

**Josh Cubero**  
**Term Project Outline**  
**Loan Default Risk Predictor –**  
**A Machine Learning-Based Approach**  
**MSBA 307**

## 1. Literature Review

- a. *Modeling Money Attitudes to Predict Loan Default* by Sunil Bhardwaj\* and Kaushik Bhattacharjee\*\*
  - i. Classifies loan defaulters and non-defaulters according to personality traits
  - ii. Sought to understand root cause of defaulters' behavior
  - iii. Used attitude and perceptions of defaulters as independent variables
  - iv. Survey occurred among two metropolitan MNC banks in India
  - v. Results and model used to assist loan processing decision making

## 2. Problem

- a. '21 Bank card default rate ~3.1%
- b. '22 Bank card default rate ~2%
- c. 10-Year bank card default rate ~2-4.5%
- d. Organizations such as Fitch Ratings attempt to forecast defaults
- e. How do we create a mechanism that enables creditors to assess creditworthiness in an objective manner?
- f. US Consumer protection laws
  - i. Fair Credit Reporting Act
  - ii. Equal Credit Opportunity Act

## 3. Abstract

- a. Machine Learning Implementation Use Case
- b. Develop machine learning model that enables creditors to objectively assess credit risk

## 4. Dataset

- a. Dataset derived from [www.kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com)
- b. Contains 850 observations
- c. The model will use sterilized personal financial data
- d. 8 independent variables
  - i. Age
  - ii. Education
  - iii. Employed Years
  - iv. Years at Address
  - v. Income
  - vi. Debt-to-Income Ration
  - vii. Credit-to-Debt Ratio
  - viii. Other Debt Ratio
- e. 1 binary dependent variable
  - i. Default

## 5. Methodology

- a. Perform exploratory data analysis
- b. Cleanse Data as needed
- c. Outcome will be binary, 1 if default, 0 if no default
- d. Perform Logistic Regression
  - i. Create train\_test\_split variables

- e. Conduct performance evaluation
    - i. Implement Confusion Matrix
- 6. Results
  - a. Accuracy
  - b. Precision
  - c. Recall
  - d. True Positives
  - e. False Positives
  - f. True Negative
  - g. False Negative
- 7. Conclusion
  - a. Recommendations
  - b. Approvals

## References

- Bhardwaj, S., & Bhattacharjee, K. (2010). Modeling Money Attitudes to Predict Loan Default. *IUP Journal of Bank Management*, 9(1/2), 12–20.
- Credit Risk Analysis*. (n.d.). [Www.kaggle.com](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/karanagarwal/bankloans?select=bankloans.csv). Retrieved May 16, 2022, from <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/karanagarwal/bankloans?select=bankloans.csv>
- Fair Lending*. (2019, April 6). [Www.occ.treas.gov](https://www.occ.treas.gov).
- Fair Lending*. (2019, April 6). [Www.occ.treas.gov](https://www.occ.treas.gov). <https://www.occ.treas.gov/topics/consumers-and-communities/consumer-protection/fair-lending/index-fair-lending.html>
- Indices, S. D. J. (n.d.). *S&P/Experian Consumer Credit Default Indices Show Third Straight Increase In Composite Rate In February 2022*. [Www.prnewswire.com](https://www.prnewswire.com). Retrieved May 16, 2022, from <https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/spexperian-consumer-credit-default-indices-show-third-straight-increase-in-composite-rate-in-february-2022-301503065.htm>