
Predicting Home Loan Approval

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Why is This Topic Important?

- Real estate is socioeconomically transformative
- Property ownership is the cornerstone to economic success in the U.S
- One of the best ways to build generational wealth
- Simply put can positively change you and your family's life



Traditional Home Loan Applications

- Details of the purchase contract and the property
- Personal information, including SSN
- Employment History
- Verification of Employment (VOE)
- Information on other income
- Copies of documents showing money owed to the borrower(s)
- Information on the ethnicity, race, and gender of the applicants to comply with the Fair Housing and Equal Credit Opportunity Acts



Project steps:

- ETL
- ML
- Store on SQL
- HTML/CSS
- Flask app
- Web hosting

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Dashboard

ETL

$H_0 = \text{coef is } 0$

$H_1 = \text{coef is not } 0$

- If the p-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis
- Features with a p-value less than 0.05 are significant to the model

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	y	R-squared:	0.327			
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.306			
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	16.03			
Date:	Thu, 16 Jun 2022	Prob (F-statistic):	1.94e-40			
Time:	22:03:36	Log-Likelihood:	-277.84			
No. Observations:	614	AIC:	593.7			
Df Residuals:	595	BIC:	677.7			
Df Model:	18					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
		coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025 0.975]

const		0.1509	0.153	0.986	0.325	-0.150 0.452
ApplicantIncome		1.094e-06	3.29e-06	0.333	0.739	-5.36e-06 7.55e-06
CoapplicantIncome		-9.23e-06	5.73e-06	-1.610	0.108	-2.05e-05 2.03e-06
LoanAmount		-0.0002	0.000	-1.005	0.315	-0.001 0.000
Loan_Amount_Term		-0.0002	0.000	-0.764	0.445	-0.001 0.000
Credit_History		0.7033	0.045	15.527	0.000	0.614 0.792
Gender_Female		0.0402	0.116	0.346	0.730	-0.188 0.269
Gender_Male		0.0353	0.110	0.321	0.749	-0.181 0.252
Married_No		-0.2120	0.252	-0.841	0.401	-0.707 0.283
Married_Yes		-0.1178	0.251	-0.469	0.639	-0.611 0.376
Dependents_0		0.0142	0.115	0.123	0.902	-0.211 0.240
Dependents_1		-0.0527	0.119	-0.442	0.658	-0.287 0.181
Dependents_2		0.0455	0.119	0.381	0.703	-0.189 0.280
Dependents_3+		0.0104	0.126	0.083	0.934	-0.237 0.257
Education_Graduate		0.1040	0.078	1.325	0.186	-0.050 0.258
Education_Not Graduate		0.0469	0.079	0.589	0.556	-0.109 0.203
Self_Employed_No		0.0139	0.071	0.195	0.846	-0.126 0.154
Self_Employed_Yes		0.0170	0.081	0.210	0.834	-0.143 0.177
Property_Area_Rural		-0.0060	0.057	-0.106	0.916	-0.118 0.106
Property_Area_Semiurban		0.1225	0.055	2.220	0.027	0.014 0.231
Property_Area_Urban		0.0344	0.055	0.625	0.533	-0.074 0.143
=====						
Omnibus:	91.264	Durbin-Watson:	1.944			
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	130.524			
Skew:	-1.112	Prob(JB):	4.54e-29			
Kurtosis:	3.397	Cond. No.	5.95e+19			

- The different MS algorithms underperformed
 - Each MS algorithm either produced overfitting or underfitting

```
Model: LinearRegression
Train score: 0.34508583208629606
Test Score: 0.18400955120272888
```

```
Model: KNeighborsRegressor
Train score: 0.3670644597423336
Test Score: 0.006243452755080536
```

```
Model: RandomForestRegressor
Train score: 0.8963577979671551
Test Score: 0.18500993086109374
```

```
Model: ExtraTreesRegressor
Train score: 1.0
Test Score: -0.07290861093651779
```

```
Model: AdaBoostRegressor
Train score: 0.349653915530037
Test Score: 0.1767992812257505
```

```
Model: SVR
Train score: 0.4055056910364776
Test Score: 0.2103514652214652
```


- To get above the 77% accuracy requirement, we decided to try other classification models
- The final model we utilized was the XGB classifier as it reduces the residuals

```
expected_y = y_test  
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)  
print(metrics.classification_report(expected_y, y_pred))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.78	0.51	0.62	49
1	0.80	0.93	0.86	105
accuracy			0.80	154
macro avg	0.79	0.72	0.74	154
weighted avg	0.80	0.80	0.79	154




SQL Storage

- We used Postgres to store our transformed data in a relational database.
- We did that so that when the data is updated/more entries are added to further train the model, the new data is easily incorporated.
- Data movement is expensive.

HTML/CSS Process

- Code was surprisingly straightforward
- Use of “Form” functions consisting of single-option and user-input cells for a user to make their choices and input their own data
- The only CSS that was used was for a custom template that is used for the site itself

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="jumbotron text-center bg-light">
    <h1>Home Loan Approval Survey</h1>
    <h2><!--Please enter your information below to see if you can be approved for a home loan!--></h2>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="container">
  <p>Select an option for Gender:</p>
  <form method = "post" id = "myform">
    <input type="radio" id="male" name="gender" value="Male">
    <label for="male">Male</label><br>
    <input type="radio" id="female" name="gender" value="Female">
    <label for="male">Female</label><br>
  <br>
  <p>Select an option for Married:</p>
  <input type="radio" id="yes" name="married" value="Yes">
  <label for="yes">Yes</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="no" name="married" value="No">
  <label for="no">No</label><br>
  <br>
  <p>Select an option for number of dependents:</p>
  <input type="radio" id="0" name="dependents" value="0">
  <label for="0">0</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="1" name="dependents" value="1">
  <label for="1">1</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="2" name="dependents" value="2">
  <label for="2">2</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="3+" name="dependents" value="3+">
  <label for="3+">3+</label><br>
  <br>
  <p>Please select educational level:</p>
  <input type="radio" id="graduate" name="education" value="Graduate">
  <label for="education">Graduate</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="non-graduate" name="education" value="Non-Graduate">
  <label for="education">Non-Graduate</label><br>
  <br>
  <p>Please indicate whether you are self-employed:</p>
  <input type="radio" id="yes" name="employment" value="Yes">
  <label for="yes">Yes</label><br>
  <input type="radio" id="no" name="employment" value="No">
  <label for="no">No</label></div>
```



HOME LOAN APPROVAL SURVEY

PLEASE ENTER YOUR INFORMATION BELOW TO SEE IF YOU CAN BE APPROVED FOR A HOME LOAN!

Select an option for Gender:

☐ Male

☐ Female

Select an option for Married:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Select an option for number of dependents:

☐ 0

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3+

Flask

```
1 from binascii import Incomplete
2 from flask import Flask, request, render_template
3 import pickle
4 import numpy as np
5
6 app = Flask(__name__)
7
8 @app.route('/')
9 def hello():
10     return render_template('index.html')
11
12 |
13
14 @app.route('/', methods=["POST"])
15 def gfg():
16     if request.method == "POST":
17         # getting input with name = fname in HTML form
18         gender = request.form.get("gender")
19         print(gender)
20         married = request.form.get("married")
```

```
37 data = []
38 data.append(int(income_applicant))
39 data.append(int(income_coapplicant))
40 data.append(int(loan))
41 data.append(int(credit))
42 if gender == "Male":
43     data.append(0)
44     data.append(1)
45 else:
46     data.append(1)
47     data.append(0)
48 if married == "Yes":
49     data.append(0)
50     data.append(1)
51 else:
52     data.append(1)
53     data.append(0)
54 if dependents == "0":
```

Important Notes:

- We used Flask to develop our web app
- Got all the user inputs and printed them
- Next step we appended the inputs to an empty list called data
- Finally we used pickle to load the ML model saved in a sav format
 - Pickle is great for serialization
 - Very quick → fast execution time
- Used the model to predict the result which was either Loan Approved or Loan Not Approved

```
86 print(data)
87 loaded_model = pickle.load(open("finalized_model.sav", 'rb'))
88 result = loaded_model.predict(np.array(data, dtype=np.int32).reshape(1,-1))
89 print(f"result = {result}")
90 if result[0] == 0:
91     output = "Not Approved"
92 else:
93     output = "Approved"
94
```

Website run through

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Future considerations

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Questions?