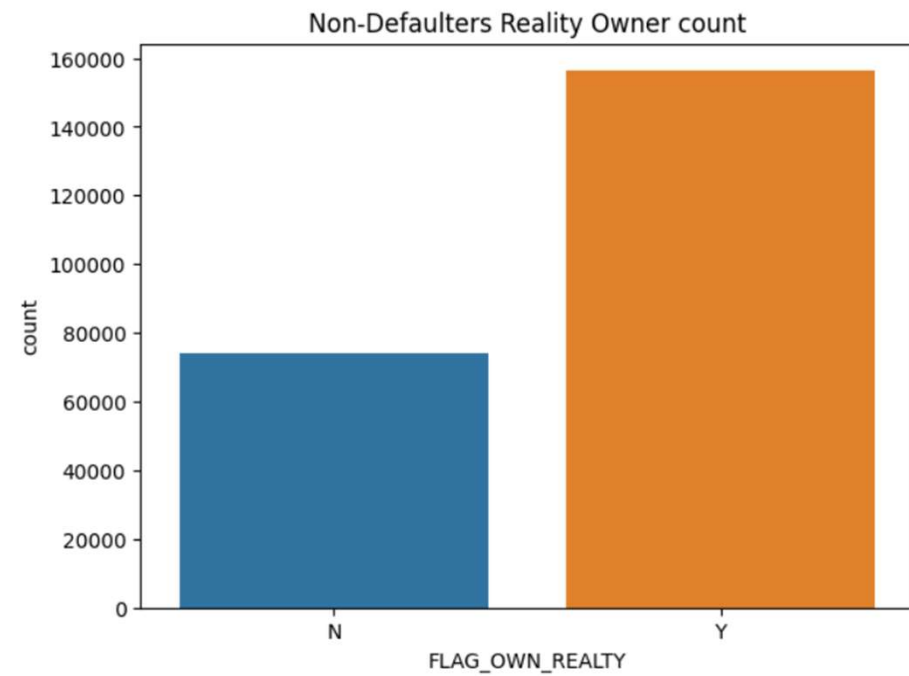
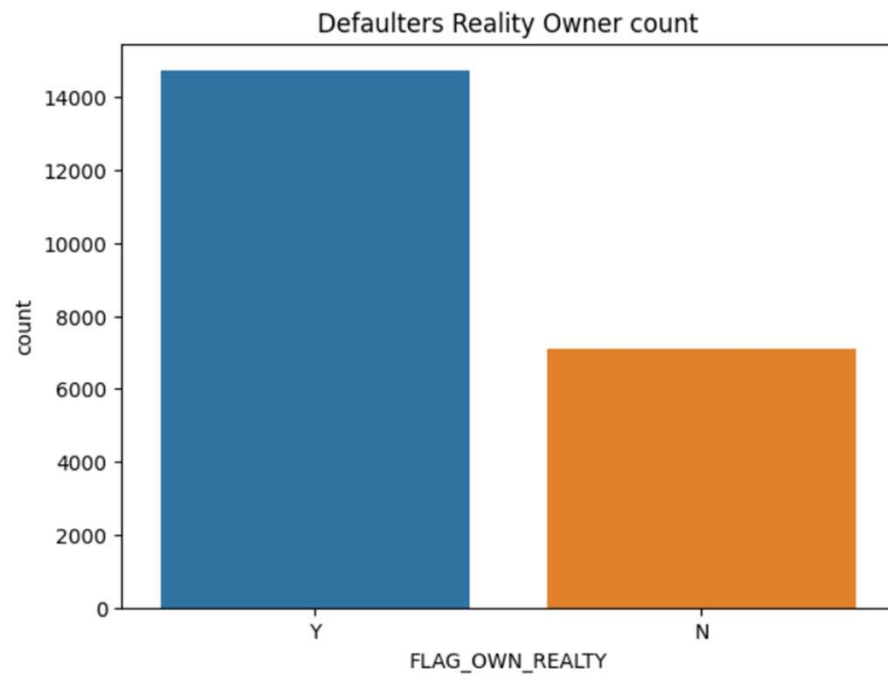
Segment Wise Analysis



Not that big of a
difference between
defaults by
carowners and non
car owners

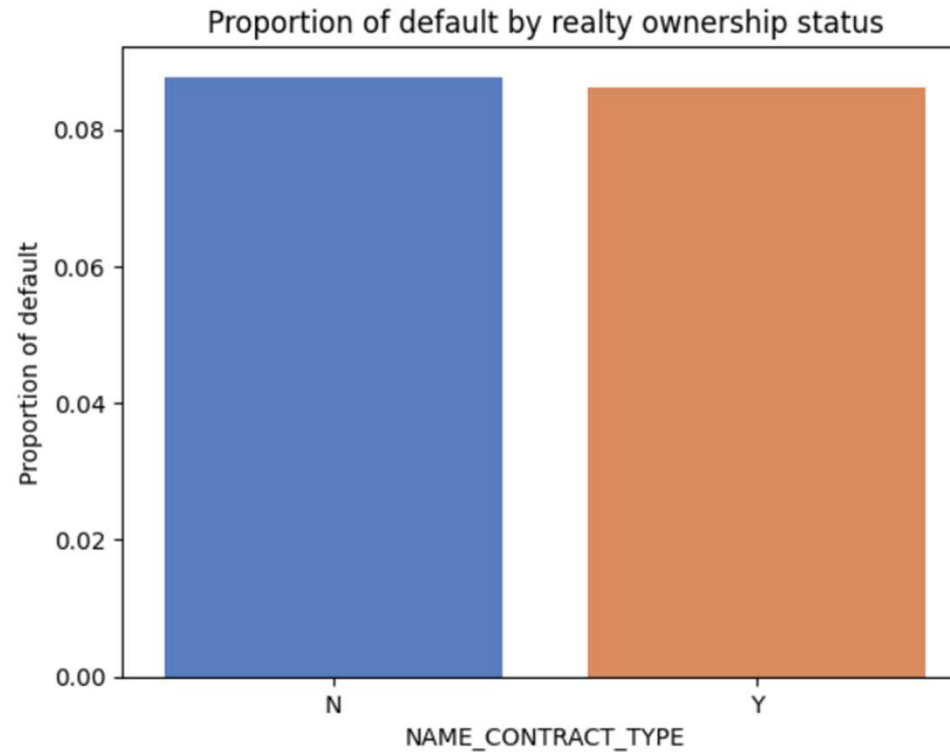


Segment Wise Analysis

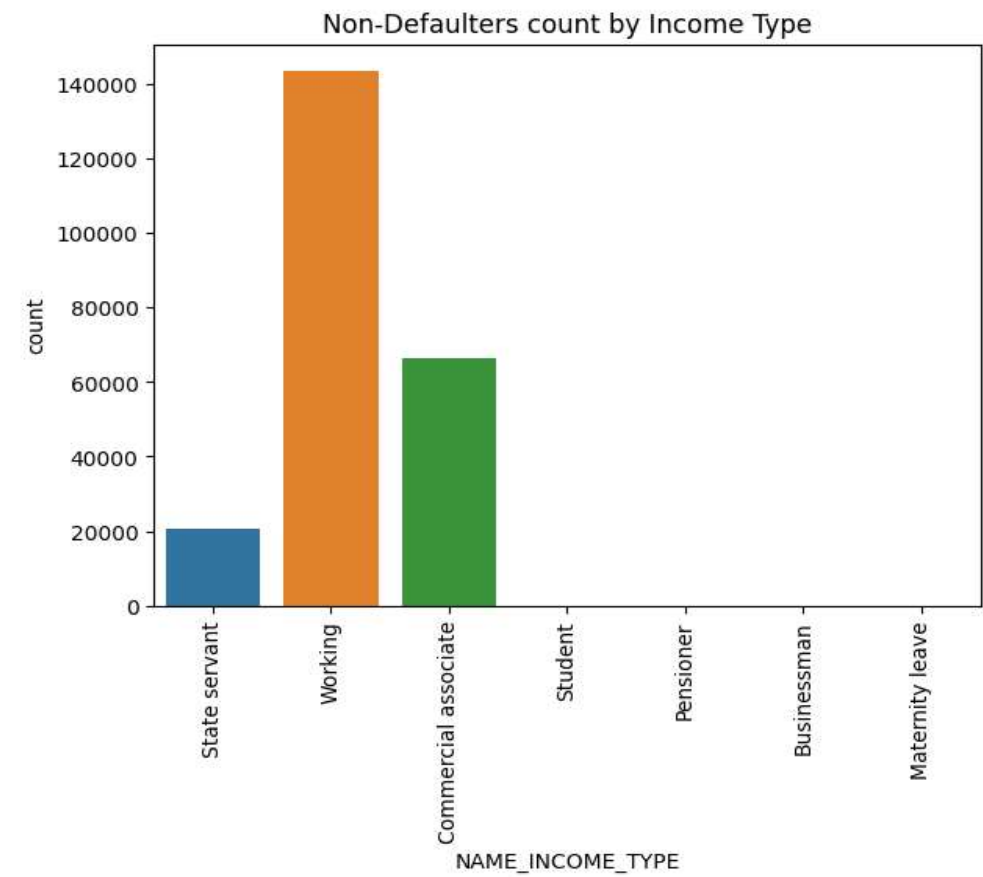
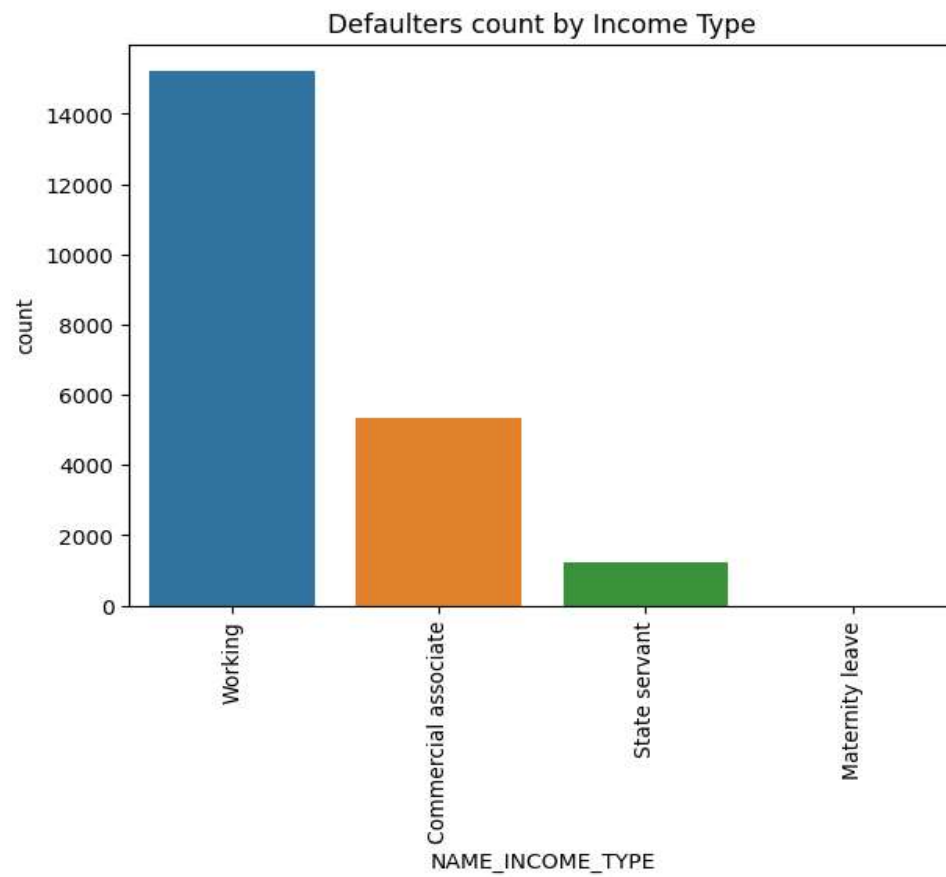


Default/Non-default
both the cases, the
count of client who
do own real estate is
higher than who has
not.

Applicants with no
realty ownership has
a higher propensity
to default than the
clients who own real
estate.

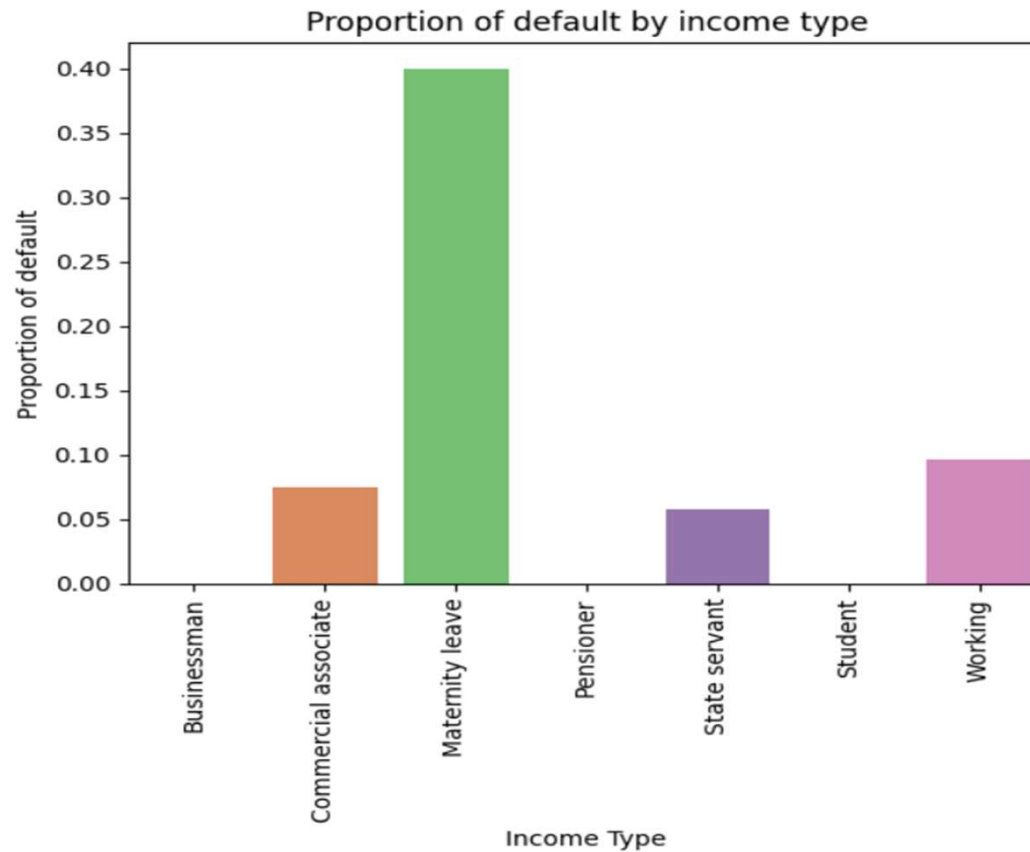


Segment Wise Analysis

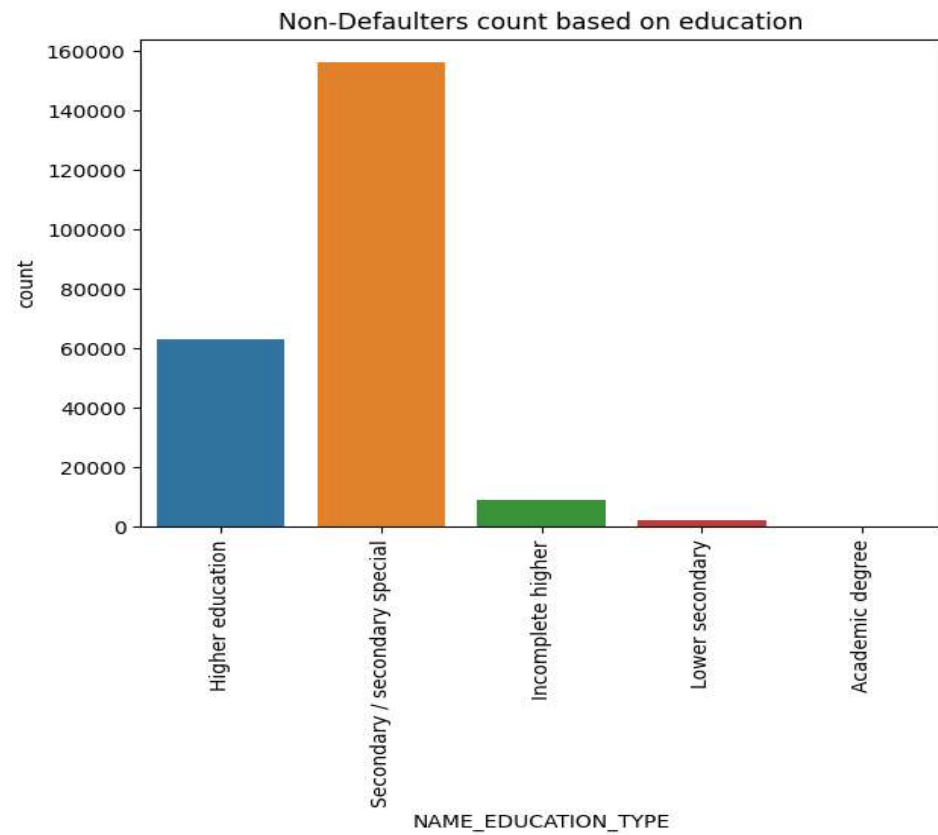
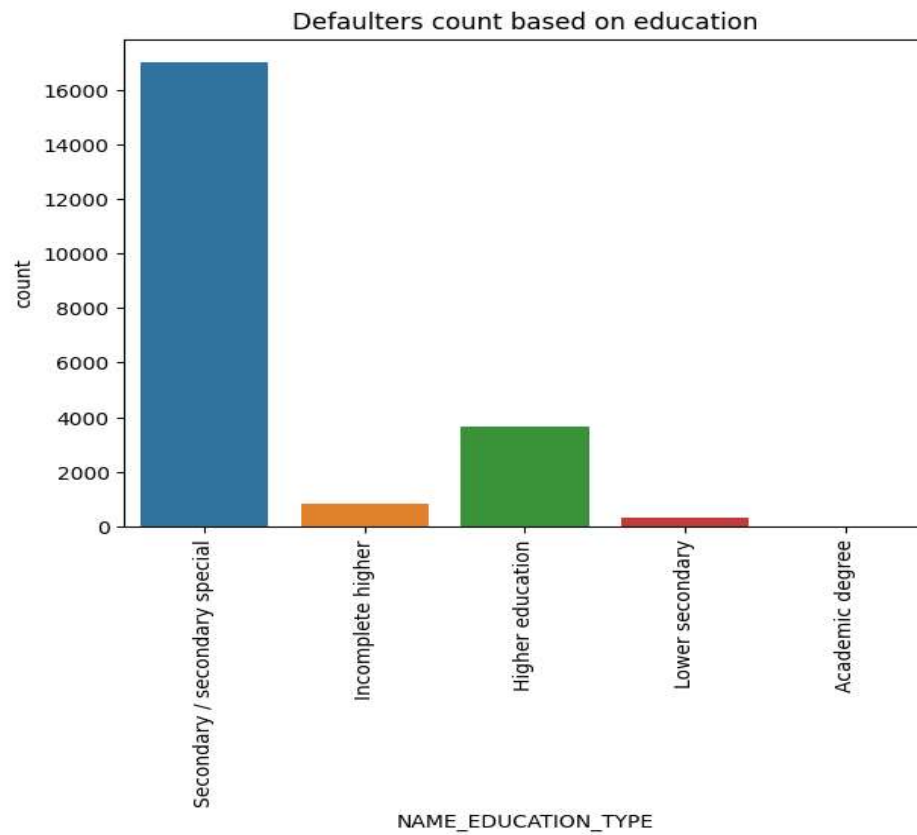


The majority of the applicants are from working, commercial associates, pensioners, and state servants.

The remaining categories of income types are minimal. Default rates are higher among working and commercial associates but relatively lower for pensioners and state servants.



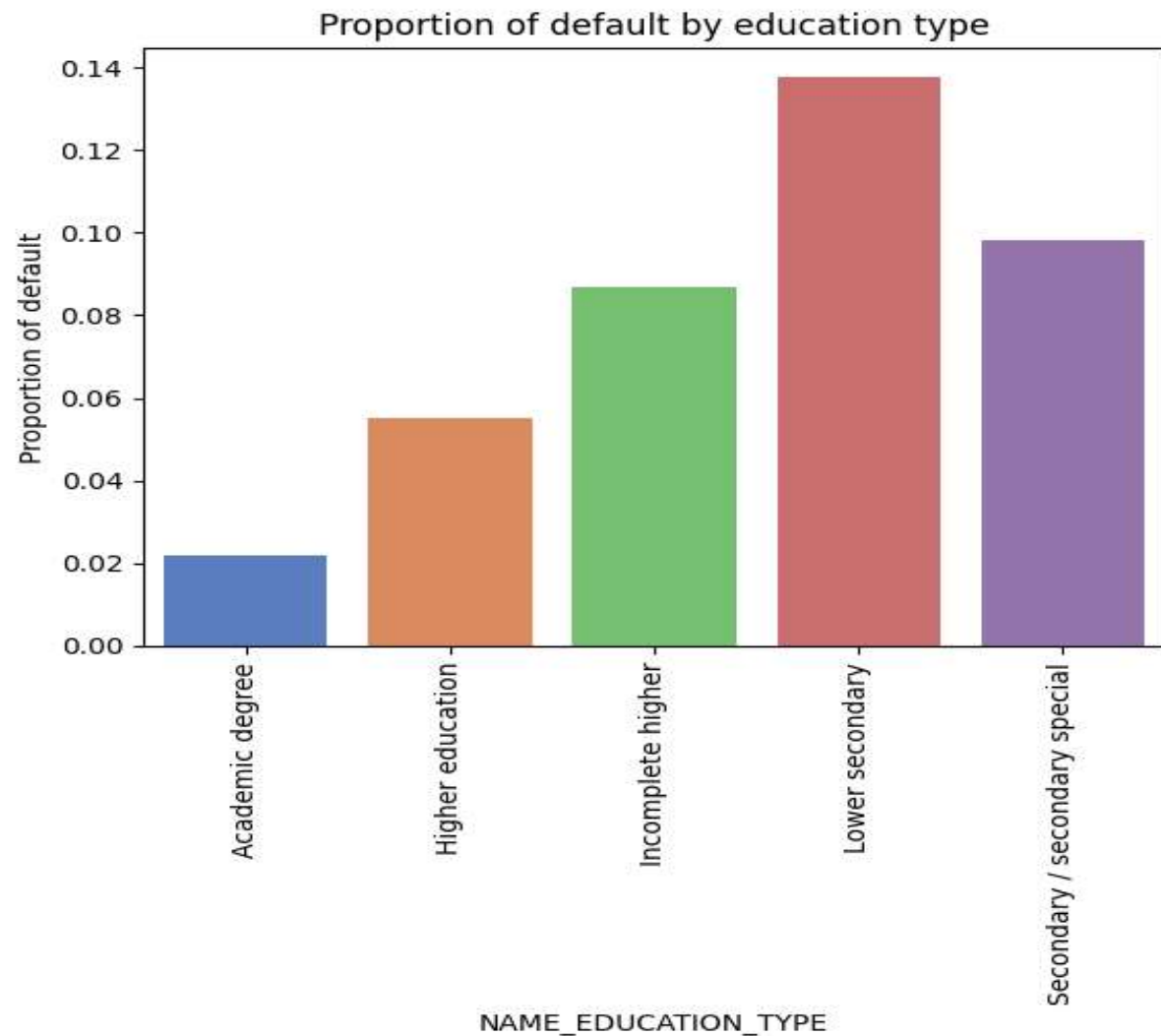
Segment Wise Analysis



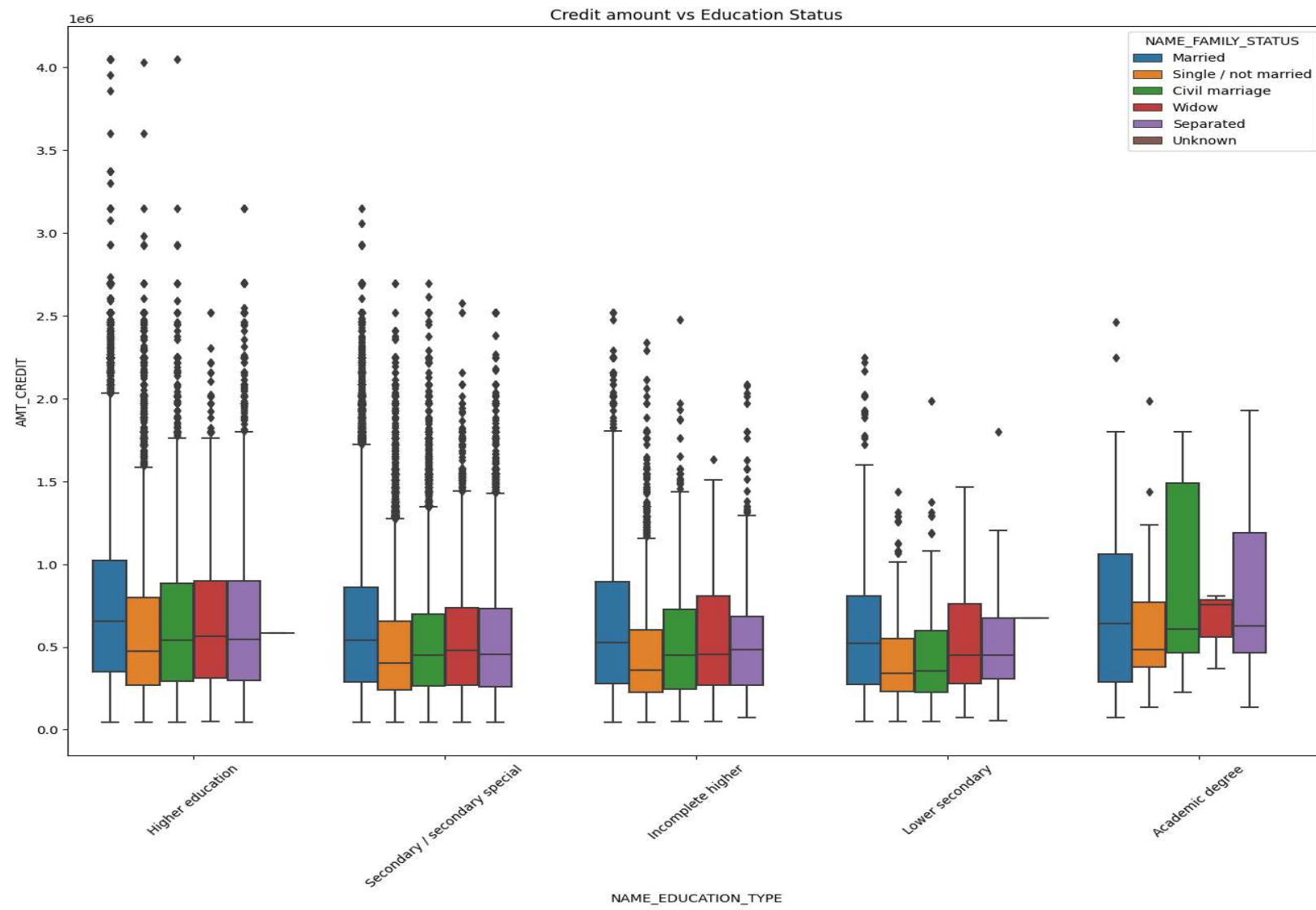
Applicants with a high school diploma are the most common and non-defaulters.

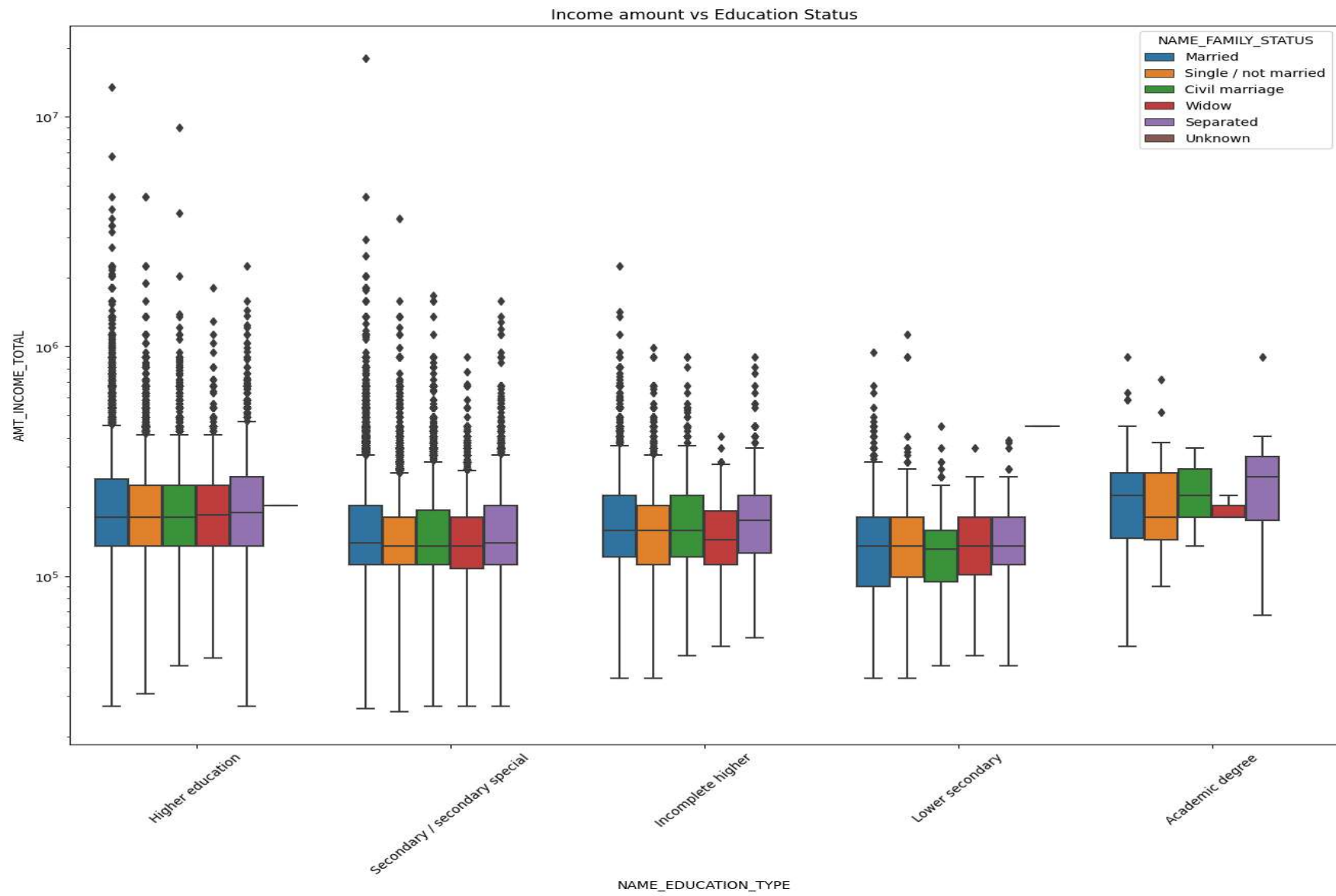
Graduate applicants are the smallest group of applicants who have applied for loans, and applicants with this background have no default record. From the figure above, we can see that a clear pattern emerges.

The more educated an applicant is, the less likely they are to drop out.

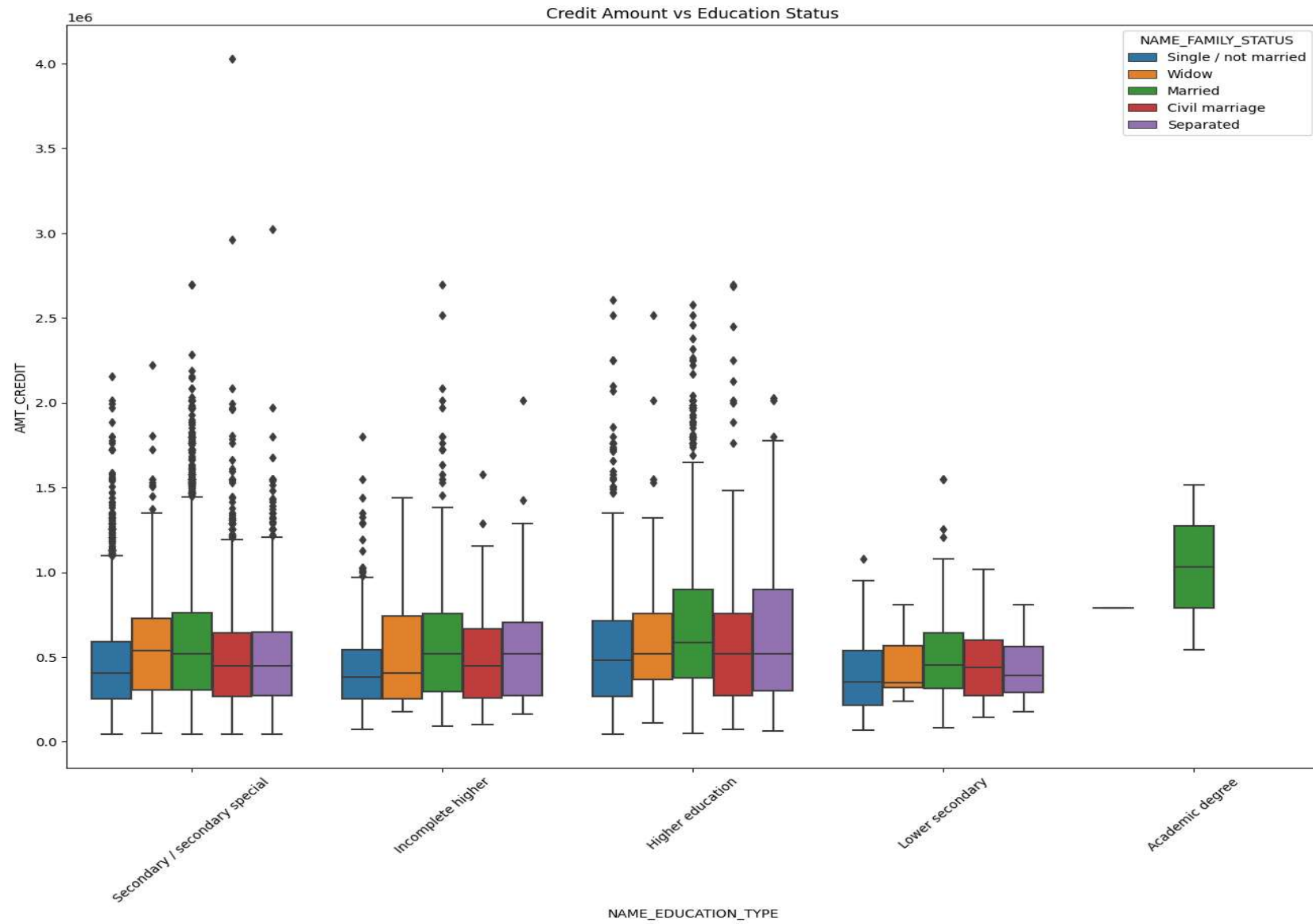


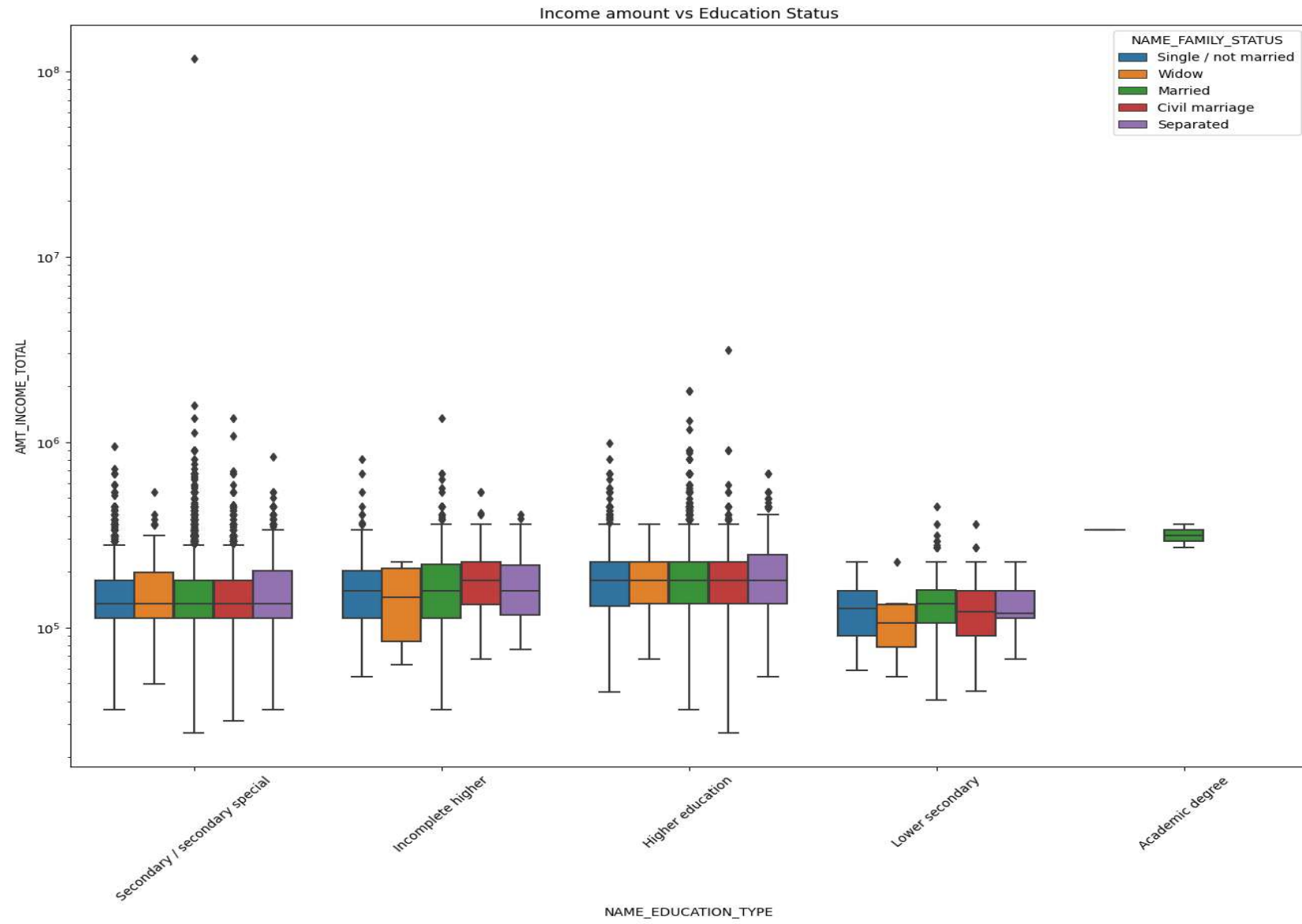
Bivariate analysis for non default i.e Type 0





Bivariate analysis for type 1 i.e defaulters.





Conclusions

Bank should give out more revolving loans as people with revolving loans are less likely to default.

Females are less likely to default than males and also present a greater market base for the bank.

Education level of a customer is a good indicator of a persons capability to pay back. Higher the education level more reliable is the customer.

Higher the income the less likely people are to default.

Ownership of realty is a big factor as it shows home owners are less likely to default.