



Corporate Credit Rating Forecasting

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01.

INTRODUCTION TO DATASET



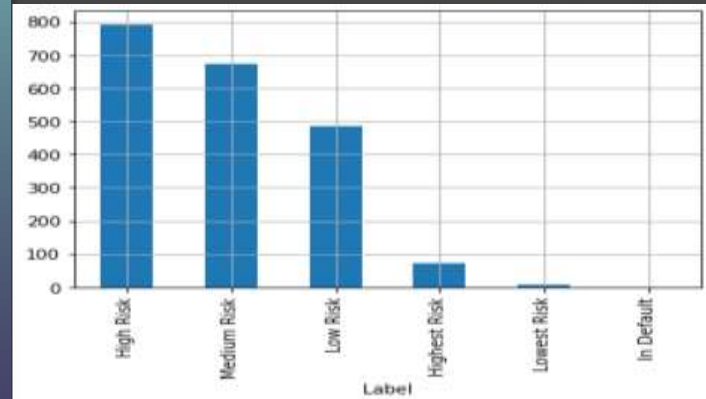
- Dataset is obtained from Kaggle.
- List of transaction history, business activities, investments, etc. of 593 large US enterprises and companies during the period from 2010 to 2016.
- The dataset has 2029 rows, 31 attributes.
- The purpose of data analysis is to build a machine learning model from credit rating data to predict the rating a company will receive, in order to minimize risks for businesses and investors.

02.

DATA PREPARATION

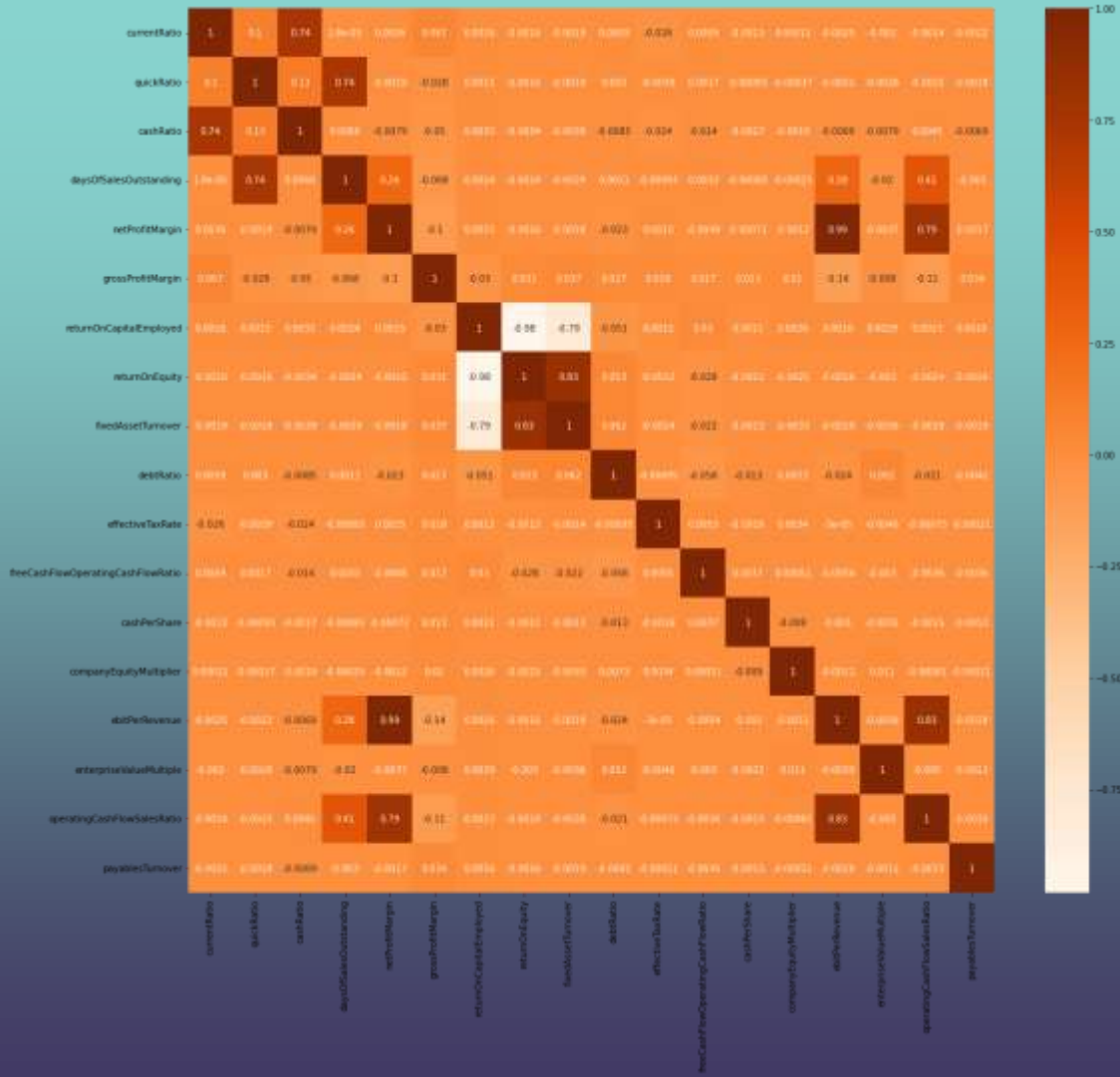
- In order to create consistency for the rating, as well as reduce the number of classes in the classification process, convenient for the purpose of the assignment, we will replace the rating labels (BBB, BB, A, B, AA, CCC, etc.) AAA, CC, C, D) is equal to the column Rating_name is the meaning of the Ratings. According to the Investopedia website.
- In the Dataset there is only 1 instance with the label "In Default". It is not possible to divide the train or test dataset to build the model. So will delete this instance. Rating_name column has 5 labels

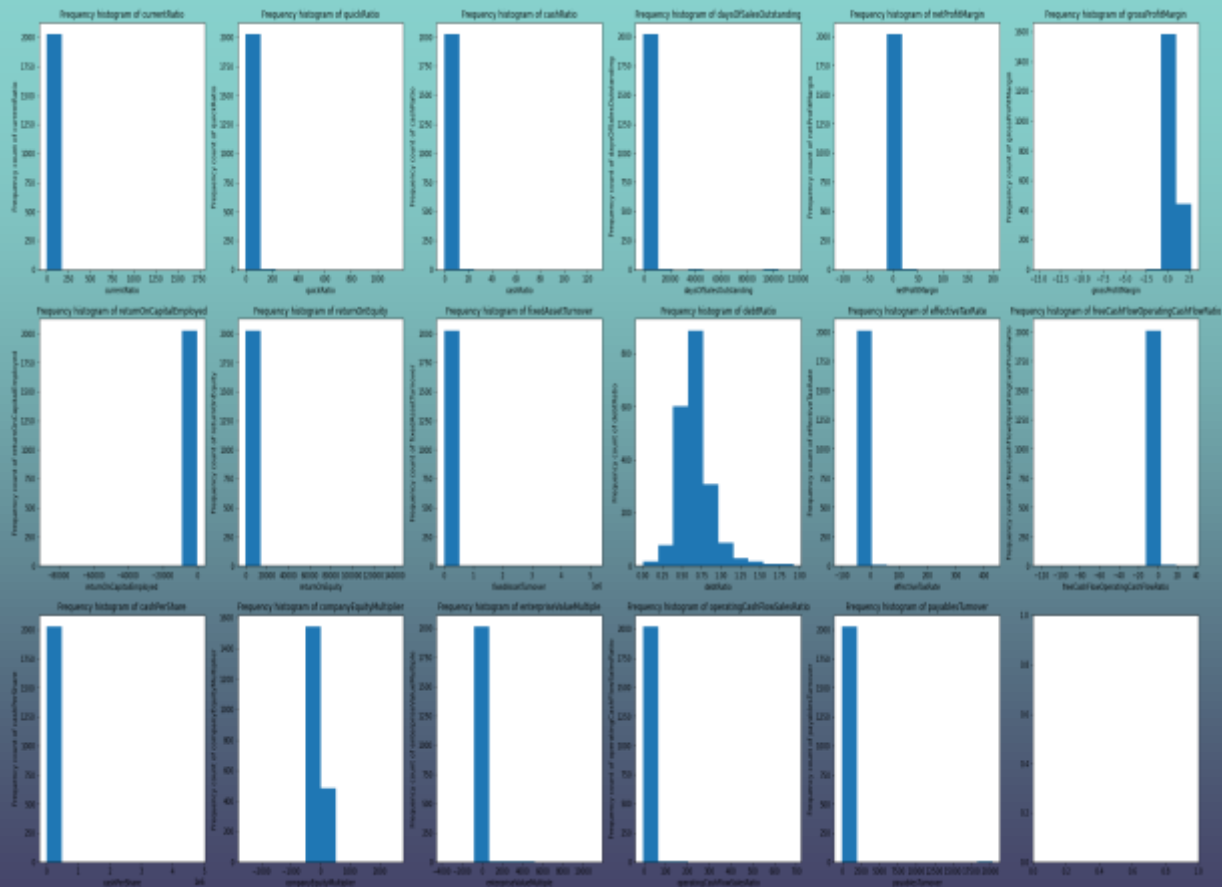
Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch	Grade	Risk
Aaa	AAA	AAA	Investment	Lowest Risk
Aa	AA	AA	Investment	Low Risk
A	A	A	Investment	Low Risk
Baa	BBB	BBB	Investment	Medium Risk
Ba, B	BB, B	BB, B	Junk	High Risk
Caa/Ca	CCC/CC/C	CCC/CC/C	Junk	Highest Risk
C	D	D	Junk	In Default



02.

- Plot the correlation graph between the variables.
- There are 8 pairs of features that are strongly correlated (> 0.9) with each other. Remove 8 features, keep 17 features for further analysis.





- Most features are not normally distributed.
- The data is heavily affected by outliers.
- The distribution of the data could not be commented on. So need to scale the data.
- Since the data is not normally distributed, normalize the data, to return values from any domain to the interval $[0,1]$.

03.

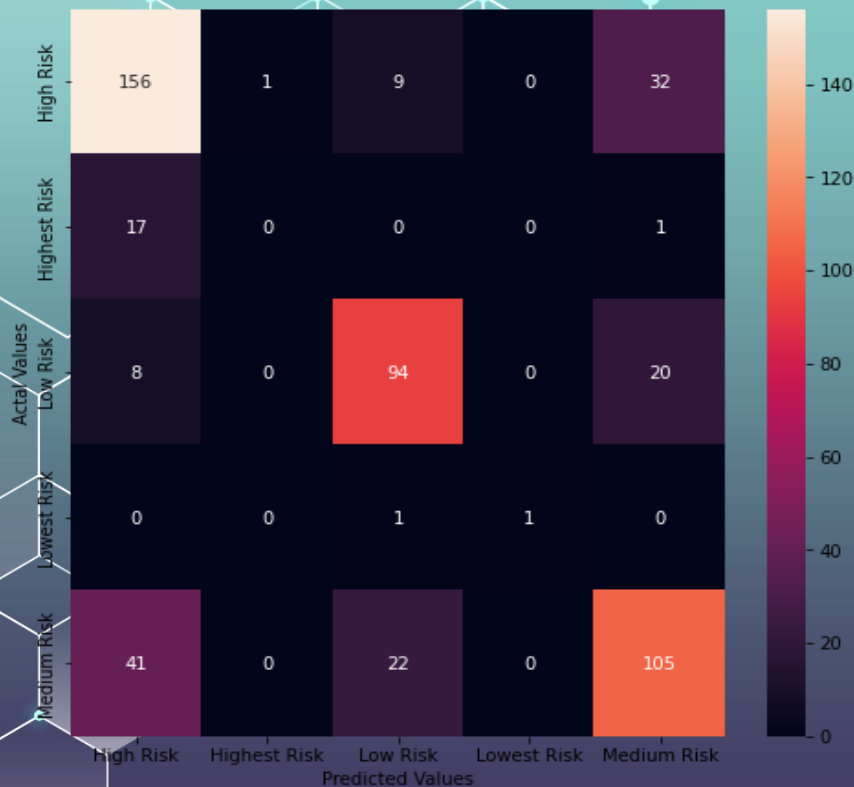
MODEL BUILDING

- After processing the data, build 6 models to predict the label.
- Random Forest is the best predictive model, with model accuracy of 70%.

	Model	Accuracy
0	Naive Bayes	0.051181
1	KNN	0.511811
2	SVM	0.389764
3	Random Forest	0.700787
4	Gradient Boosting Classifier	0.663386
5	LightGBM	0.690945

04. PREDICT & EVALUATE

Confusion Matrix



- **High Risk**

$$TP = 156$$

$$FN = 1 + 9 + 0 + 32 = 42$$

$$FP = 17 + 8 + 0 + 41 = 66$$

$$TN = 244$$

- **Highest Risk**

$$TP = 0$$

$$FN = 17 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 18$$

$$FP = 1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$TN = 489$$

- **Low Risk**

$$TP = 94$$

$$FN = 8 + 0 + 0 + 20 = 28$$

$$FP = 9 + 0 + 1 + 22 = 32$$

$$TN = 354$$

- **Lowest Risk**

$$TP = 1$$

$$FN = 0 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$FP = 0$$

$$TN = 506$$

- **Medium Risk**

$$TP = 105$$

$$FN = 41 + 0 + 22 + 0 = 63$$

$$FP = 32 + 1 + 20 + 0 = 53$$

$$TN = 287$$

04.

PREDICT & EVALUATE

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
High Risk	0.70	0.79	0.74	198
Highest Risk	0.00	0.00	0.00	18
Low Risk	0.75	0.77	0.76	122
Lowest Risk	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
Medium Risk	0.66	0.62	0.64	168

- The predictive ability of the model for this label is quite good and is highest with F1-Score = 0.74.
- The label "Lowest Risk" has the least data, but the model predicts quite well, with F1 - Score = 0.67.
- In general, most of the labels and models have achieved good classification scores, except for the "Highest Risk" label.

Thank you for listening
Have a good day!!!

