



## PREDICTING LOAN REPAYMENT

In the lending industry, investors provide loans to borrowers in exchange for the promise of repayment with interest. If the borrower repays the loan, then the lender profits from the interest. However, if the borrower is unable to repay the loan, then the lender loses money. Therefore, lenders face the problem of predicting the risk of a borrower being unable to repay a loan.

To address this problem, we will use publicly available data from [LendingClub.com](http://LendingClub.com), a website that connects borrowers and investors over the Internet. This dataset represents 9,578 3-year loans that were funded through the LendingClub.com platform between May 2007 and February 2010. The binary dependent variable **not\_fully\_paid** indicates that the loan was not paid back in full (the borrower either defaulted or the loan was "charged off," meaning the borrower was deemed unlikely to ever pay it back).

To predict this dependent variable, we will use the following independent variables available to the investor when deciding whether to fund a loan:

- **credit.policy**: 1 if the customer meets the credit underwriting criteria of LendingClub.com, and 0 otherwise.
- **purpose**: The purpose of the loan (takes values "credit\_card", "debt\_consolidation", "educational", "major\_purchase", "small\_business", and "all\_other").
- **int.rate**: The interest rate of the loan, as a proportion (a rate of 11% would be stored as 0.11). Borrowers judged by LendingClub.com to be more risky are assigned higher interest rates.
- **installment**: The monthly installments (\$) owed by the borrower if the loan is funded.
- **log.annual.inc**: The natural log of the self-reported annual income of the borrower.
- **dti**: The debt-to-income ratio of the borrower (amount of debt divided by annual income).
- **fico**: The FICO credit score of the borrower.
- **days.with.cr.line**: The number of days the borrower has had a credit line.
- **revol.bal**: The borrower's revolving balance (amount unpaid at the end of the credit card billing cycle).
- **revol.util**: The borrower's revolving line utilization rate (the amount of the credit line used relative to total credit available).
- **inq.last.6mths**: The borrower's number of inquiries by creditors in the last 6 months.
- **delinq.2yrs**: The number of times the borrower had been 30+ days past due on a payment in the past 2 years.
- **pub.rec**: The borrower's number of derogatory public records (bankruptcy filings, tax liens, or judgments).

### PROBLEM 1.1 - PREPARING THE DATASET (1/1 point)

Load the dataset [loans.csv](#) into a data frame called `loans`, and explore it using the `str()` and `summary()` functions.

What proportion of the loans in the dataset were not paid in full? Please input a number between 0 and 1.

*You have used 1 of 3 submissions*

### PROBLEM 1.2 - PREPARING THE DATASET (1/1 point)


Which of the following variables has at least one missing observation? Select all that apply.

- ☐ credit.policy
- ☐ purpose
- ☐ int.rate
- ☐ installment
- ☒ log.annual.inc
- ☐ dti
- ☐ fico
- ☒ days.with.cr.line
- ☐ revol.bal
- ☒ revol.util
- ☒ inq.last.6mths
- ☒ delinq.2yrs
- ☒ pub.rec
- ☐ not.fully.paid

You have used 2 of 2 submissions

### PROBLEM 1.3 - PREPARING THE DATASET (1/1 point)

Which of the following is the best reason to fill in the missing values for these variables instead of removing observations with missing data? (Hint: you can use the `subset()` function to build a data frame with the observations missing at least one value. To test if a variable, for example `pub.rec`, is missing a value, use `is.na(pub.rec)`.)

- ☐ If we remove the missing observations there will be too little remaining data, leading to overfitting in our models.
- ☒ We want to be able to predict risk for all borrowers, instead of just the ones with all data reported. 
- ☐ In this dataset the observations with missing data have a much different rate of not paying in full, so removing them would bias subsequent models.

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

### PROBLEM 1.4 - PREPARING THE DATASET (1/1 point)

For the rest of this problem, we'll be using a revised version of the dataset that has the missing values filled in with multiple imputation (which was discussed in the Recitation of this Unit). To ensure everybody has the same data frame going forward, you can either run the commands below in your R console (if you haven't already, run the command `install.packages("mice")` first), or you can download and load into R the dataset we created after running the imputation: [loans\\_imputed.csv](#).

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** On certain operating systems, the imputation results are not the same even if you set the random seed. If you decide to do the imputation yourself, please still read the provided imputed dataset (`loans_imputed.csv`) into R and compare your results, using the summary function. If the results are different, please make sure to use the data in `loans_imputed.csv` for the rest of the problem.

```
library(mice)
```

```
set.seed(144)
```


```
vars.for.imputation = setdiff(names(loans), "not.fully.paid")
```

```
imputed = complete(mice(loans[vars.for.imputation]))
```

```
loans[vars.for.imputation] = imputed
```

Note that to do this imputation, we set `vars.for.imputation` to all variables in the data frame except for `not.fully.paid`, to impute the values using all of the other independent variables.

What best describes the process we just used to handle missing values?

- ☐ We removed all observations with a missing value.
- ☐ We filled each missing value with the average of all other values for that variable.
- ☒ We predicted missing variable values using the available independent variables for each observation. 
- ☐ We predicted missing variable values using the available independent and dependent variables for each observation.

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

## PROBLEM 2.1 - PREDICTION MODELS (1/1 point)

Now that we have prepared the dataset, we need to split it into a training and testing set. To ensure everybody obtains the same split, **set the random seed to 144 (even though you already did so earlier in the problem)** and use the `sample.split` function to select the 70% of observations for the training set (the dependent variable for `sample.split` is `not.fully.paid`). Name the data frames `train` and `test`.

Now, use logistic regression trained on the training set to predict the dependent variable `not.fully.paid` using all the independent variables.

Which independent variables are significant in our model? (Significant variables have at least one star, or a  $\Pr(>|z|)$  value less than 0.05.) Select all that apply.

- ☒ `credit.policy`
- ☒ `purpose2` (credit card)
- ☒ `purpose3` (debt consolidation)
- ☐ `purpose4` (educational)
- ☐ `purpose5` (home improvement)
- ☒ `purpose6` (major purchase)
- ☒ `purpose7` (small business)
- ☐ `int.rate`
- ☒ `installment`
- ☒ `log.annual.inc`
- ☐ `dti`
- ☒ `fico`
- ☐ `days.with.cr.line`
- ☒ `revol.bal`
- ☐ `revol.util`
- ☒ `inq.last.6mths`
- ☐ `delinq.2yrs`
- ☒ `pub.rec`

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

### PROBLEM 2.2 - PREDICTION MODELS (4/4 points)

Consider two loan applications, which are identical other than the fact that the borrower in Application A has FICO credit score 700 while the borrower in Application B has FICO credit score 710.

Let  $\text{Logit}(A)$  be the log odds of loan A not being paid back in full, according to our logistic regression model, and define  $\text{Logit}(B)$  similarly for loan B. What is the value of  $\text{Logit}(A) - \text{Logit}(B)$ ?

Now, let  $O(A)$  be the odds of loan A not being paid back in full, according to our logistic regression model, and define  $O(B)$  similarly for loan B. What is the value of  $O(A)/O(B)$ ? (HINT: Use the mathematical rule that  $\exp(A + B + C) = \exp(A) \cdot \exp(B) \cdot \exp(C)$ . Also, remember that  $\exp()$  is the exponential function in R.)

You have used 1 of 7 submissions

### PROBLEM 2.3 - PREDICTION MODELS (4/4 points)

Predict the probability of the test set loans not being paid back in full (remember `type="response"` for the `predict` function). **Store these predicted probabilities in a variable named `predicted.risk` and add it to your test set** (we will use this variable in later parts of the problem). Compute the confusion matrix using a threshold of 0.5.

What is the accuracy of the logistic regression model? Input the accuracy as a number between 0 and 1.

What is the accuracy of the baseline model? Input the accuracy as a number between 0 and 1.

You have used 1 of 7 submissions

### PROBLEM 2.4 - PREDICTION MODELS (2/2 points)

Use the `ROCR` package to compute the test set AUC.

The model has poor accuracy at the threshold 0.5. But despite the poor accuracy, we will see later how an investor can still leverage this logistic regression model to make profitable investments.

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

### PROBLEM 3.1 - A "SMART BASELINE" (1/1 point)

In the previous problem, we built a logistic regression model that has an AUC significantly higher than the AUC of 0.5 that would be obtained by randomly ordering observations.

However, LendingClub.com assigns the interest rate to a loan based on their estimate of that loan's risk. This variable, `int.rate`, is an independent variable in our dataset. In this part, we will investigate using the loan's interest rate as a "smart baseline" to order the loans according to risk.

Using the training set, build a bivariate logistic regression model (aka a logistic regression model with a single independent variable) that predicts the dependent variable `not.fully.paid` using only the variable `int.rate`.

The variable `int.rate` is highly significant in the bivariate model, but it is not significant at the 0.05 level in the model trained with all the independent variables. What is the most likely explanation for this difference?

- ☒ `int.rate` is correlated with other risk-related variables, and therefore does not incrementally improve the model when those other variables are included. ✓
- ☐ This effect is likely due to the training/testing set split we used. In other splits, we could see the opposite effect.
- ☐ These models are trained on a different set of observations, so the coefficients are not comparable.

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

### PROBLEM 3.2 - A "SMART BASELINE" (2/2 points)

Make test set predictions for the bivariate model. What is the highest predicted probability of a loan not being paid in full on the testing set?

0.426624

With a logistic regression cutoff of 0.5, how many loans would be predicted as not being paid in full on the testing set?

0

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

### PROBLEM 3.3 - A "SMART BASELINE" (1/1 point)

What is the test set AUC of the bivariate model?

0.6239081

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

### PROBLEM 4.1 - COMPUTING THE PROFITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT (1/1 point)

While thus far we have predicted if a loan will be paid back or not, an investor needs to identify loans that are expected to be profitable. If the loan is paid back in full, then the investor makes interest on the loan. However, if the loan is not paid back, the investor loses the money invested. Therefore, the investor should seek loans that best balance this risk and reward.

To compute interest revenue, consider a \$ $c$  investment in a loan that has an annual interest rate  $r$  over a period of  $t$  years. Using continuous compounding of interest, this investment pays back  $c * \exp(rt)$  dollars by the end of the  $t$  years, where  $\exp(rt)$  is  $e$  raised to the  $r*t$  power.

How much does a \$10 investment with an annual interest rate of 6% pay back after 3 years, using continuous compounding of interest? Hint: remember to convert the percentage to a proportion before doing the math. Enter the number of dollars, without the \$ sign.

11.97217

You have used 1 of 3 submissions

## PROBLEM 4.2 - COMPUTING THE PROFITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT (1/1 point)

While the investment has value  $c * \exp(rt)$  dollars after collecting interest, the investor had to pay  $c$  for the investment. What is the profit to the investor if the investment is paid back in full?

- ☒  $c * \exp(rt) - c$  ✓
- ☐  $c * \exp(rt)$
- ☐  $c * \exp(rt) + c$
- ☐  $-c$
- ☐ 0
- ☐  $c$

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

## PROBLEM 4.3 - COMPUTING THE PROFITABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT (1/1 point)

Now, consider the case where the investor made a  $c$  investment, but it was not paid back in full. Assume, conservatively, that no money was received from the borrower (often a lender will receive some but not all of the value of the loan, making this a pessimistic assumption of how much is received). What is the profit to the investor in this scenario?

- ☐  $c * \exp(rt) - c$
- ☐  $c * \exp(rt)$
- ☐  $c * \exp(rt) + c$
- ☒  $-c$  ✓
- ☐ 0
- ☐  $c$

You have used 1 of 2 submissions

## PROBLEM 5.1 - A SIMPLE INVESTMENT STRATEGY (2/2 points)

In the previous subproblem, we concluded that an investor who invested  $c$  dollars in a loan with interest rate  $r$  for  $t$  years makes  $c * (\exp(rt) - 1)$  dollars of profit if the loan is paid back in full and  $-c$  dollars of profit if the loan is not paid back in full (pessimistically).

In order to evaluate the quality of an investment strategy, we need to compute this profit for each loan in the test set. For this variable, we will assume a \$1 investment (aka  $c=1$ ). To create the variable, we first assign to the profit for a fully paid loan,  $\exp(rt)-1$ , to every observation, and we then replace this value with  $-1$  in the cases where the loan was not paid in full. All the loans in our dataset are 3-year loans, meaning  $t=3$  in our calculations. Enter the following commands in your R console to create this new variable:

```
test$profit = exp(test$int.rate*3) - 1
```

```
test$profit[test$not.fully.paid == 1] = -1
```

What is the maximum profit of a \$10 investment in any loan in the testing set (do not include the \$ sign in your answer)?

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

### PROBLEM 6.1 - AN INVESTMENT STRATEGY BASED ON RISK (4/4 points)

A simple investment strategy of equally investing in all the loans would yield profit \$20.94 for a \$100 investment. But this simple investment strategy does not leverage the prediction model we built earlier in this problem. As stated earlier, investors seek loans that balance reward with risk, in that they simultaneously have high interest rates and a low risk of not being paid back.

To meet this objective, we will analyze an investment strategy in which the investor only purchases loans with a high interest rate (a rate of at least 15%), but amongst these loans selects the ones with the lowest predicted risk of not being paid back in full. We will model an investor who invests \$1 in each of the most promising 100 loans.

First, use the `subset()` function to build a data frame called `highInterest` consisting of the test set loans with an interest rate of at least 15%.

What is the average profit of a \$1 investment in one of these high-interest loans (do not include the \$ sign in your answer)?

What proportion of the high-interest loans were not paid back in full?

You have used 1 of 5 submissions

### PROBLEM 6.2 - AN INVESTMENT STRATEGY BASED ON RISK (4/4 points)

Next, we will determine the 100th smallest predicted probability of not paying in full by sorting the predicted risks in increasing order and selecting the 100th element of this sorted list. Find the highest predicted risk that we will include by typing the following command into your R console:

```
cutoff = sort(highInterest$predicted.risk, decreasing=FALSE)[100]
```

Use the `subset()` function to build a data frame called `selectedLoans` consisting of the high-interest loans with predicted risk not exceeding the cutoff we just computed. Check to make sure you have selected 100 loans for investment.

What is the profit of the investor, who invested \$1 in each of these 100 loans (do not include the \$ sign in your answer)?

How many of 100 selected loans were not paid back in full?

We have now seen how analytics can be used to select a subset of the high-interest loans that were paid back at only a slightly lower rate than average, resulting in a significant increase in the profit from our investor's \$100 investment. Although the logistic regression models developed in this problem did not have large AUC values, we see that they still provided the edge needed to improve the profitability of an investment portfolio.

We conclude with a note of warning. Throughout this analysis we assume that the loans we invest in will perform in the same way as

the loans we used to train our model, even though our training set covers a relatively short period of time. If there is an economic shock like a large financial downturn, default rates might be significantly higher than those observed in the training set and we might end up losing money instead of profiting. Investors must pay careful attention to such risk when making investment decisions.

*You have used 1 of 5 submissions*

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