# Analysis of Bank Loan Data

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### **Project Motivation**

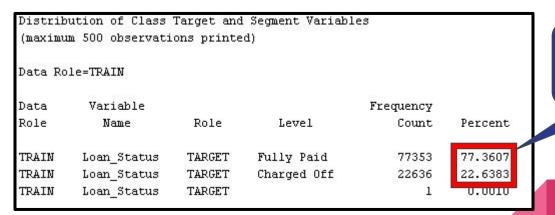
- Examine dataset: bank loans and corresponding customers
- Long-term success in banking: How to evaluate quality of potential customers?
  - ➤ How to determine the likelihood that an applicant will default on their loan?
- ❖ Availability of data and software innovations changes application decision & risk calculation: human experience → data analysis
- \* How can different models perform on the dataset we found? What does this tell us about methods that businesses might use to improve operations?

## Variable Overview

Name	Role	Level	Report	Order	Drop	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Annual_Income	Input	Interval	No		No		
Bankruptcies	Input	Interval	No		No		
Credit_Score	Input	Interval	No		No		
Current_Credit_	Input	Interval	No		No		
Current_Loan_A	Input	Interval	No		No		
Customer_ID	ID	Nominal	No		No		
Home_Ownersh	Input	Nominal	No		No		
Loan_ID	ID	Nominal	No		No		
Loan_Status	Target	Nominal	No		No		
Maximum_Open	Input	Interval	No		No		
Monthly_Debt	Input	Interval	No		No		
Months_since_la	Input	Interval	No		No		
Number_of_Cre	Input	Interval	No		No		
Number_of_Ope	Input	Interval	No		No		
Purpose	Input	Nominal	No		No		
Tax_Liens	Input	Interval	No		No		
Term	Input	Nominal	No		No		
Years_in_curren	Input	Nominal	No		No		
Years_of_Credit	Input	Interval	No		No		

### **Data Explanation**

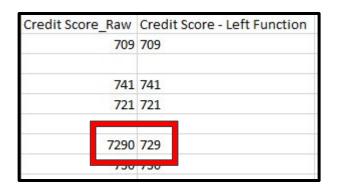
- 99,990 records, 19,000 missing values
  - Model performance concerns
- 19 variables: 2 identifiers, both interval (12) and nominal (5) values

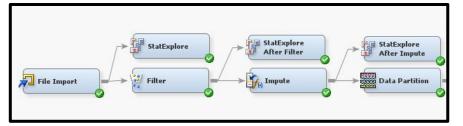


Baseline model comparison statistic

### **Data Preparation**

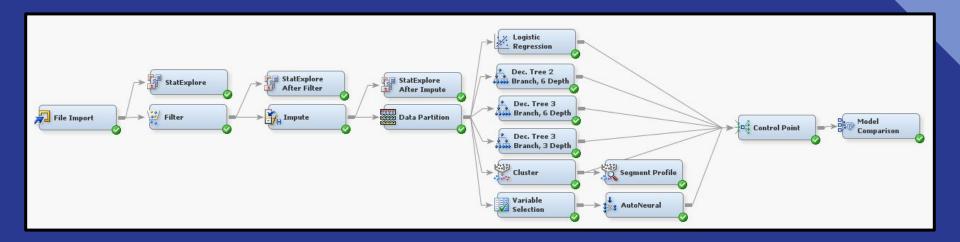
- Extraneous record removal
- Credit Score cleaning
- Replacement of "NA" and "n/a" values
  - Allows SAS to properly interpret missing values
- SAS filtering
  - > Removal of only outliers
- Imputation
  - Mean for interval variables
  - Count for nominal variables
- Data Partition, 70/30





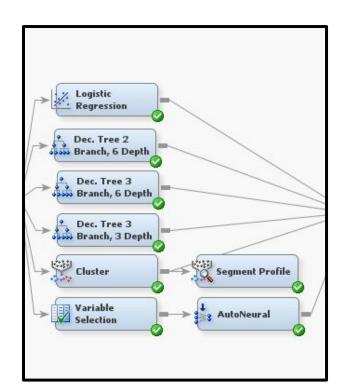
# Model Selection and Implementation

## SAS EM Diagram



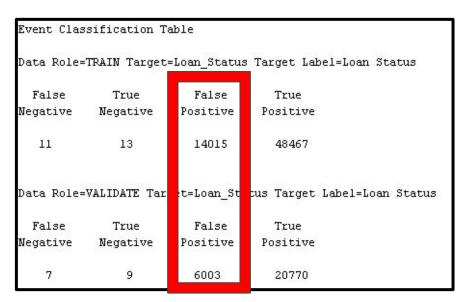
#### Models

- Logistic regression
- 3 decision tree variations
- Clustering analysis and segment profile
- Variable selection and auto neural network



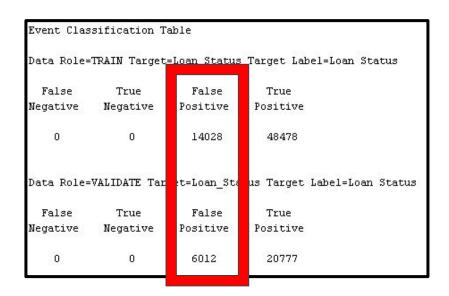
## Logistic Regression Analysis

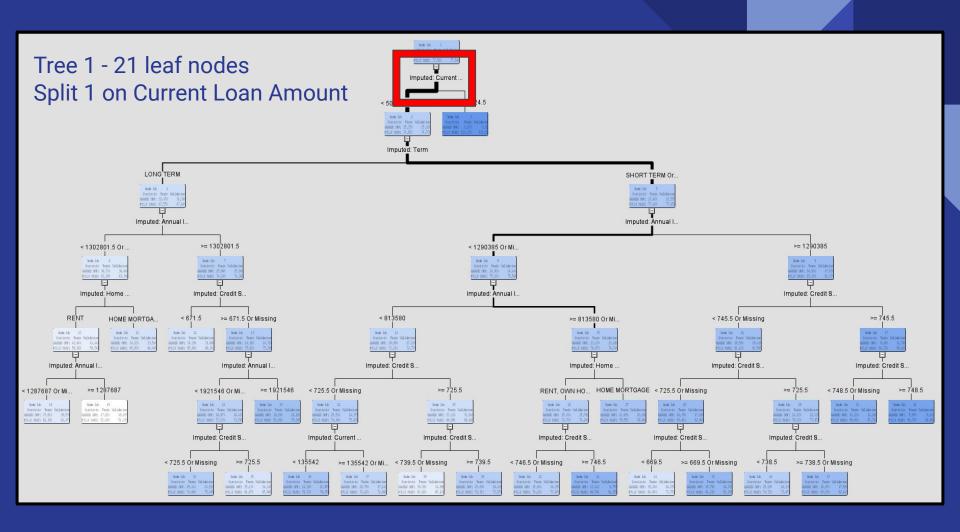
- Default SAS settings
- Training Set
  - ➤ Misclassification Rate 22.4382%
  - > ASE 16.263%
- Validation
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4346%
  - > ASE 16.3053%
- High number of false positives



## Decision Tree #1 - Maximum Branch of 2, Depth of 6

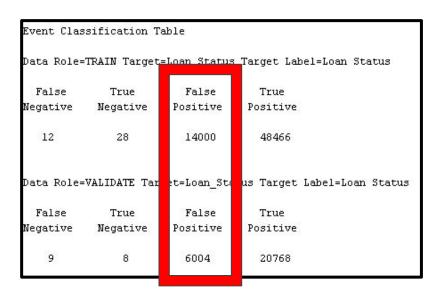
- Default tree settings except:
  - Assessment measure of ASE
- Training set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4414%
  - > ASE 16.1942%
- Validation set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.442%
  - > ASE 16.2928%
- Once again, high false positive rate

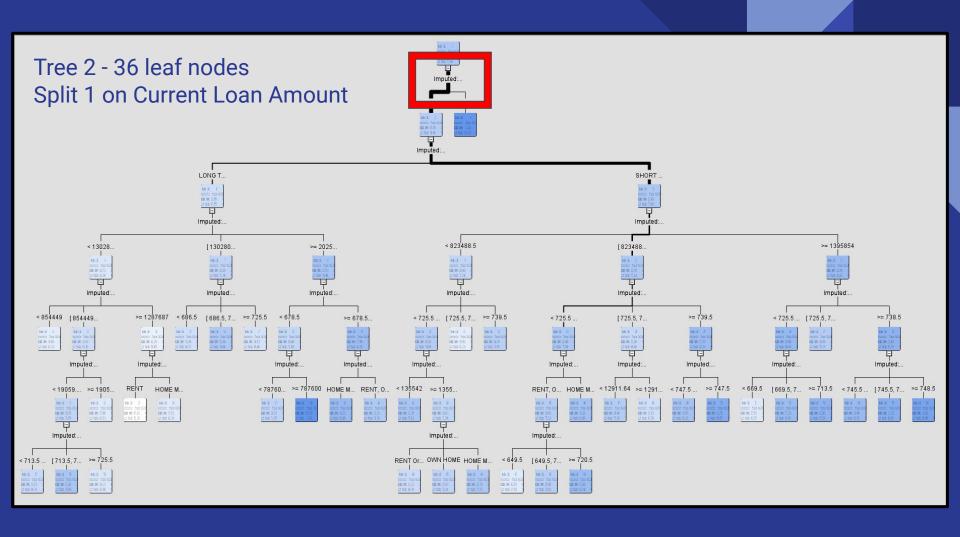




## Decision Tree #2 - Maximum Branch of 3, Depth of 6

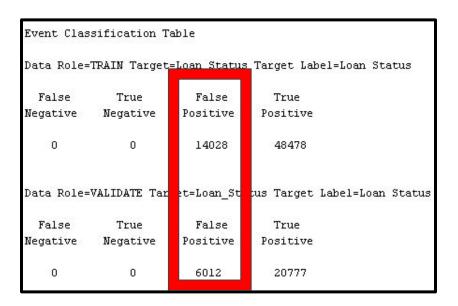
- Default tree settings except:
  - Assessment measure of ASE
  - Max. branch set to 3
- Training set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4158%
  - > ASE 16.0913%
- Validation set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4458%
  - > ASE 16.2289%
- High false positive rate

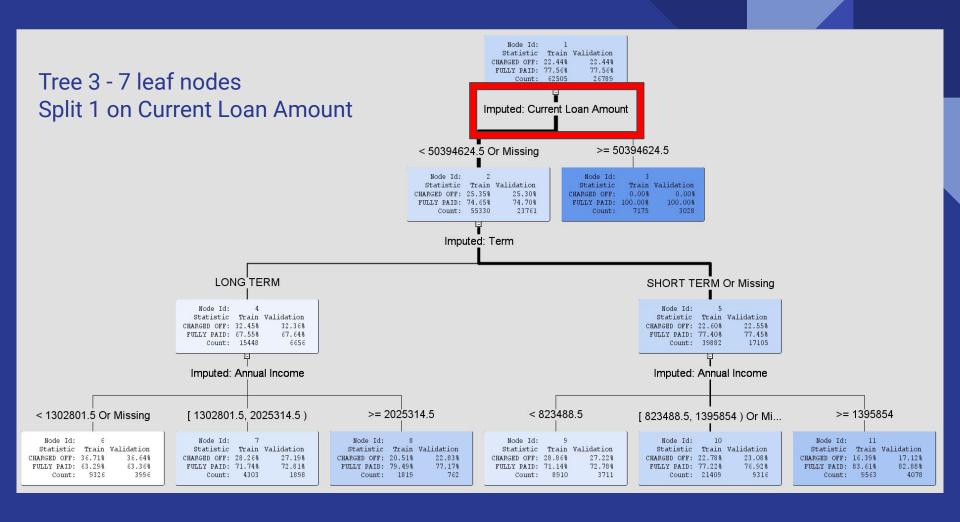




## Decision Tree #3 - Maximum Branch of 3, Depth of 3

- Default tree settings except:
  - Assessment measure of ASE
  - Max. branch set to 3
  - Max. depth set to 3
- Training set
  - ➤ Misclassification Rate 22.4158%
  - > ASE 16.0913%
- Validation set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4458%
  - > ASE 16.2289%
- High false positive rate

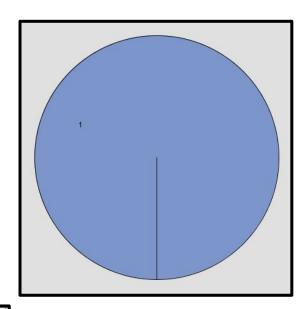




## **Clustering Analysis**

- Default SAS settings except:
  - Ward cluster method used
- 2 clusters found with extreme frequency inequality
- Experimented with various settings
  - No change found
  - Changed clustering method
  - Adjusted minimum allowed clusters

Clustering Criterion	Maximum Relative Change in Cluster Seeds	Improver in Clusterin Criterion	Segment Id	Frequency of Cluster	:-Mean-S re dard ation	Maximum Distance from Cluster Seed	Nearest Cluster	Distance to Nearest Cluster
0.642657	0.011478		1	62376	.616279	10.17421	2	13.3721
0.642657	0.011478		2	130	.360589	24.91556	1	13.3721



#### **Auto Neural Network and Variable Selection**

#### Variable Selection

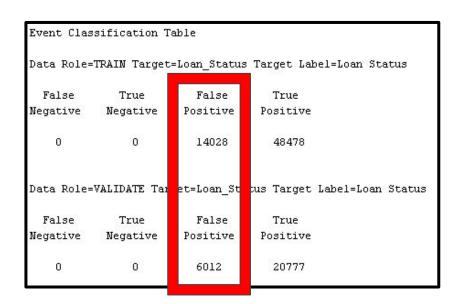
- Default settings
- Done to reduce computational requirements
- Reduced number of variables down to 4 (R<sup>2</sup> evaluation)

Variable Name	Role	Measurement Level	Туре	
IMP_Annual_Income	Input	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Bankruptcies	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Credit_Score	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Current_Credit_Balance	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Current_Loan_Amount	Input	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Home_Ownership	Rejected	Nominal	Character	
IMP_Maximum_Open_Credit	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Monthly_Debt	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Number_of_Credit_Problems	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Number_of_Open_Accounts	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Purpose	Rejected	Nominal	Character	
IMP_Tax_Liens	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	
IMP_Term	Input	Nominal	Character	
IMP_Years_in_current_job	Rejected	Nominal	Character	
IMP_Years_of_Credit_History	Rejected	Interval	Numeric	

#### **Auto Neural Network and Variable Selection**

#### **Auto Neural Network**

- Changed number of hidden units to 3
- Training Set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.4414%
  - ➤ ASE 17.4052%
- Validation Set
  - Misclassification Rate 22.442%
  - > ASE 17.4056%
- False positive rate



## Model Comparison and Conclusion

## **Model Comparison**

- Logistic regression was the chosen model
  - > 0.74% better misclassification rate as compared to other models
- Ranked order below

Selected Model	Predecessor Node	Model Node	Model Description	Target Variable	Target Label	Selection Criterion: Valid: Misclassifica tion Rate
Y	Reg2	Reg2	Logistic Re	Loan_Status	Loan Status	0.224346
	Tree	Tree	Dec. Tree 2	Loan_Status	Loan Status	0.22442
	Tree3	Tree3	Dec. Tree 3	Loan_Status	Loan Status	0.22442
	AutoNeural	AutoNeural	AutoNeural	Loan_Status	Loan Status	0.22442
	Tree2	Tree2	Dec. Tree 3	Loan_Status	Loan Status	0.224458

#### Conclusion

- Baseline model statistics
  - 22.6383% misclassification rate expected
- Logistic regression statistics



- 22.4346% misclassification rate
- There is a small improvement in our overall performance by using the logistic regression

	ution of Class m 500 observati		. Segment Variab. d)	les	
Data Ro	le=TRAIN				
Data	ata Variable F				
Role	Name	Role	Level	Count	Percent
TRAIN	Loan_Status	TARGET	Fully Paid	77353	77.3607
TRAIN	Loan_Status	TARGET	Charged Off	22636	22.6383
TRAIN	Loan_Status	TARGET		1	0.0010

#### **Limitations and Considerations**

- Attempted PCA analysis prior to model running
  - > Overall effect was negligible, and led some models to perform slightly worse
- Large number of missing values
  - Although imputed, having a complete dataset would be preferred
- Inequality in class target variable
  - Possible solutions include technique known as oversampling
- Oversampling
  - Not conducted here
  - Draws a greater number of sample records from the class considered to be a "rare event"

#### References

Arafa, A. (2020, August 8). Bank Loans. Retrieved March 2022, from <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/code/abdelrahmanarafa/bankloans34">https://www.kaggle.com/code/abdelrahmanarafa/bankloans34</a>.

Papers. Retrieved April 2022, from https://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings15/3282-2015.pdf