

Banking

August 27, 2024

```
[1]: # Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, classification_report
```

```
[2]: df = pd.read_excel('Dataset/data.xlsx')
```

0.1 1. Data Preliminary Analysis

0.1.1 1.1 Perform preliminary data inspection

```
[3]: print("Data Shape:", df.shape)
print("Data Info:")
df.info()
```

Data Shape: (233154, 41)

Data Info:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 233154 entries, 0 to 233153

Data columns (total 41 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	UniqueID	233154 non-null	int64
1	disbursed_amount	233154 non-null	int64
2	asset_cost	233154 non-null	int64
3	ltv	233154 non-null	float64
4	branch_id	233154 non-null	int64
5	supplier_id	233154 non-null	int64
6	manufacturer_id	233154 non-null	int64
7	Current_pincode_ID	233154 non-null	int64
8	Date.of.Birth	233154 non-null	datetime64[ns]
9	Employment.Type	225493 non-null	object
10	DisbursalDate	233154 non-null	datetime64[ns]
11	State_ID	233154 non-null	int64
12	Employee_code_ID	233154 non-null	int64

13	MobileNo_Avl_Flag	233154	non-null	int64
14	Aadhar_flag	233154	non-null	int64
15	PAN_flag	233154	non-null	int64
16	VoterID_flag	233154	non-null	int64
17	Driving_flag	233154	non-null	int64
18	Passport_flag	233154	non-null	int64
19	PERFORM_CNS.SCORE	233154	non-null	int64
20	PERFORM_CNS.SCORE.DESCRPTION	233154	non-null	object
21	PRI.NO.OF.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
22	PRI.ACTIVE.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
23	PRI.OVERDUE.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
24	PRI.CURRENT.BALANCE	233154	non-null	int64
25	PRI.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	233154	non-null	int64
26	PRI.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	233154	non-null	int64
27	SEC.NO.OF.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
28	SEC.ACTIVE.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
29	SEC.OVERDUE.ACCTS	233154	non-null	int64
30	SEC.CURRENT.BALANCE	233154	non-null	int64
31	SEC.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	233154	non-null	int64
32	SEC.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	233154	non-null	int64
33	PRIMARY.INSTAL.AMT	233154	non-null	int64
34	SEC.INSTAL.AMT	233154	non-null	int64
35	NEW.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	233154	non-null	int64
36	DELINQUENT.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	233154	non-null	int64
37	AVERAGE.ACCT.AGE	233154	non-null	object
38	CREDIT.HISTORY.LENGTH	233154	non-null	object
39	NO.OF_INQUIRIES	233154	non-null	int64
40	loan_default	233154	non-null	int64

dtypes: datetime64[ns](2), float64(1), int64(34), object(4)

memory usage: 72.9+ MB

```
[4]: print("Missing Values:")
      df.isnull().sum()
```

Missing Values:

[4]:	UniqueID	0
	disbursed_amount	0
	asset_cost	0
	ltv	0
	branch_id	0
	supplier_id	0
	manufacturer_id	0
	Current_pincode_ID	0
	Date.of.Birth	0
	Employment.Type	7661
	DisbursalDate	0
	State_ID	0

Employee_code_ID	0
MobileNo_Avl_Flag	0
Aadhar_flag	0
PAN_flag	0
VoterID_flag	0
Driving_flag	0
Passport_flag	0
PERFORM_CNS.SCORE	0
PERFORM_CNS.SCORE.DESCRPTION	0
PRI.NO.OF.ACCTS	0
PRI.ACTIVE.ACCTS	0
PRI.OVERDUE.ACCTS	0
PRI.CURRENT.BALANCE	0
PRI.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	0
PRI.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	0
SEC.NO.OF.ACCTS	0
SEC.ACTIVE.ACCTS	0
SEC.OVERDUE.ACCTS	0
SEC.CURRENT.BALANCE	0
SEC.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	0
SEC.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	0
PRIMARY.INSTAL.AMT	0
SEC.INSTAL.AMT	0
NEW.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	0
DELINQUENT.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	0
AVERAGE.ACCT.AGE	0
CREDIT.HISTORY.LENGTH	0
NO.OF_INQUIRIES	0
loan_default	0
dtype: int64	

```
[5]: # Filling missing values with new value - 'Unemployed'
df['Employment.Type'].fillna('Unemployed', inplace = True)
```

```
[6]: df['Employment.Type'].value_counts()
```

```
[6]: Self employed    127635
      Salaried        97858
      Unemployed      7661
      Name: Employment.Type, dtype: int64
```

```
[7]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[7]: UniqueID          0
      disbursed_amount  0
      asset_cost       0
      ltv              0
```

branch_id	0
supplier_id	0
manufacturer_id	0
Current_pincode_ID	0
Date.of.Birth	0
Employment.Type	0
DisbursalDate	0
State_ID	0
Employee_code_ID	0
MobileNo_Avl_Flag	0
Aadhar_flag	0
PAN_flag	0
VoterID_flag	0
Driving_flag	0
Passport_flag	0
PERFORM_CNS.SCORE	0
PERFORM_CNS.SCORE.DESCRPTION	0
PRI.NO.OF.ACCTS	0
PRI.ACTIVE.ACCTS	0
PRI.OVERDUE.ACCTS	0
PRI.CURRENT.BALANCE	0
PRI.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	0
PRI.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	0
SEC.NO.OF.ACCTS	0
SEC.ACTIVE.ACCTS	0
SEC.OVERDUE.ACCTS	0
SEC.CURRENT.BALANCE	0
SEC.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT	0
SEC.DISBURSED.AMOUNT	0
PRIMARY.INSTAL.AMT	0
SEC.INSTAL.AMT	0
NEW.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	0
DELINQUENT.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS	0
AVERAGE.ACCT.AGE	0
CREDIT.HISTORY.LENGTH	0
NO.OF_INQUIRIES	0
loan_default	0
dtype: int64	

```
[8]: print("Duplicates:", df.duplicated().sum())
```

Duplicates: 0

No Duplicates in the dataset!

0.1.2 1.2 Change variable names

```
[9]: df.columns
```

```
[9]: Index(['UniqueID', 'disbursed_amount', 'asset_cost', 'ltv', 'branch_id',  
        'supplier_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'Current_pincode_ID', 'Date.of.Birth',  
        'Employment.Type', 'DisbursalDate', 'State_ID', 'Employee_code_ID',  
        'MobileNo_Avl_Flag', 'Aadhar_flag', 'PAN_flag', 'VoterID_flag',  
        'Driving_flag', 'Passport_flag', 'PERFORM_CNS.SCORE',  
        'PERFORM_CNS.SCORE.DESCRPTION', 'PRI.NO.OF.ACCTS', 'PRI.ACTIVE.ACCTS',  
        'PRI.OVERDUE.ACCTS', 'PRI.CURRENT.BALANCE', 'PRI.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT',  
        'PRI.DISBURSED.AMOUNT', 'SEC.NO.OF.ACCTS', 'SEC.ACTIVE.ACCTS',  
        'SEC.OVERDUE.ACCTS', 'SEC.CURRENT.BALANCE', 'SEC.SANCTIONED.AMOUNT',  
        'SEC.DISBURSED.AMOUNT', 'PRIMARY.INSTAL.AMT', 'SEC.INSTAL.AMT',  
        'NEW.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS', 'DELINQUENT.ACCTS.IN.LAST.SIX.MONTHS',  
        'AVERAGE.ACCT.AGE', 'CREDIT.HISTORY.LENGTH', 'NO.OF_INQUIRIES',  
        'loan_default'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[10]: # Replacing all '.' with '_' for the column names  
df.columns = df.columns.str.replace('.', '_')
```

C:\Users\USER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_16812\3670713857.py:2: FutureWarning:
The default value of regex will change from True to False in a future version.
In addition, single character regular expressions will **not** be treated as
literal strings when regex=True.

```
df.columns = df.columns.str.replace('.', '_')
```

```
[11]: df.columns
```

```
[11]: Index(['UniqueID', 'disbursed_amount', 'asset_cost', 'ltv', 'branch_id',  
        'supplier_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'Current_pincode_ID', 'Date_of_Birth',  
        'Employment_Type', 'DisbursalDate', 'State_ID', 'Employee_code_ID',  
        'MobileNo_Avl_Flag', 'Aadhar_flag', 'PAN_flag', 'VoterID_flag',  
        'Driving_flag', 'Passport_flag', 'PERFORM_CNS_SCORE',  
        'PERFORM_CNS_SCORE_DESCRIPTION', 'PRI_NO_OF_ACCTS', 'PRI_ACTIVE_ACCTS',  
        'PRI_OVERDUE_ACCTS', 'PRI_CURRENT_BALANCE', 'PRI_SANCTIONED_AMOUNT',  
        'PRI_DISBURSED_AMOUNT', 'SEC_NO_OF_ACCTS', 'SEC_ACTIVE_ACCTS',  
        'SEC_OVERDUE_ACCTS', 'SEC_CURRENT_BALANCE', 'SEC_SANCTIONED_AMOUNT',  
        'SEC_DISBURSED_AMOUNT', 'PRIMARY_INSTAL_AMT', 'SEC_INSTAL_AMT',  
        'NEW_ACCTS_IN_LAST_SIX_MONTHS', 'DELINQUENT_ACCTS_IN_LAST_SIX_MONTHS',  
        'AVERAGE_ACCT_AGE', 'CREDIT_HISTORY_LENGTH', 'NO_OF_INQUIRIES',  
        'loan_default'],  
        dtype='object')
```

```
[12]: # Also changing all columns names to lower case  
df.columns = df.columns.str.lower()  
df.columns
```

```
[12]: Index(['uniqueid', 'disbursed_amount', 'asset_cost', 'ltv', 'branch_id',
'supplier_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'current_pincode_id', 'date_of_birth',
'employment_type', 'disbursaldate', 'state_id', 'employee_code_id',
'mobileno_avl_flag', 'aadhar_flag', 'pan_flag', 'voterid_flag',
'driving_flag', 'passport_flag', 'perform_cns_score',
'perform_cns_score_description', 'pri_no_of_accts', 'pri_active_accts',
'pri_overdue_accts', 'pri_current_balance', 'pri_sanctioned_amount',
'pri_disbursed_amount', 'sec_no_of_accts', 'sec_active_accts',
'sec_overdue_accts', 'sec_current_balance', 'sec_sanctioned_amount',
'sec_disbursed_amount', 'primary_instal_amt', 'sec_instal_amt',
'new_accts_in_last_six_months', 'delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months',
'average_acct_age', 'credit_history_length', 'no_of_inquiries',
'loan_default'],
dtype='object')
```

```
[13]: df.head()
```

```
[13]:
```

	uniqueid	disbursed_amount	asset_cost	ltv	branch_id	supplier_id	\
0	420825	50578	58400	89.55	67	22807	
1	417566	53278	61360	89.63	67	22807	
2	539055	52378	60300	88.39	67	22807	
3	529269	46349	61500	76.42	67	22807	
4	563215	43594	78256	57.50	67	22744	

	manufacturer_id	current_pincode_id	date_of_birth	employment_type	...	\
0	45	1441	1984-01-01	Salaried	...	
1	45	1497	1985-08-24	Self employed	...	
2	45	1495	1977-12-09	Self employed	...	
3	45	1502	1988-06-01	Salaried	...	
4	86	1499	1994-07-14	Self employed	...	

	sec_sanctioned_amount	sec_disbursed_amount	primary_instal_amt	\
0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	
3	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	

	sec_instal_amt	new_accts_in_last_six_months	\
0	0	0	
1	0	0	
2	0	0	
3	0	0	
4	0	0	

	delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months	average_acct_age	\
0	0	0yrs 0mon	

1	0	0yrs 0mon
2	0	0yrs 0mon
3	0	0yrs 0mon
4	0	0yrs 0mon

	credit_history_length	no_of_inquiries	loan_default
0	0yrs 0mon	0	0
1	0yrs 0mon	0	0
2	0yrs 0mon	1	1
3	0yrs 0mon	0	0
4	0yrs 0mon	0	0

[5 rows x 41 columns]

0.2 2. Performing EDA

0.2.1 2.1 Statistical description of quantitative variables

```
[14]: df.describe()
```

```
[14]:
```

	uniqueid	disbursed_amount	asset_cost	ltv \
count	233154.000000	233154.000000	2.331540e+05	233154.000000
mean	535917.573376	54356.993528	7.586507e+04	74.746530
std	68315.693711	12971.314171	1.894478e+04	11.456636
min	417428.000000	13320.000000	3.700000e+04	10.030000
25%	476786.250000	47145.000000	6.571700e+04	68.880000
50%	535978.500000	53803.000000	7.094600e+04	76.800000
75%	595039.750000	60413.000000	7.920175e+04	83.670000
max	671084.000000	990572.000000	1.628992e+06	95.000000

	branch_id	supplier_id	manufacturer_id	current_pincode_id \
count	233154.000000	233154.000000	233154.000000	233154.000000
mean	72.936094	19638.635035	69.028054	3396.880247
std	69.834995	3491.949566	22.141304	2238.147502
min	1.000000	10524.000000	45.000000	1.000000
25%	14.000000	16535.000000	48.000000	1511.000000
50%	61.000000	20333.000000	86.000000	2970.000000
75%	130.000000	23000.000000	86.000000	5677.000000
max	261.000000	24803.000000	156.000000	7345.000000

	state_id	employee_code_id ...	sec_overdue_accts \
count	233154.000000	233154.000000 ...	233154.000000
mean	7.262243	1549.477148 ...	0.007244
std	4.482230	975.261278 ...	0.111079
min	1.000000	1.000000 ...	0.000000
25%	4.000000	713.000000 ...	0.000000
50%	6.000000	1451.000000 ...	0.000000

75%	10.000000	2362.000000	...	0.000000
max	22.000000	3795.000000	...	8.000000

	sec_current_balance	sec_sanctioned_amount	sec_disbursed_amount	\
count	2.331540e+05	2.331540e+05	2.331540e+05	
mean	5.427793e+03	7.295923e+03	7.179998e+03	
std	1.702370e+05	1.831560e+05	1.825925e+05	
min	-5.746470e+05	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
25%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
50%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
75%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
max	3.603285e+07	3.000000e+07	3.000000e+07	

	primary_instal_amt	sec_instal_amt	new_accts_in_last_six_months	\
count	2.331540e+05	2.331540e+05	233154.000000	
mean	1.310548e+04	3.232684e+02	0.381833	
std	1.513679e+05	1.555369e+04	0.955107	
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
25%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
50%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
75%	1.999000e+03	0.000000e+00	0.000000	
max	2.564281e+07	4.170901e+06	35.000000	

	delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months	no_of_inquiries	loan_default
count	233154.000000	233154.000000	233154.000000
mean	0.097481	0.206615	0.217071
std	0.384439	0.706498	0.412252
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	20.000000	36.000000	1.000000

[8 rows x 35 columns]

0.2.2 2.2 Distribution of the target variable

```
[15]: df['loan_default'].unique()
```

```
[15]: array([0, 1], dtype=int64)
```

```
[16]: ax = sns.countplot(x='loan_default', data=df)
plt.title('Distribution of Loan Default')
plt.xticks(df['loan_default'].unique(), ['non_defaulter', 'defaulter'])

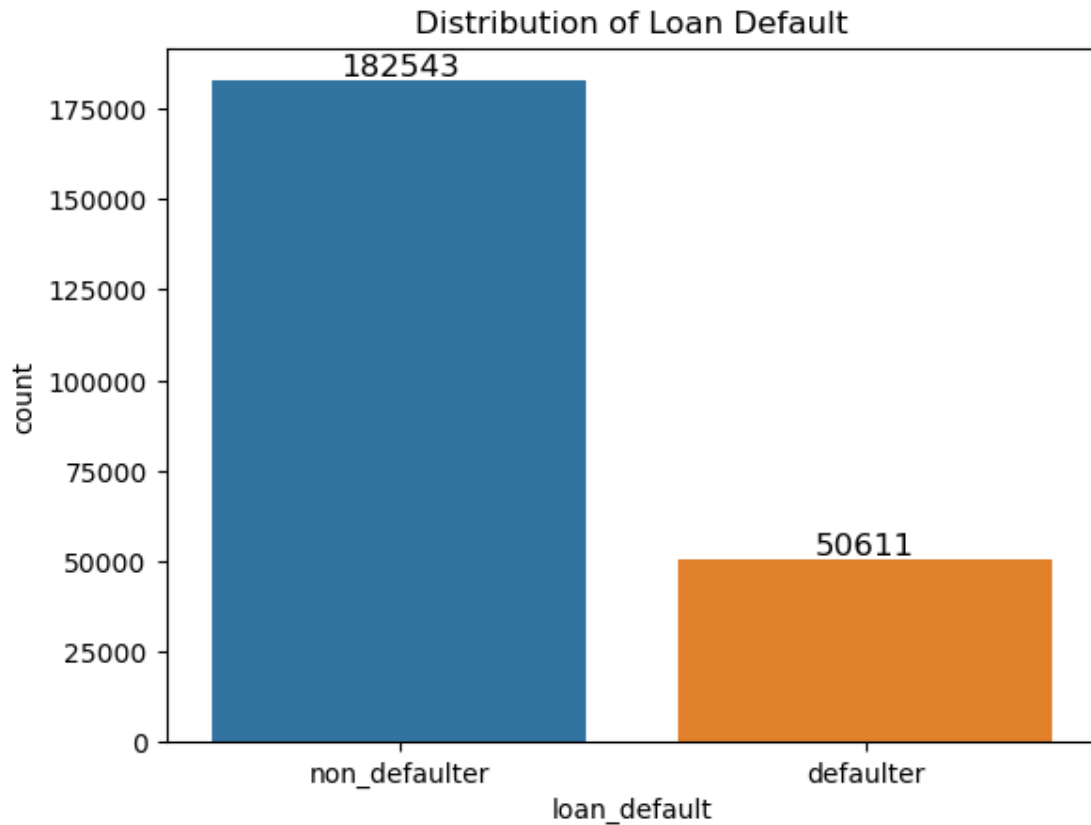
# Add the counts on top of the bars
for p in ax.patches:
```



```

    ax.annotate(f'{{int(p.get_height())}}', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.
    ↪get_height()),
                ha = 'center', va = 'center', fontsize=12, color='black',
    ↪xytext=(0, 5),
                textcoords='offset points')
plt.show()

```



0.2.3 2.3 Distribution of the target variable across various categories

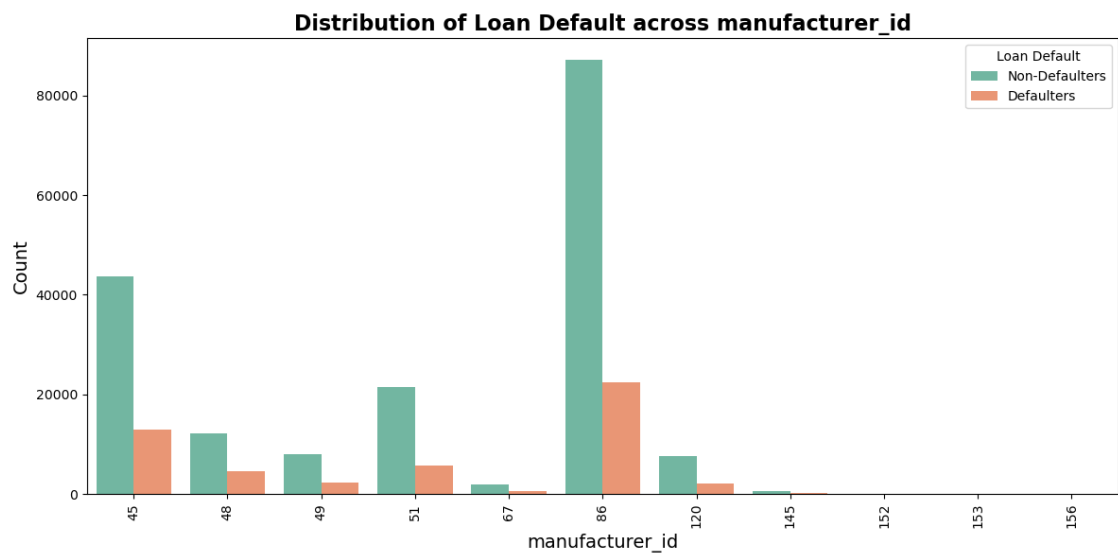
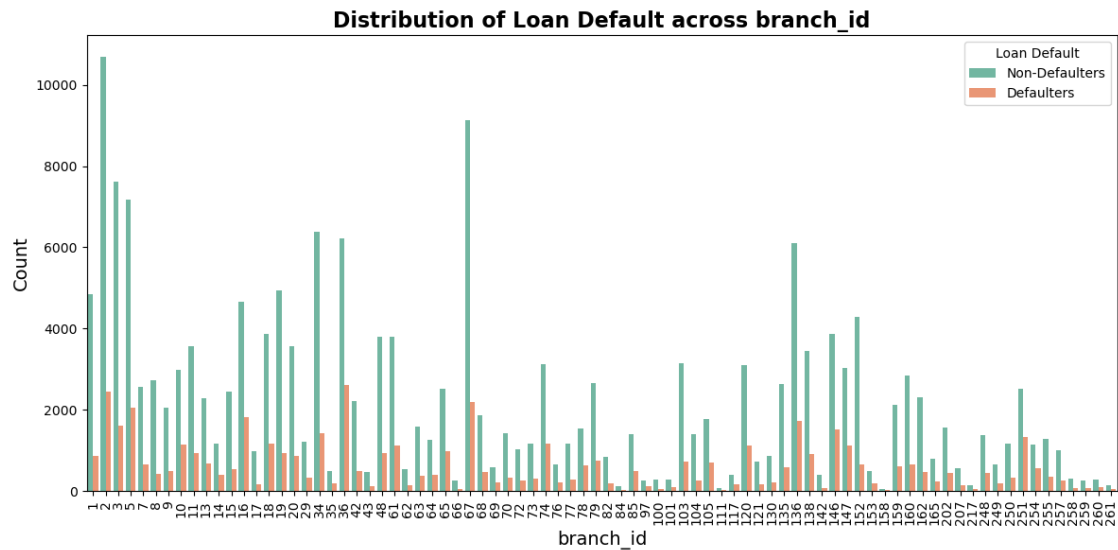
```

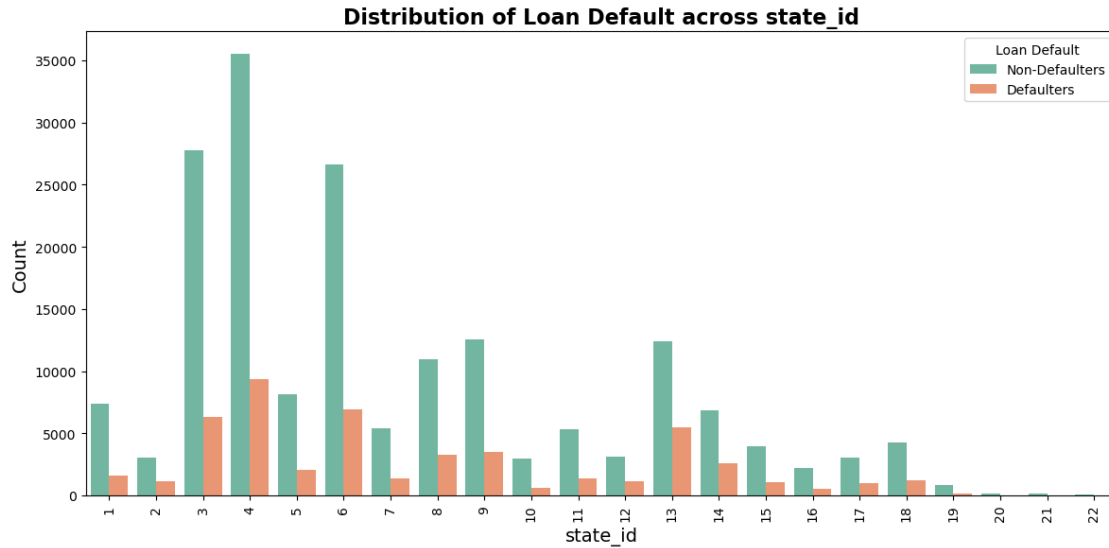
[17]: categories = ['branch_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'state_id']

for cat in categories:
    plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6)) # Adjust figure size to provide more space
    sns.countplot(x=cat, hue='loan_default', data=df, palette='Set2')
    plt.title(f'Distribution of Loan Default across {cat}', fontsize=16,
    ↪fontweight='bold')
    plt.xticks(rotation=90) # Rotate labels to 90 degrees for better
    ↪readability
    plt.xlabel(cat, fontsize=14)
    plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=14)

```

```
plt.legend(title='Loan Default', labels=['Non-Defaulters', 'Defaulters'], loc='upper right')
plt.tight_layout() # Adjust layout to prevent clipping of labels
plt.show()
```





```
[18]: # Supplier Id is having so many values to be listed in the x axis
df['supplier_id'].nunique()
```

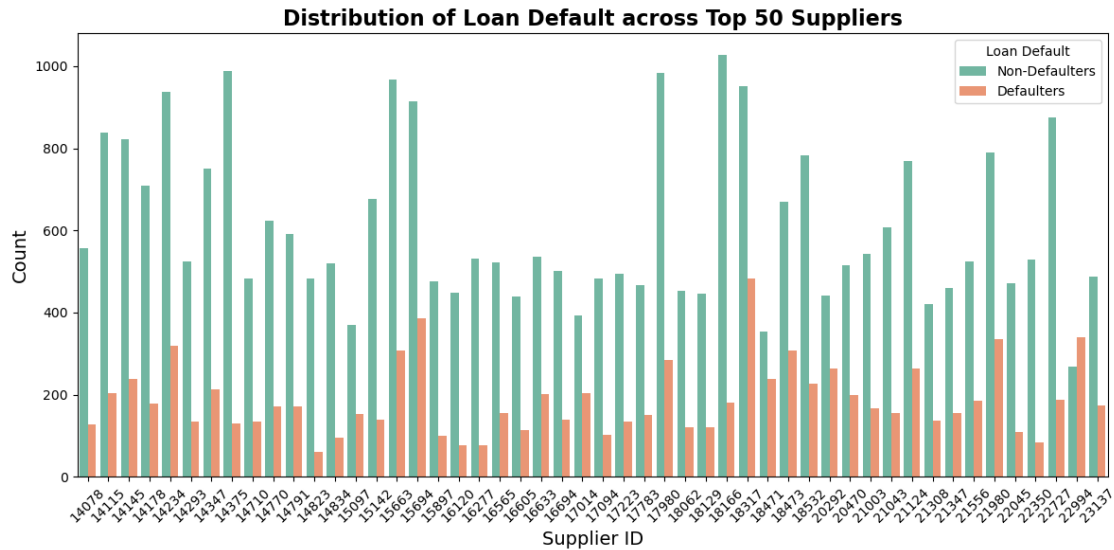
```
[18]: 2953
```

```
[19]: # Set the number of top suppliers to visualize
top_n = 50

# Identify the top N suppliers by frequency
top_suppliers = df['supplier_id'].value_counts().nlargest(top_n).index

# Filter the dataset to include only rows with the top N suppliers
filtered_df = df[df['supplier_id'].isin(top_suppliers)]

# Plot the distribution of loan default for the top N suppliers
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(x='supplier_id', hue='loan_default', data=filtered_df,
              palette='Set2')
plt.title(f'Distribution of Loan Default across Top {top_n} Suppliers',
          fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')
plt.xlabel('Supplier ID', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Count', fontsize=14)
plt.xticks(rotation=45) # Rotate the x-axis labels for better readability
plt.legend(title='Loan Default', labels=['Non-Defaulters', 'Defaulters'],
           loc='upper right')
plt.tight_layout() # Adjust layout to prevent clipping of labels
plt.show()
```



0.2.4 2.4 Employment types and pie chart for defaulters and non-defaulters

```
[20]: df['employment_type'].value_counts()
```

```
[20]: Self employed    127635
      Salaried         97858
      Unemployed       7661
      Name: employment_type, dtype: int64
```

we have already removed the null values and replaced it with “Unemployed”

```
[21]: # Group by 'employment_type' and 'loan_default' and calculate sizes
      employment_pie = df.groupby(['employment_type', 'loan_default']).size().
      ↪unstack().fillna(0)
      employment_pie
```

```
[21]: loan_default      0      1
      employment_type
      Salaried         77948  19910
      Self employed    98578  29057
      Unemployed       6017   1644
```

```
[22]: # Sum the defaulters and non-defaulters across employment types
      employment_type_totals = employment_pie.sum(axis=1)

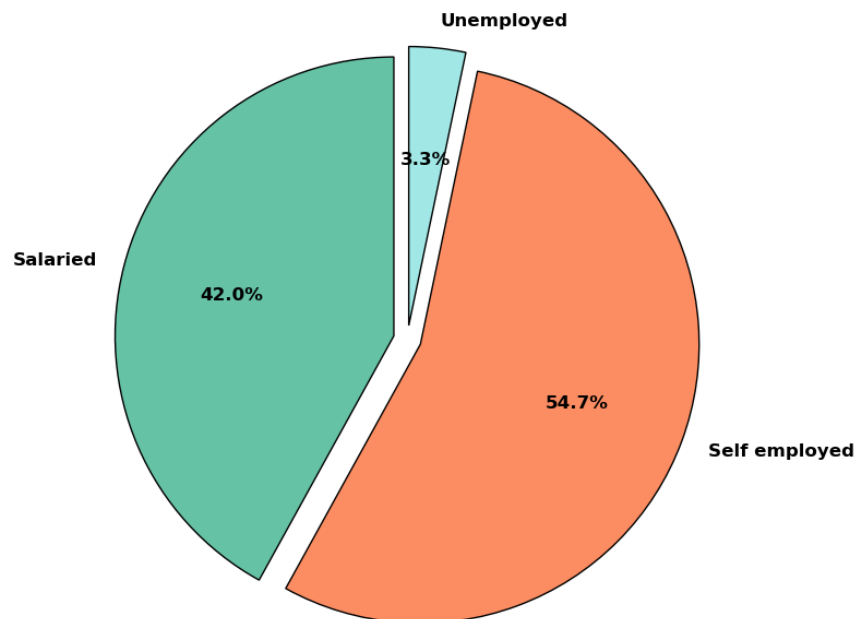
      # Plot a pie chart for the overall distribution of defaulters and
      ↪non-defaulters by employment type
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
      employment_type_totals.plot.pie()
```

```

autopct='%.1f%%',
colors=['#66c2a5', '#fc8d62', '#a0e7e5'],
startangle=90,
labels=employment_type_totals.index,
explode=[0.05] * len(employment_type_totals.index),
wedgeprops={'edgecolor': 'black'},
textprops={'fontsize': 12, 'weight': 'bold'}
)
plt.title('Overall Distribution of Employment Types Among Defaulters and
↳Non-Defaulters', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')
plt.ylabel('') # Remove the y-label for a cleaner look
plt.tight_layout() # Ensure the layout is tight and well-organized
plt.show()

```

Overall Distribution of Employment Types Among Defaulters and Non-Defaulters



```

[23]: # Define colors for the pie charts
colors = ['#66c2a5', '#fc8d62', '#a0e7e5']

# Plot pie charts for defaulters and non-defaulters
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(18, 5))

# Plot for non-defaulters
employment_pie[0].plot.pie(
    ax=axes[0],

```

```

    autopct='%.1f%%',
    colors=colors,
    startangle=90,
    labels=employment_pie.index,
    explode=[0.05] * len(employment_pie.index),
    wedgeprops={'edgecolor': 'black'},
    textprops={'fontsize': 12, 'weight': 'bold'}
)
axes[0].set_title('Non-Defaulters', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
axes[0].set_ylabel('') # Remove the y-label for a cleaner look

# Plot for defaulters
employment_pie[1].plot.pie(
    ax=axes[1],
    autopct='%.1f%%',
    colors=colors,
    startangle=90,
    labels=employment_pie.index,
    explode=[0.05] * len(employment_pie.index),
    wedgeprops={'edgecolor': 'black'},
    textprops={'fontsize': 12, 'weight': 'bold'}
)
axes[1].set_title('Defaulters', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
axes[1].set_ylabel('') # Remove the y-label for a cleaner look

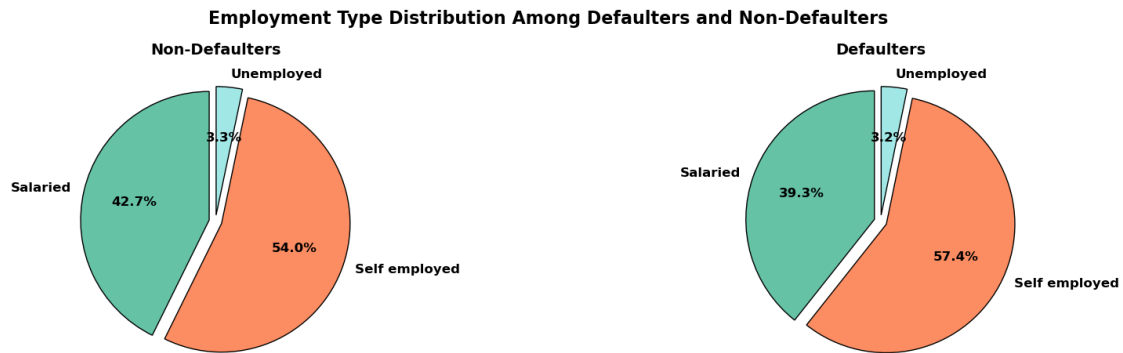
# Add a central title for the figure
plt.suptitle('Employment Type Distribution Among Defaulters and
↳Non-Defaulters', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

# Ensure tight layout for the plots
plt.tight_layout()

# Adjust the space between the plots and the central title
plt.subplots_adjust(top=0.85)

# Display the pie charts
plt.show()

```

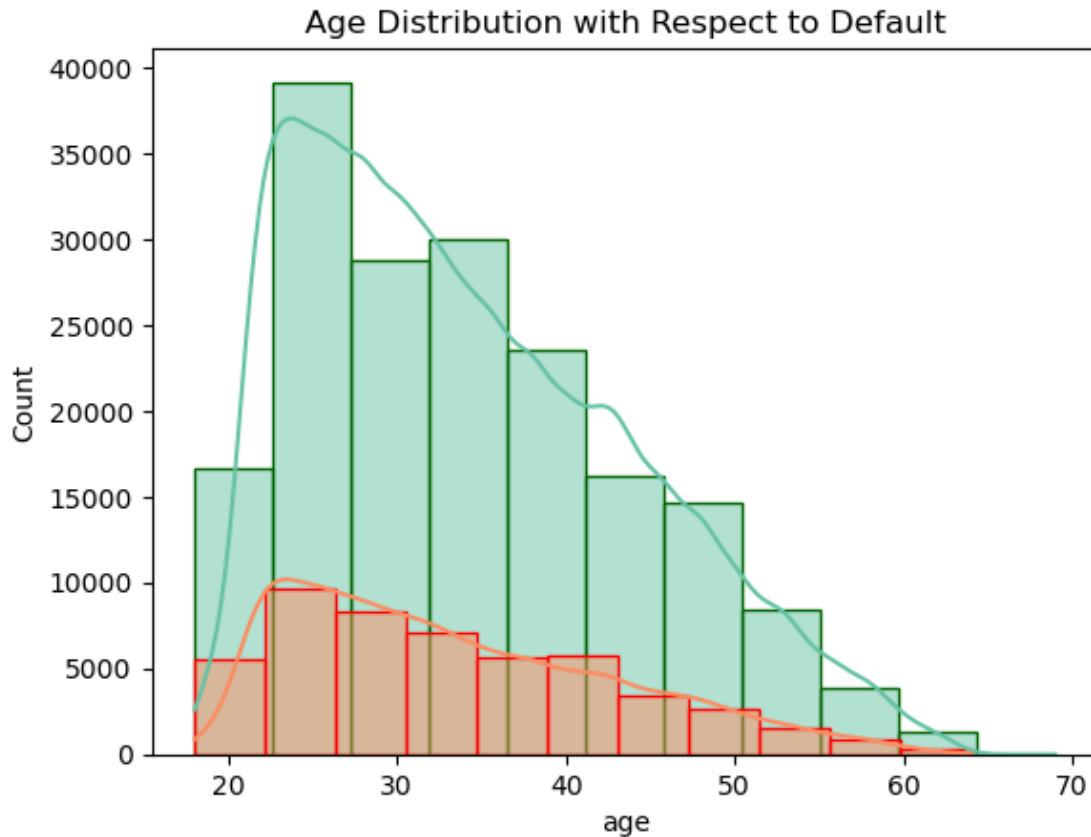


0.2.5 2.5 Age distribution with respect to defaulters

```
[24]: df['disbursaldate']
```

```
[24]: 0      2018-08-03
      1      2018-08-01
      2      2018-09-26
      3      2018-09-23
      4      2018-10-08
      ...
      233149  2018-10-06
      233150  2018-10-31
      233151  2018-10-23
      233152  2018-08-17
      233153  2018-09-28
      Name: disbursaldate, Length: 233154, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
[25]: df['age'] = df['disbursaldate'].dt.year - df['date_of_birth'].dt.year
      sns.histplot(x='age',data = df[df['loan_default']==0] ,bins = 11,kde_
      ↪=True,color = '#66c2a5',
      label = 'NON-defaulter'.upper(),edgecolor = 'darkgreen')
      sns.histplot(x='age',data = df[df['loan_default']==1] ,bins = 11,kde_
      ↪=True,color = '#fc8d62',
      label = 'defaulter'.upper(),edgecolor = 'red')
      plt.title('Age Distribution with Respect to Default')
      plt.show()
```



0.2.6 2.6 What type of ID is presented by most of the customers as proofs?

```
[26]: df.columns
```

```
[26]: Index(['uniqueid', 'disbursed_amount', 'asset_cost', 'ltv', 'branch_id',
          'supplier_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'current_pincode_id', 'date_of_birth',
          'employment_type', 'disbursaldate', 'state_id', 'employee_code_id',
          'mobilenos_avl_flag', 'aadhar_flag', 'pan_flag', 'voterid_flag',
          'driving_flag', 'passport_flag', 'perform_cns_score',
          'perform_cns_score_description', 'pri_no_of_accts', 'pri_active_accts',
          'pri_overdue_accts', 'pri_current_balance', 'pri_sanctioned_amount',
          'pri_disbursed_amount', 'sec_no_of_accts', 'sec_active_accts',
          'sec_overdue_accts', 'sec_current_balance', 'sec_sanctioned_amount',
          'sec_disbursed_amount', 'primary_instal_amt', 'sec_instal_amt',
          'new_accts_in_last_six_months', 'delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months',
          'average_acct_age', 'credit_history_length', 'no_of_inquiries',
          'loan_default', 'age'],
          dtype='object')
```



```
[27]: id_flags = ['aadhar_flag', 'pan_flag', 'voterid_flag', 'driving_flag', 'passport_flag']
id_flags_summary = df[id_flags].sum()
print("Most common ID types presented:")
id_flags_count = pd.DataFrame({'ID': id_flags_summary.index, 'CNT':
    id_flags_summary.values})
id_flags_count
```

Most common ID types presented:

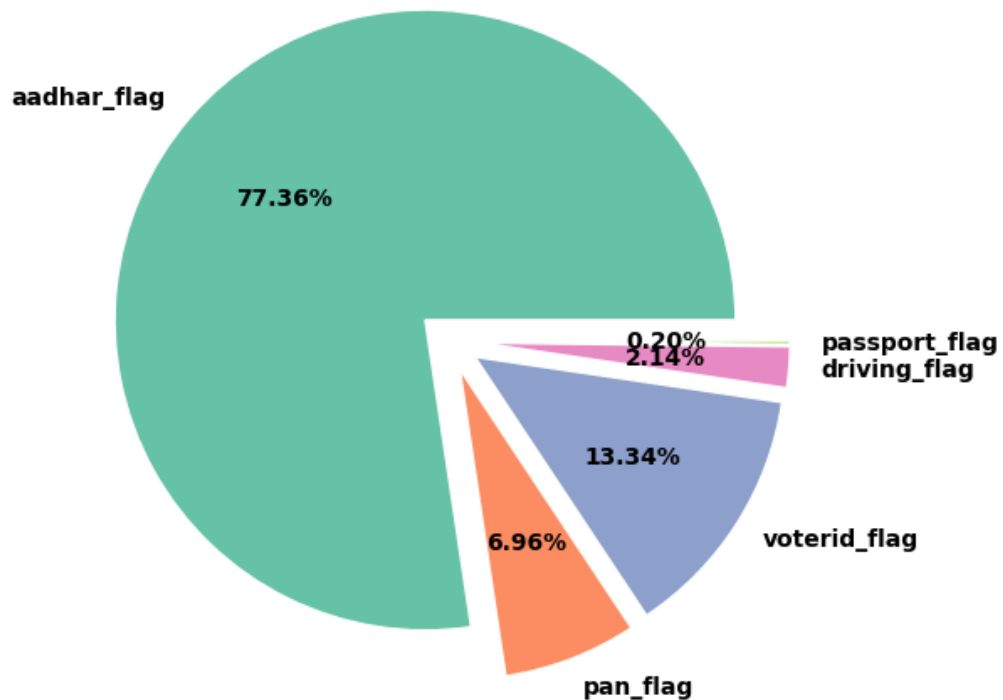
```
[27]:
```

	ID	CNT
0	aadhar_flag	195924
1	pan_flag	17621
2	voterid_flag	33794
3	driving_flag	5419
4	passport_flag	496

```
[28]: plt.figure(figsize =(8,6))
plt.pie(x = 'CNT',data = id_flags_count,
    autopct = "%1.2f%%",
    shadow = False,
    explode = [0.1]*len(id_flags_count['ID'].values),
    colors = ['#66c2a5', '#fc8d62', '#8da0cb', '#e78ac3', '#a6d854'],
    labels = id_flags_count['ID'].values,
    startangle = 0,
    textprops = {'fontweight':'bold'},
    wedgeprops = {'linewidth':1,
        'edgecolor':'w'})

plt.title("type of ID is presented by most of the customers as proofs".
    upper(),weight = 'bold')
plt.show()
```

TYPE OF ID IS PRESENTED BY MOST OF THE CUSTOMERS AS PROOFS



0.3 3. Performing EDA and Modeling

0.3.1 3.1 Study the credit bureau score distribution

```
[29]: df['perform_cns_score_description'].unique()
```

```
[29]: array(['No Bureau History Available', 'A-Very Low Risk',  
        'B-Very Low Risk', 'C-Very Low Risk', 'D-Very Low Risk',  
        'E-Low Risk', 'F-Low Risk', 'G-Low Risk', 'H-Medium Risk',  
        'I-Medium Risk', 'J-High Risk', 'K-High Risk', 'L-Very High Risk',  
        'M-Very High Risk',  
        'Not Scored: No Updates available in last 36 months',  
        'Not Scored: Not Enough Info available on the customer',  
        'Not Scored: No Activity seen on the customer (Inactive)',  
        'Not Scored: Sufficient History Not Available',  
        'Not Scored: Only a Guarantor',  
        'Not Scored: More than 50 active Accounts found'], dtype=object)
```

```
[30]: df['perform_cns_score'].describe()
```

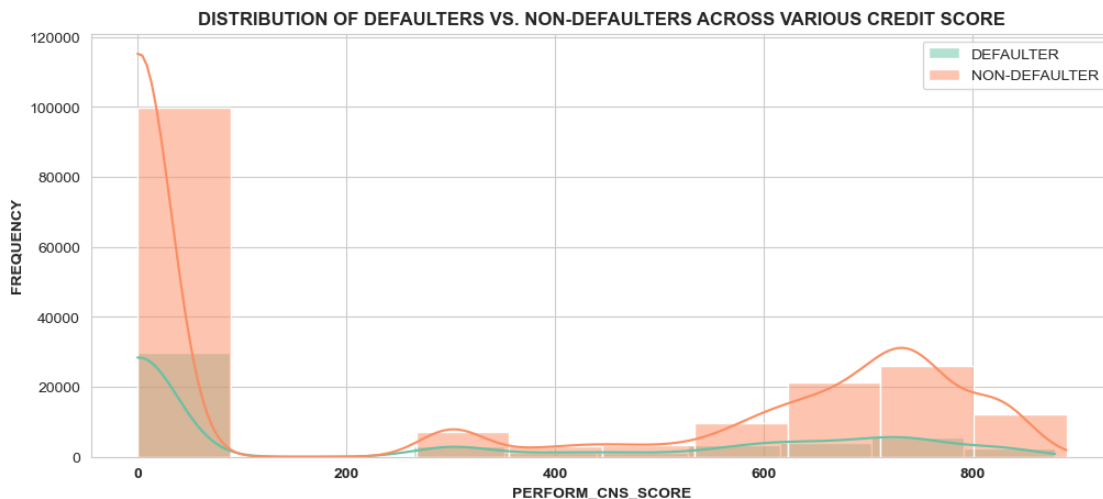
```
[30]: count    233154.000000
      mean      289.462994
      std       338.374779
      min        0.000000
      25%        0.000000
      50%        0.000000
      75%       678.000000
      max       890.000000
      Name: perform_cns_score, dtype: float64
```

```
[31]: plt.figure(figsize = (12,5))
      sns.set_style('whitegrid')

      sns.histplot(x = 'perform_cns_score', data = df[df['loan_default']==1], bins = 10, color = '#66c2a5', kde = True, label = 'DEFAULTER')
      sns.histplot(x = 'perform_cns_score', data = df[df['loan_default']==0], bins = 10, color = '#fc8d62', kde = True, label = 'NON-DEFAULTER')

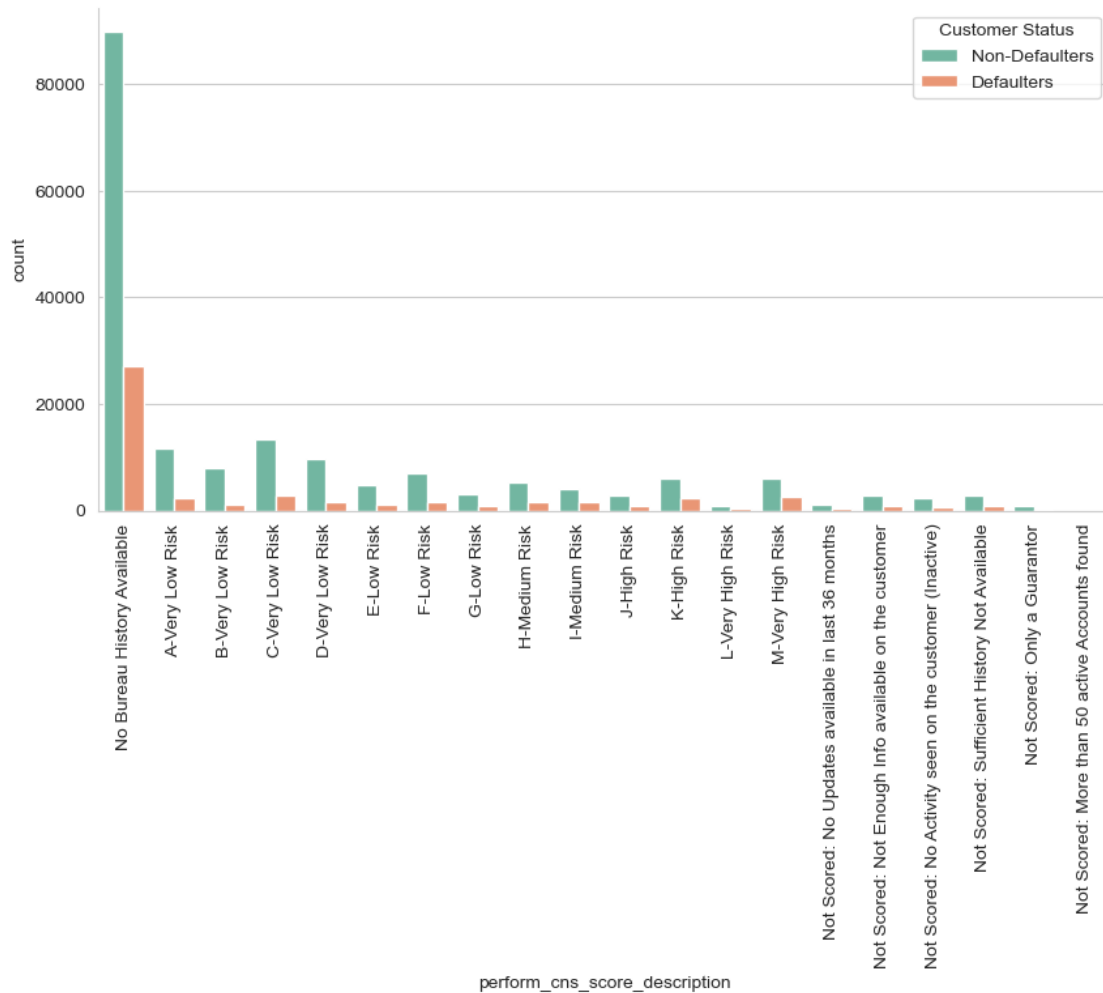
      plt.xlabel('perform_cns_score'.upper(), weight = 'bold')
      plt.ylabel('frequency'.upper(), weight='bold')
      plt.xticks(weight = 'bold')
      plt.xticks(weight = 'bold')
      plt.title('distribution of defaulters vs. non-defaulters across various credit_score'.upper(), weight = 'bold')
      plt.legend(loc = 'best')

      plt.show()
```



```
[32]: plt.figure(figsize = (10,5))
sns.countplot(x = df['perform_cns_score_description'],hue = 'loan_default',data=df,
             palette = 'Set2')

# Update legend labels
plt.legend(title='Customer Status', labels=['Non-Defaulters', 'Defaulters'])
plt.xticks(rotation = 90)
sns.despine()
plt.show()
```



0.3.2 3.2 Primary and secondary account details

```
[33]: df[['pri_no_of_accts', 'sec_no_of_accts', 'loan_default']].
       groupby('loan_default').describe()
```

```
[33]:
```

	pri_no_of_accts								
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	
loan_default									
0	182543.0	2.538038	5.261142	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	354.0	
1	50611.0	2.089328	5.040134	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	453.0	

	sec_no_of_accts								
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	
loan_default									
0	182543.0	0.061848	0.651657	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.0	
1	50611.0	0.049100	0.527358	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	

```
[34]: # Set figure size and layout for all box plots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(14, 10))
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3, hspace=0.4) # Adjust spacing between plots

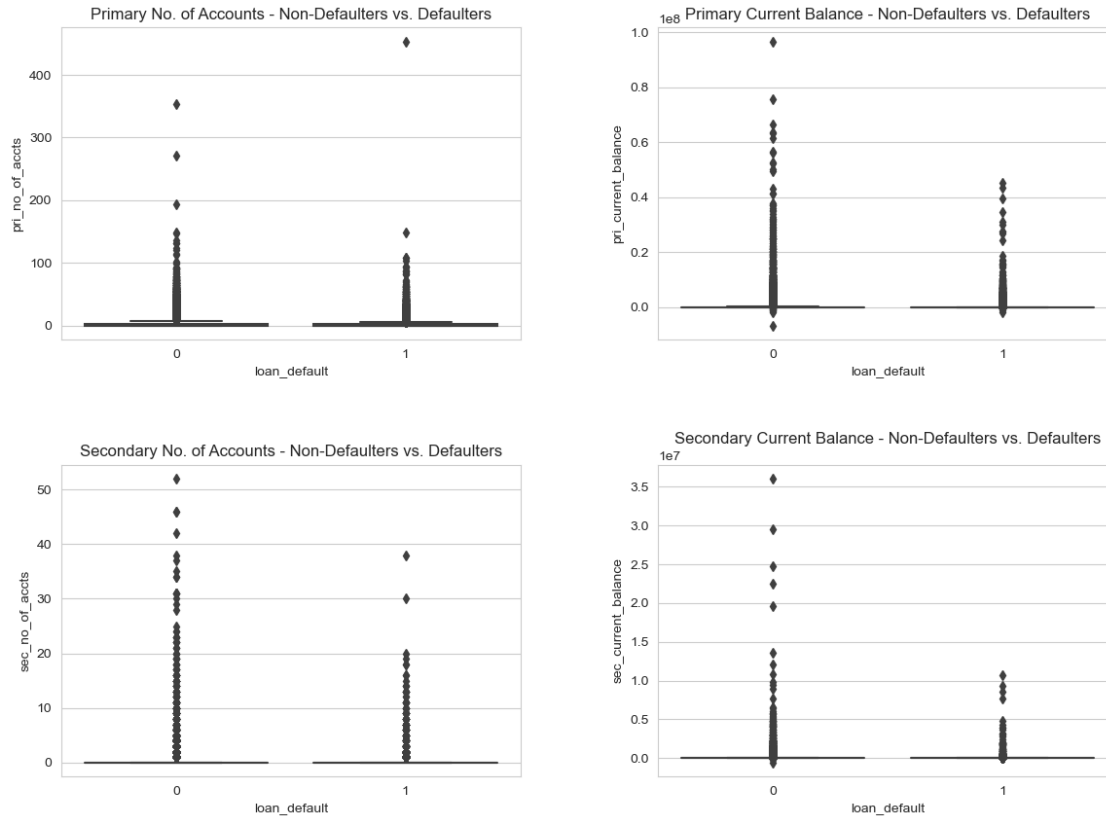
# Box plot for Primary No. of Accounts
sns.boxplot(ax=axes[0, 0], x='loan_default', y='pri_no_of_accts', data=df)
axes[0, 0].set_title('Primary No. of Accounts - Non-Defaulters vs. Defaulters')

# Box plot for Primary Current Balance
sns.boxplot(ax=axes[0, 1], x='loan_default', y='pri_current_balance', data=df)
axes[0, 1].set_title('Primary Current Balance - Non-Defaulters vs. Defaulters')

# Box plot for Secondary No. of Accounts
sns.boxplot(ax=axes[1, 0], x='loan_default', y='sec_no_of_accts', data=df)
axes[1, 0].set_title('Secondary No. of Accounts - Non-Defaulters vs. Defaulters')

# Box plot for Secondary Current Balance
sns.boxplot(ax=axes[1, 1], x='loan_default', y='sec_current_balance', data=df)
axes[1, 1].set_title('Secondary Current Balance - Non-Defaulters vs. Defaulters')

# Display all plots
plt.show()
```



0.3.3 Analysis Summary

Primary Number of Accounts: Defaulters typically maintain a higher number of primary accounts compared to non-defaulters.

Primary Current Balance: Defaulters generally exhibit a lower primary current balance than non-defaulters.

Secondary Number of Accounts: Reflecting the pattern observed in primary accounts, defaulters usually have a greater number of secondary accounts than non-defaulters.

Secondary Current Balance: Defaulters often hold a lower secondary current balance compared to non-defaulters.

Conclusion: The analysis indicates that defaulters are characterised by a higher number of accounts and a lower balance across both primary and secondary accounts compared to non-defaulters. These insights can be valuable for financial institutions in evaluating loan default risk. However, it is crucial to remember that correlation does not imply causation. These factors should be integrated into a comprehensive risk assessment strategy rather than being used in isolation.

```
[35]: primary_cols = ['pri_no_of_accts', 'pri_active_accts', 'pri_overdue_accts', 'pri_current_balance', 'pri_sanctioned_amount', 'pri_disbursed_amount']
```

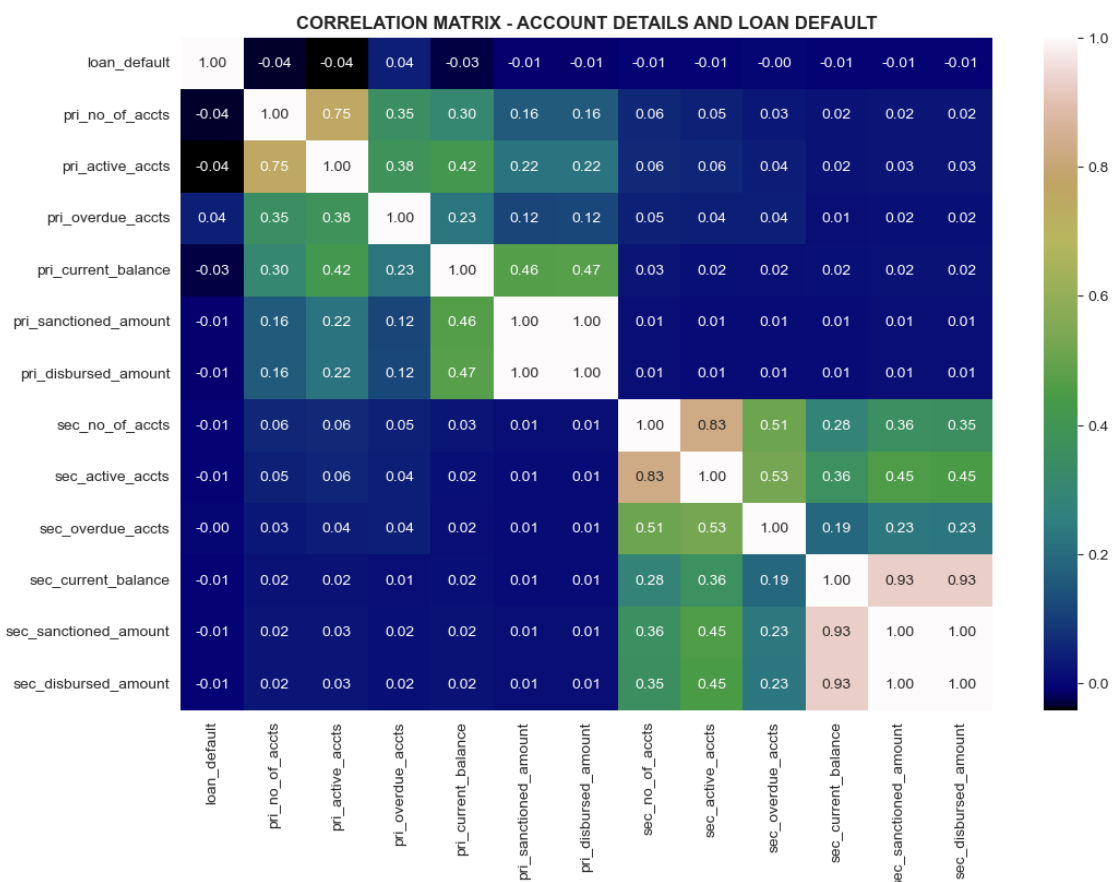
```

secondary_cols = ['sec_no_of_accts', 'sec_active_accts', 'sec_overdue_accts',
                  'sec_current_balance', 'sec_sanctioned_amount', 'sec_disbursed_amount']

account_details = df[['loan_default'] + primary_cols + secondary_cols]
correlation_matrix = account_details.corr()

# Heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='gist_earth', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix - Account Details and Loan Default')
plt.upper_tri(weight = 'bold')
plt.show()

```



0.3.4 Correlation Analysis Summary

Primary Overdue Accounts (pri_overdue_accts): There is a small positive correlation between the number of primary overdue accounts and loan default. This indicates that customers with a higher number of primary overdue accounts are likely to default on their loans.

Secondary Overdue Accounts (sec_overdue_accts): Secondary overdue accounts also ex-

hibit a minute positive correlation with loan default, similar to primary overdue accounts. This suggests that customers with more secondary overdue accounts maybe prone to defaulting.

Primary Number of Accounts (pri_no_of_accts), Primary Active Accounts (pri_active_accts), and Related Variables: These variables demonstrate a weak negative correlation with loan default. This implies that as the values for these variables increase, the likelihood of loan default may slightly decrease. However, the correlations are weak, indicating that these variables are not strong predictors of loan default.

0.3.5 3.3 Difference between sanctioned and disbursed amount

```
[36]: pri_col = ['pri_sanctioned_amount', 'pri_disbursed_amount']
      sec_col = ['sec_sanctioned_amount', 'sec_disbursed_amount']

[37]: # Calculate descriptive statistics for primary loans
      primary_stats = df[['pri_sanctioned_amount', 'pri_disbursed_amount']].describe()
      print('Primary Statistics\n', primary_stats)
      # Calculate descriptive statistics for secondary loans
      secondary_stats = df[['sec_sanctioned_amount', 'sec_disbursed_amount']].
      describe()
      print('\nSecondary Statistics\n', secondary_stats)
```

Primary Statistics

	pri_sanctioned_amount	pri_disbursed_amount
count	2.331540e+05	2.331540e+05
mean	2.185039e+05	2.180659e+05
std	2.374794e+06	2.377744e+06
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
50%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
75%	6.250000e+04	6.080000e+04
max	1.000000e+09	1.000000e+09

Secondary Statistics

	sec_sanctioned_amount	sec_disbursed_amount
count	2.331540e+05	2.331540e+05
mean	7.295923e+03	7.179998e+03
std	1.831560e+05	1.825925e+05
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
50%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
75%	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
max	3.000000e+07	3.000000e+07

```
[38]: # Box plots for primary loan amounts
      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
      plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
      sns.boxplot(data=df, y='pri_sanctioned_amount', x='loan_default')
```



```

plt.title('Primary Sanctioned Amount - Defaulters vs. Non-Defaulters')

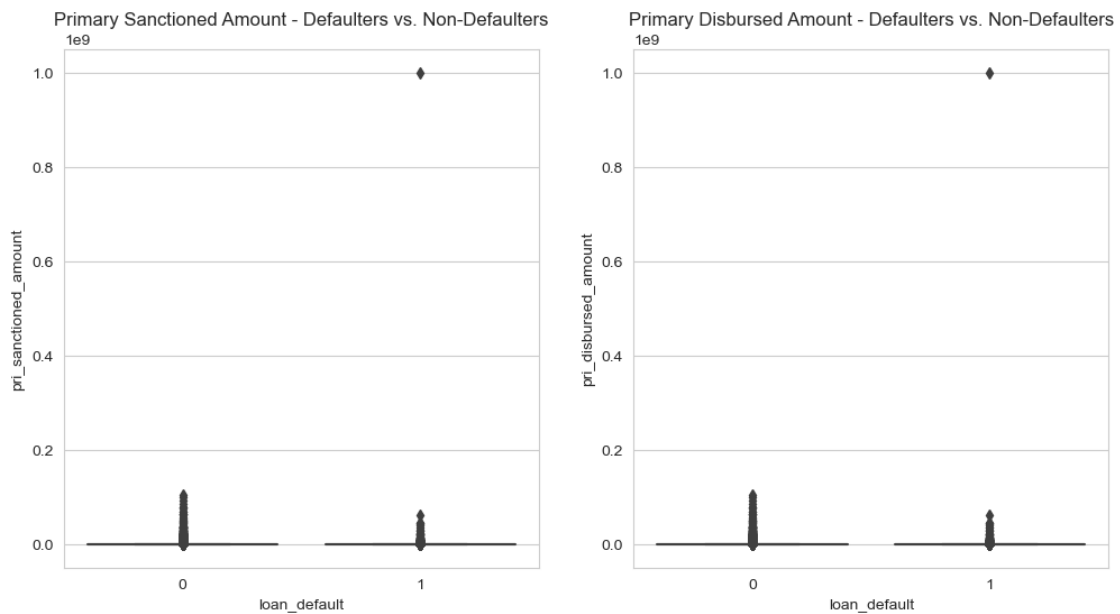
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.boxplot(data=df, y='pri_disbursed_amount', x='loan_default')
plt.title('Primary Disbursed Amount - Defaulters vs. Non-Defaulters')

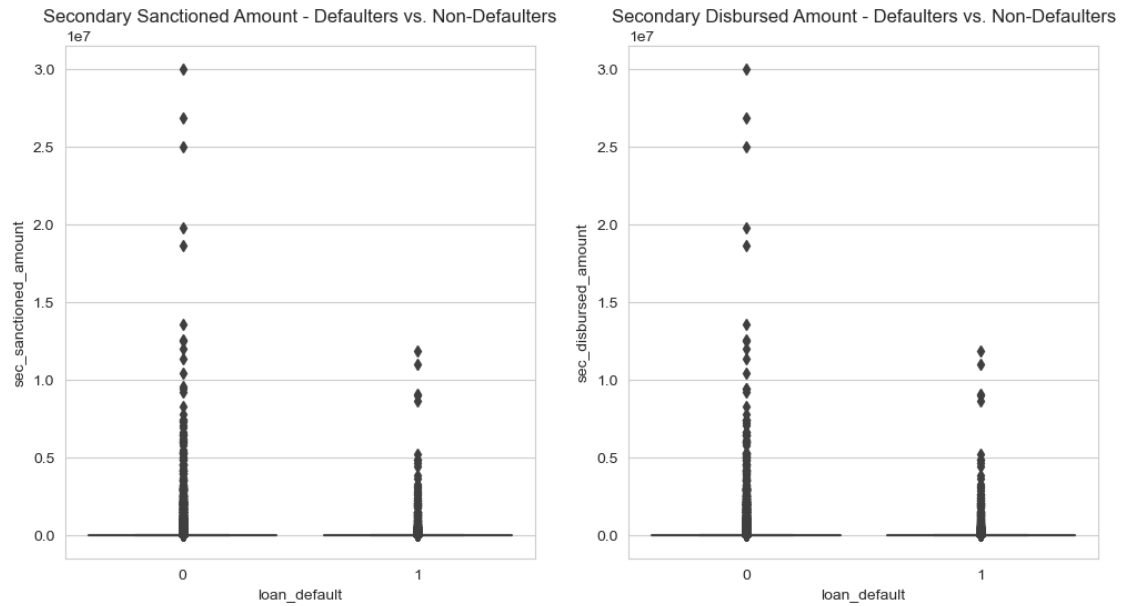
# Box plots for secondary loan amounts
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.boxplot(data=df, y='sec_sanctioned_amount', x='loan_default')
plt.title('Secondary Sanctioned Amount - Defaulters vs. Non-Defaulters')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.boxplot(data=df, y='sec_disbursed_amount', x='loan_default')
plt.title('Secondary Disbursed Amount - Defaulters vs. Non-Defaulters')

plt.show()

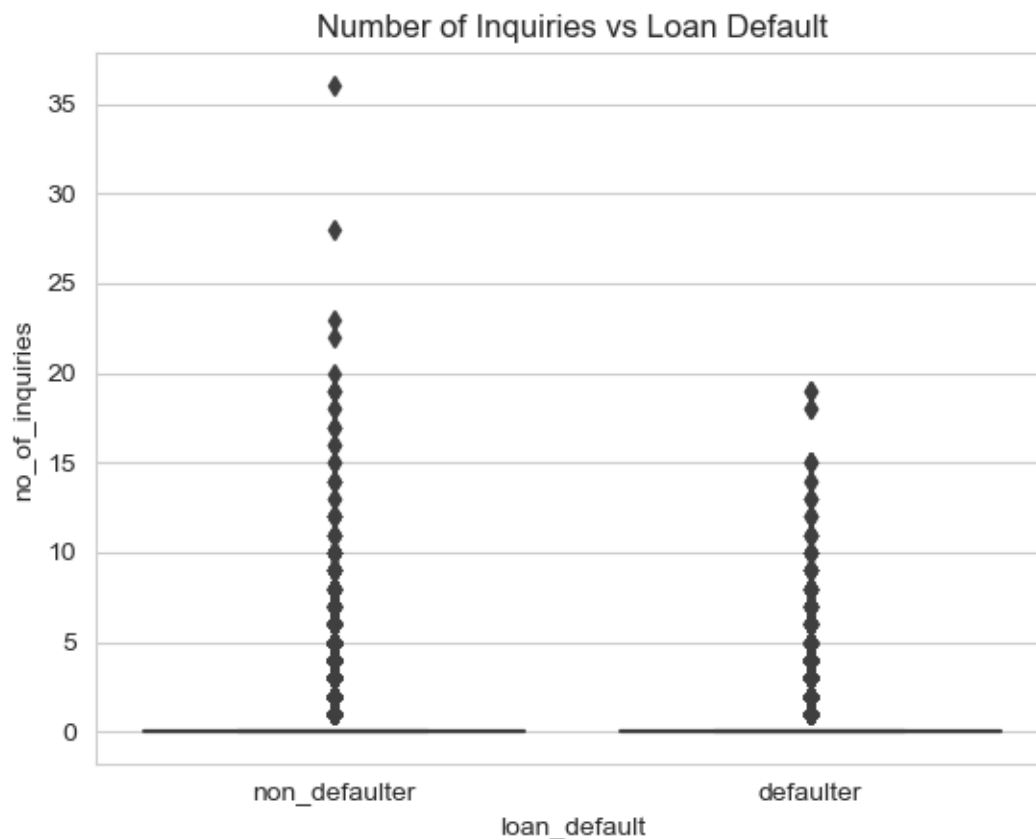
```





0.3.6 3.4 Inquiry counts and risk

```
[39]: sns.boxplot(x='loan_default', y='no_of_inquiries', data=df)
plt.xticks(df['loan_default'].unique(), ['non_defaulter', 'defaulter'])
plt.title('Number of Inquiries vs Loan Default')
plt.show()
```



```
[40]: corr = df[['loan_default', 'no_of_inquiries']].corr(method = 'pearson')
corr
```

```
[40]:
```

	loan_default	no_of_inquiries
loan_default	1.000000	0.043678
no_of_inquiries	0.043678	1.000000

There is not much significant relation with no_of_inquiries and loan default

0.3.7 3.5 Credit history factors

```
[41]: df2 = df.copy()

df2[['average_acct_age', 'new_accts_in_last_six_months',
      ↪ 'delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months', 'credit_history_length']]
```

```
[41]:
```

	average_acct_age	new_accts_in_last_six_months	\
0	0yrs 0mon		0
1	0yrs 0mon		0
2	0yrs 0mon		0

3	0yrs 0mon	0
4	0yrs 0mon	0
...
233149	2yrs 4mon	0
233150	1yrs 5mon	0
233151	0yrs 9mon	35
233152	1yrs 2mon	9
233153	2yrs 11mon	5

	delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months	credit_history_length
0	0	0yrs 0mon
1	0	0yrs 0mon
2	0	0yrs 0mon
3	0	0yrs 0mon
4	0	0yrs 0mon
...
233149	0	2yrs 4mon
233150	0	1yrs 5mon
233151	5	3yrs 10mon
233152	1	3yrs 2mon
233153	0	5yrs 4mon

[233154 rows x 4 columns]

Converting average_acct_age and credit_history_length to months format

```
[42]: df2[['average_acct_age', 'credit_history_length']].isnull().sum()
```

```
[42]: average_acct_age      0
      credit_history_length  0
      dtype: int64
```

```
[43]: combined_cols = ['average_acct_age', 'credit_history_length']

for col in combined_cols:
    df2[col] = df2[col].str.replace('[yrsmon]', '', regex = True)
    df2[col] = df2[col].str.replace(' ', ',', regex = True)
    df2[col] = df2[col].apply(lambda x : int(x.split(',')[0])*12 + int(x.
    ↪split(',')[1]))
    print(col, 'is: \n', df2[col].unique())
```

average_acct_age is:

```
[ 0  60  21  23   8  12  13  18  69   3  56   4   2  11  35  27  96  42
 97  15  37  39  40   9  10  25  33  22  49   6 140  24   7 105 121  74
 26  95 131   5  43  32  20  62  92  17  31 175 128  19  41  78 114 132
 38  45  61  44  86  16  52  63  75 103  14  55   1  99  29  65  48 122
150  46  72 142 161  89 101  71  30  67  70  34  28  57 119  54  36 102
117  88  68  84 113 185  64  90 162 167  98 126  50 115 214 123 147  85
 80  59  77 129 134  81 168 145 135 139  53 107 120 130 148 133 118  82
```

```

199  58  51 157  87  93 188 110 164 106  79  66 143  47  83 112  76  73
 94 138 111 125 100 124 159 137 109  91 127 116 104 141 108 151 160 155
136 176 149 154 180 163 191 183 292 166 158 156 184 144 169 171 195 203
146 153 270 170 192 197 174 369 227 179 173 182]

```

credit_history_length is:

```

[ 0  60  21  50  10  12  13  34  69   3  56   4   2  11  35  27  22  96
145  15  37  39  40   9  25  33  32  49   6  24 140 134  41 121  74  23
 95   8  16 131   5  43  26 128  38  59 175  19  14  18 279  97 114 135
113   7  47  45 158  44  86  52  71  75 103  28  72  66   1  99  55  29
 20  65  48  46 122  31  76 150  57  36  87 142 161  89 101  58  79  30
 17  70 119  77  78 157 133 102  63 117  88 186 137  84 185  42 126  51
 67 164  90 169 167 115 214  81 123 105 147  85 100 172 129  93  68 168
132 211 139  53 107 120 130 124  62  92  64 118  82 199 125 136  61  98
 54 188  73 110 159 104 106 146 179  83 162 111 143 144  91 195 141 192
215 177 160 174 184 109  94 127  80 205 151 173 116 112 196 163 166 200
108 201 231 206 182 238 187 152 156 138 155 221 171 180 234 153 154 149
148 181 176 323 208 183 165 198 217 170 204 203 178 270 194 237 249 189
245 239 210 233 413 235 227 241 218 222 191 190 193 295 255 213 244 253
282 315 290 224 339 209 246 278 307 242 345 271 207 220 236 248 267 216
277 197 212 355 337 260 228 292 232 275 306 449 266 257 254 202 468 343
263 367 264 300 320 226 251 280 308 423 327 274 311 268 296 250 265 349
288 229 240 261 369 328]

```

```

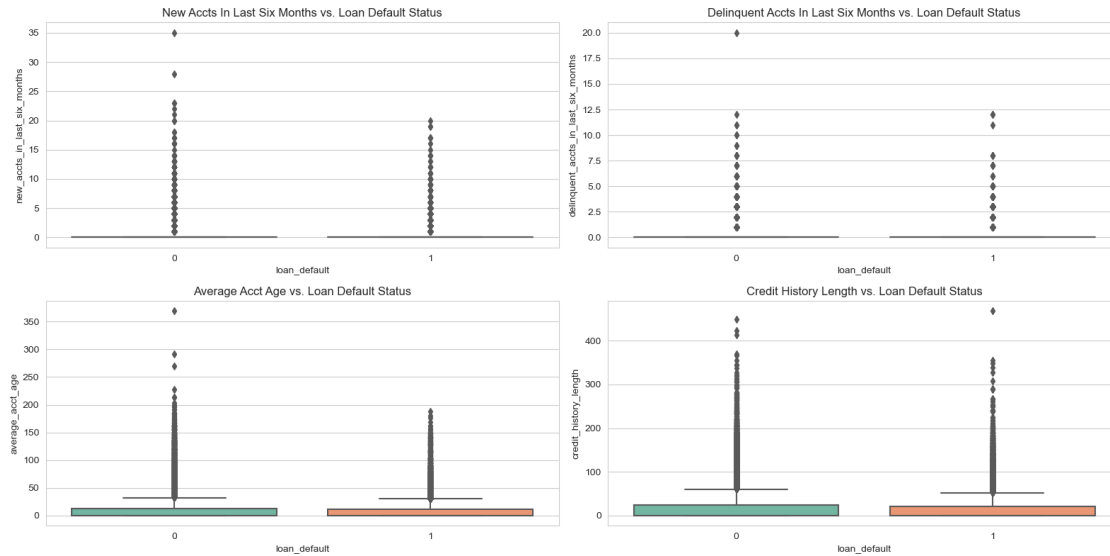
[44]: plt.figure(figsize=(16, 8))

credit_metrics = ['new_accts_in_last_six_months',
                  ↪ 'delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months', 'average_acct_age',
                  ↪ 'credit_history_length']

for i, col in enumerate(credit_metrics):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i + 1)
    sns.boxplot(x='loan_default', y=col, data=df2, palette='Set2')
    plt.title(f'{col.replace("_", " ").title()} vs. Loan Default Status')

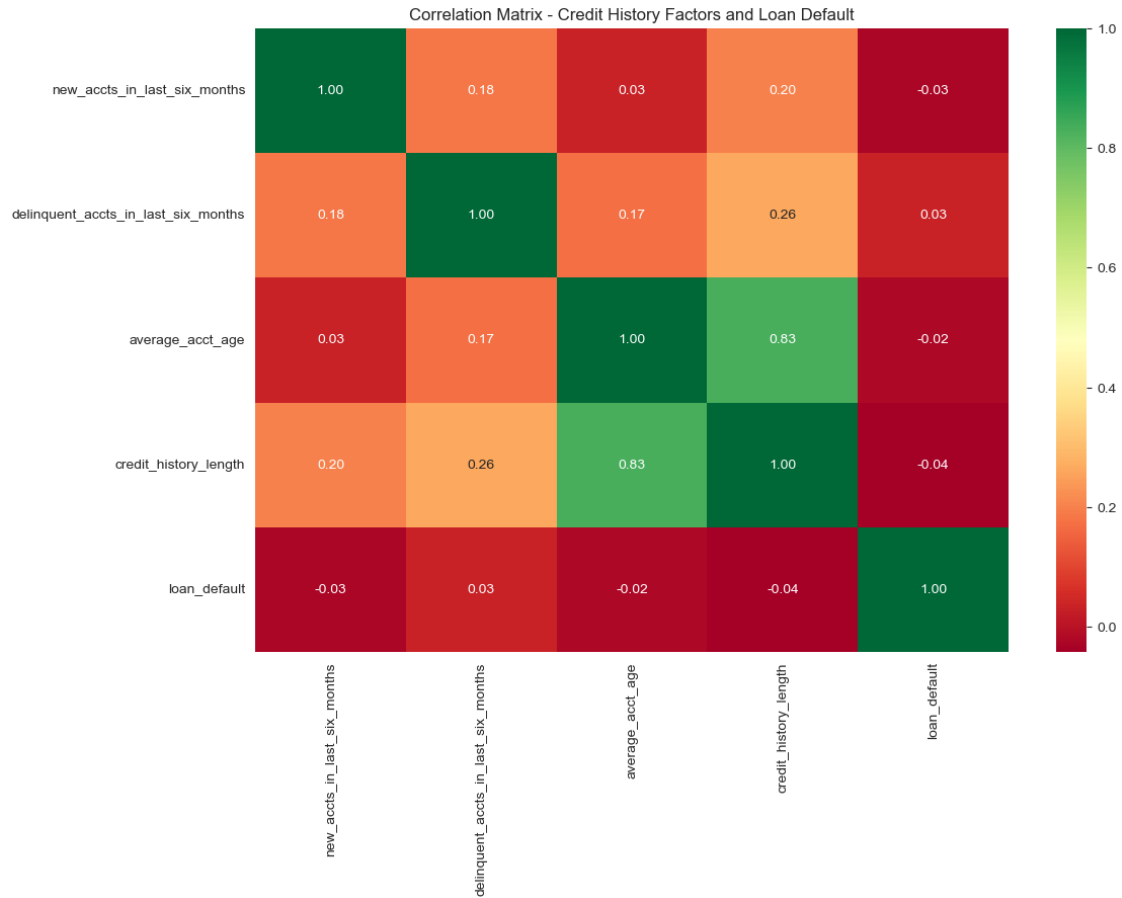
# Show all plots
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



```
[45]: credit_metrics.append('loan_default')

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(df2[credit_metrics].corr(), annot=True, cmap='RdYlGn', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix - Credit History Factors and Loan Default')
plt.show()
```



0.3.8 3.6 Logistic Regression Model

```
[46]: df2.columns
```

```
[46]: Index(['uniqueid', 'disbursed_amount', 'asset_cost', 'ltv', 'branch_id',
'supplier_id', 'manufacturer_id', 'current_pincode_id', 'date_of_birth',
'employment_type', 'disbursaldate', 'state_id', 'employee_code_id',
'mobileno_avl_flag', 'aadhar_flag', 'pan_flag', 'voterid_flag',
'driving_flag', 'passport_flag', 'perform_cns_score',
'perform_cns_score_description', 'pri_no_of_accts', 'pri_active_accts',
'pri_overdue_accts', 'pri_current_balance', 'pri_sanctioned_amount',
'pri_disbursed_amount', 'sec_no_of_accts', 'sec_active_accts',
'sec_overdue_accts', 'sec_current_balance', 'sec_sanctioned_amount',
'sec_disbursed_amount', 'primary_instal_amt', 'sec_instal_amt',
'new_accts_in_last_six_months', 'delinquent_accts_in_last_six_months',
'average_acct_age', 'credit_history_length', 'no_of_inquiries',
'loan_default', 'age'],
dtype='object')
```

```
[47]: # Prepare data for modeling
# Drop non-numeric columns that are not needed for modeling
df_model = df2.drop(['uniqueid', 'loan_default', 'date_of_birth',
↳ 'disbursaldate'], axis=1)
df_model = pd.get_dummies(df_model) # Convert categorical variables to dummy
↳ variables
df_model
```

```
[47]:      disbursed_amount  asset_cost    ltv  branch_id  supplier_id \
0                50578        58400  89.55         67        22807
1                53278        61360  89.63         67        22807
2                52378        60300  88.39         67        22807
3                46349        61500  76.42         67        22807
4                43594        78256  57.50         67        22744
...
233149           57759        76350  77.28          5        22289
233150           55009        71200  78.72        138        17408
233151           58513        68000  88.24        135        23313
233152           22824        40458  61.79        160        16212
233153           35299        72698  52.27          3        14573

      manufacturer_id  current_pincode_id  state_id  employee_code_id \
0                   45                1441         6             1998
1                   45                1497         6             1998
2                   45                1495         6             1998
3                   45                1502         6             1998
4                   86                1499         6             1998
...
233149              51                3326         9             2229
233150              51                3385         9             2690
233151              45                1797         4              90
233152              48                 96        16            1299
233153              45                 17         1             665

      mobileno_avl_flag  ... perform_cns_score_description_K-High Risk \
0                      1  ...                                0
1                      1  ...                                0
2                      1  ...                                0
3                      1  ...                                0
4                      1  ...                                0
...
233149              1  ...                                0
233150              1  ...                                0
233151              1  ...                                0
233152              1  ...                                0
233153              1  ...                                0
```


	perform_cns_score_description_L-Very High Risk \
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

	perform_cns_score_description_M-Very High Risk \
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

	perform_cns_score_description_No Bureau History Available \
0	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

	perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: More than 50 active Accounts found \
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	...

233149	0
233150	0
233151	1
233152	1
233153	1

perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: No Activity seen on the
customer (Inactive) \

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: No Updates available in last
36 months \

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: Not Enough Info available on
the customer \

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

...	...
233149	0
233150	0
233151	0
233152	0
233153	0

```

perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: Only a Guarantor \
0 0
1 0
2 0
3 0
4 0
...
233149 1
233150 1
233151 0
233152 0
233153 0

```

```

perform_cns_score_description_Not Scored: Sufficient History Not
Available
0 0
1 0
2 0
3 0
4 0
...
233149 0
233150 0
233151 0
233152 0
233153 0

```

[233154 rows x 59 columns]

```

[48]: X = df_model
y = df2['loan_default']
print('X shape: ',X.shape)
print('y shape: ',y.shape)

```

```

X shape: (233154, 59)
y shape: (233154,)

```

```

[49]: # Split data
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3,
↳random_state=42)

# Train Logistic Regression model
model = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict and evaluate

```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

C:\Users\USER\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model_logistic.py:460:
ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:

<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html>

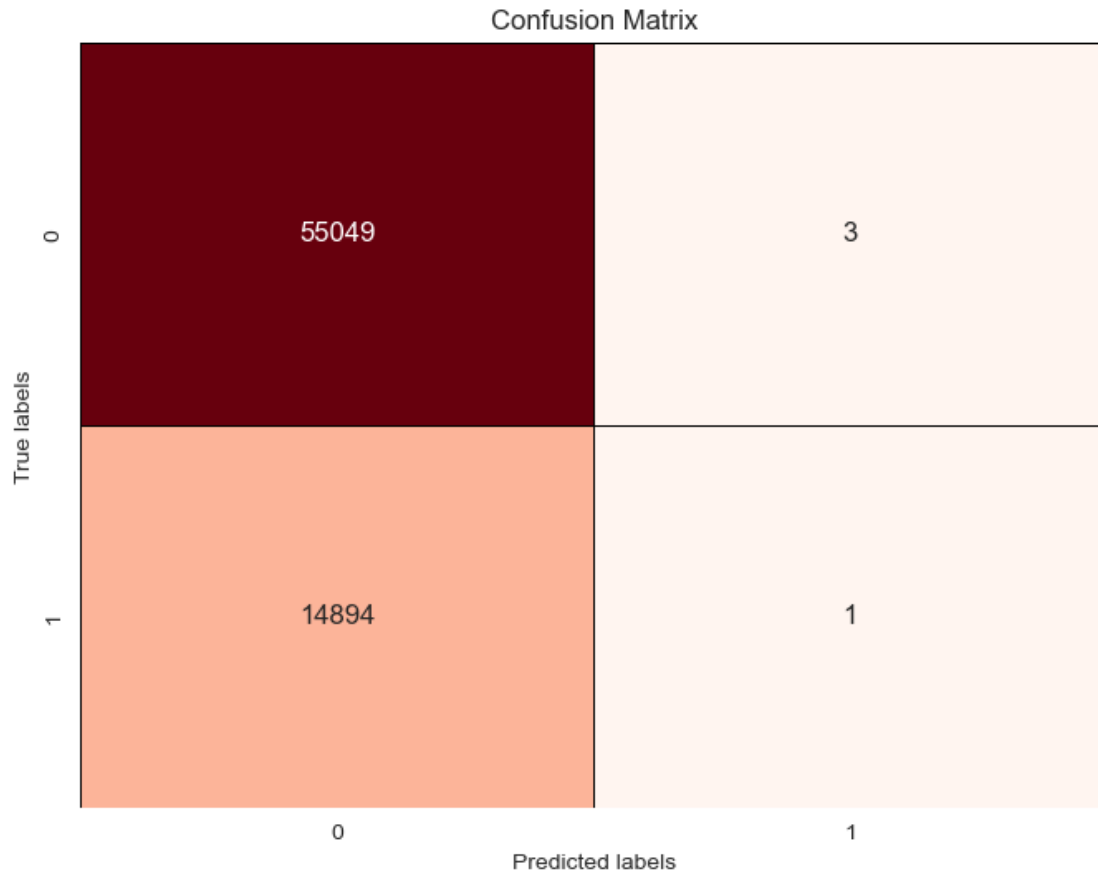
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression

```
n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
```

```
[50]: # Generate confusion matrix
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)

# Plot confusion matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Reds', fmt='g', cbar=False,
            annot_kws={"size": 12}, linewidths=0.5, linecolor='black')
plt.xlabel('Predicted labels')
plt.ylabel('True labels')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```



0.3.9 Summary of Confusion Matrix Analysis

The confusion matrix reveals that the model has a high number of true negatives (55,049), indicating effective identification of non-defaulters. However, it has a very low number of true positives (1), reflecting poor performance in detecting actual defaulters. The model shows minimal false positives (3), suggesting high reliability when it predicts a defaulter. Yet, the substantial number of false negatives (14,894) points to a significant issue with missing actual defaulters.

Overall, while the model avoids false positives effectively, its failure to identify most defaulters limits its practical utility. Refining the model to enhance its sensitivity to defaulters is essential for improving its performance in detecting loan defaults.

```
[51]: print("Classification Report:")
      print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

Classification Report:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.79	1.00	0.88	55052
1	0.25	0.00	0.00	14895

accuracy			0.79	69947
macro avg	0.52	0.50	0.44	69947
weighted avg	0.67	0.79	0.69	69947

0.3.10 Summary of Classification Report

The classification report shows the following performance:

- **Class 0 (Non-Defaulters):** The model excels in identifying non-defaulters with a high recall of 1.00 and a precision of 0.79, resulting in an F1-score of 0.88. It effectively identifies all non-defaulters.
- **Class 1 (Defaulters):** The model performs poorly in detecting defaulters, with a recall of 0.00 and a precision of 0.25, leading to an F1-score of 0.00. It fails to identify any actual defaulters.
- **Overall Accuracy:** The model achieves an accuracy of 79%, but this is largely due to its strong performance on non-defaulters.
- **Average Metrics:** The macro average metrics reflect moderate overall performance with low scores for defaulters, while the weighted averages show better performance but still highlight issues in defaulter detection.

In summary, the model is effective at predicting non-defaulters but significantly underperforms in identifying defaulters. Improvements are needed to enhance its sensitivity to defaulters.