Predicting German Credit Risk

SEP 767 Multivariate Statistical Methods for Big Data Analysis and Process Improvement

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This file contains all the images associated to the report.

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 10 columns):
# Column
                     Non-Null Count Dtype
0
                      1000 non-null
                                      int64
    Age
                     1000 non-null
    Sex
                                      object
    Job
                      1000 non-null
                                      int64
    Housing 1000 non-null
Saving accounts 817 non-null
                      1000 non-null
                                      object
                                      object
    Checking account 606 non-null
                                      object
    Credit amount
                      1000 non-null
    Duration
                      1000 non-null
                                      int64
                      1000 non-null
    Purpose
                                      object
    Risk
                      1000 non-null
dtypes: int64(4), object(6)
memory usage: 78.2+ KB
```

Fig 1: Dtype and non-null count

| | Age | Job | Credit amount | Duration |
|-------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| count | 1000.000000 | 1000.000000 | 1000.000000 | 1000.000000 |
| mean | 35.546000 | 1.904000 | 3271.258000 | 20.903000 |
| std | 11.375469 | 0.653614 | 2822.736876 | 12.058814 |
| min | 19.000000 | 0.000000 | 250.000000 | 4.000000 |
| 25% | 27.000000 | 2.000000 | 1365.500000 | 12.000000 |
| 50% | 33.000000 | 2.000000 | 2319.500000 | 18.000000 |
| 75% | 42.000000 | 2.000000 | 3972.250000 | 24.000000 |
| max | 75.000000 | 3.000000 | 18424.000000 | 72.000000 |

Fig 2: Numerical features distribution

NUMBER OF UNIQUE VALUES PER FEATURE: 53 Age Sex Job Housing 3 Saving accounts Checking account 4 Credit amount 921 Duration 33 Purpose 8 Risk dtype: int64

Fig 3: Displaying number of unique values per variable

```
male
female
            690
310
Name: Sex, dtype: int64
own
          713
          179
108
rent
free
Name: Housing, dtype: int64
little
no-info
moderate
                   183
quite rich
rich
                   63
48
Name: Saving accounts, dtype: int64
no-info
little
moderate
               274
269
rich
                 63
Name: Checking account, dtype: int64
radio/TV
furniture/equipment
                              280
181
                                97
59
business
education
repairs
domestic appliances 12
vacation/others 12
Name: Purpose, dtype: int64
good 700
bad 300
Name: Risk, dtype: int64
```

Fig 4: count of each unique value

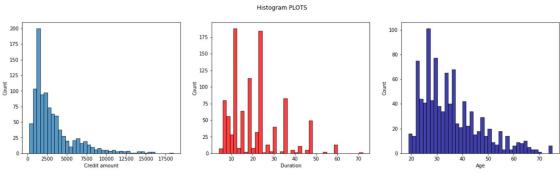


Fig 5: Univariate analysis of some of the features

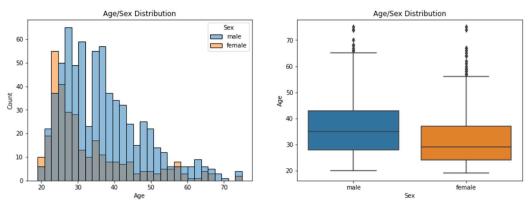


Fig 6: Bivariate analysis of Age and Sex variables

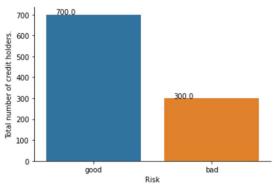


Fig 7: Countplot of risk – target variable

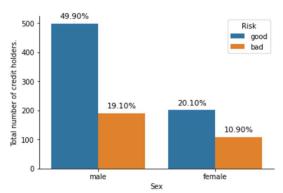


Fig 8: Distribution of Risk with respective to Sex

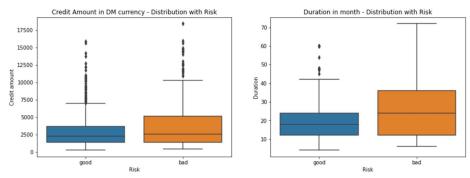
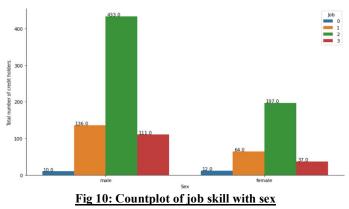


Fig 9: Risk vs Credit amount and Risk vs Duration



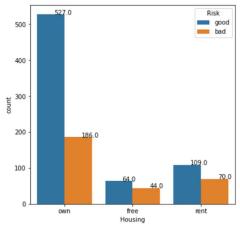


Fig 11: Housing and associate Risk count-plot

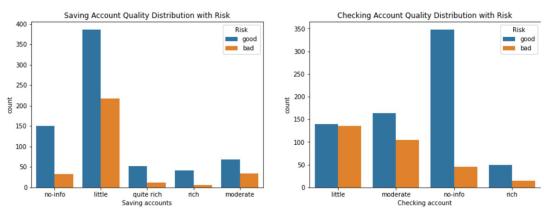


Fig 12: Savings and Checking account distribution with Risk

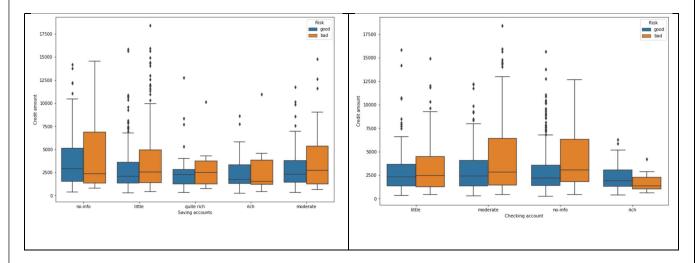


Fig 13: Savings and Checking account vs Credit amount with Risk

| Purpose | Risk | Sex | |
|---------------------|------|--------|-----|
| business | bad | male | 27 |
| | | female | 7 |
| | good | male | 51 |
| | | female | 12 |
| car | bad | male | 66 |
| | | female | 40 |
| | good | male | 177 |
| | | female | 54 |
| domestic appliances | bad | female | 2 |
| | | male | 2 |
| | good | female | 4 |
| | | male | 4 |
| education | bad | male | 14 |
| | | female | 9 |
| | good | male | 21 |
| | | female | 15 |
| furniture/equipment | bad | male | 30 |
| | | female | 28 |
| | good | male | 77 |
| | | female | 46 |
| radio/TV | bad | male | 43 |
| | | female | 19 |
| | good | male | 152 |
| | | female | 66 |
| repairs | bad | male | 6 |
| | | female | 2 |
| | good | male | 11 |
| | | female | 3 |
| vacation/others | bad | male | 3 |
| | | female | 2 |
| | good | male | 6 |
| | | female | 1 |

Fig 14: Grouping purpose and risk variables with respect to sex

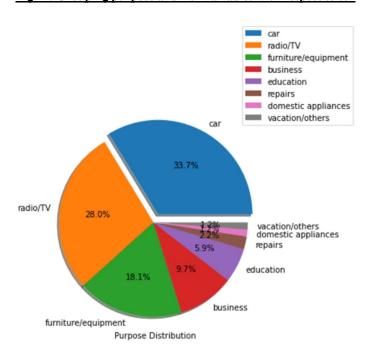


Fig 15: Pie chart of purpose for loan

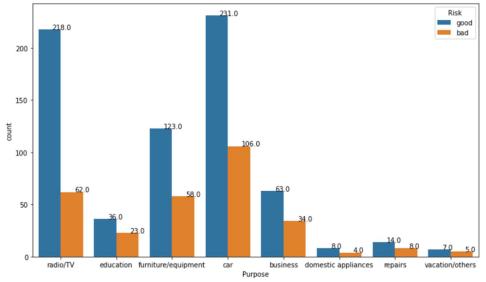


Fig 16:Distribution of Purpose with Risk

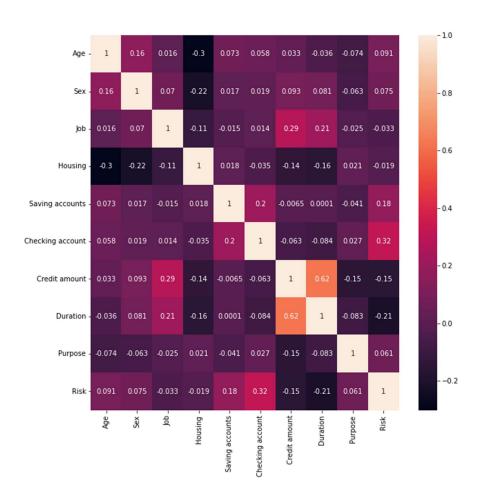


Fig 17: Heatmap of all features with Risk

| | Age | Sex | Job | Housing | Saving accounts | Checking account | Credit amount | Duration | Purpose |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 2.766456 | 0.670280 | 0.146949 | -0.133710 | 0.955847 | -1.344000 | -0.745131 | -1.236478 | 1.073263 |
| 1 | -1.191404 | -1.491914 | 0.146949 | -0.133710 | -0.706496 | -0.265348 | 0.949817 | 2.248194 | 1.073263 |
| 2 | 1.183312 | 0.670280 | -1.383771 | -0.133710 | -0.706496 | 0.813303 | -0.416562 | -0.738668 | 0.061705 |
| 3 | 0.831502 | 0.670280 | 0.146949 | -2.016956 | -0.706496 | -1.344000 | 1.634247 | 1.750384 | 0.567484 |
| 4 | 1.535122 | 0.670280 | 0.146949 | -2.016956 | -0.706496 | -1.344000 | 0.566664 | 0.256953 | -0.949853 |

Fig 18: Standardize Data

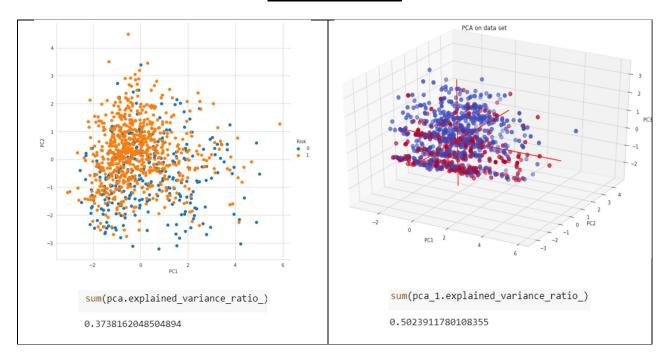


Fig 19: Visualisation of PCA with 2 and 3 components respectively

| | PC1 | PC2 | РСЗ | PC4 | PC5 | PC6 | PC7 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | -0.536581 | 2.121703 | -1.203952 | 0.250195 | 0.743649 | 0.303601 | 2.403770 |
| 1 | 1.151461 | -2.346665 | 0.253069 | 1.232846 | 1.326862 | 0.161107 | -0.760142 |
| 2 | -0.808558 | 1.486696 | -0.758179 | -0.269251 | 0.250938 | -0.267851 | -1.070221 |
| 3 | 2.897207 | 0.057036 | -1.695903 | 0.623460 | 1.313375 | -0.317518 | 0.040774 |
| 4 | 1.850461 | 1.165030 | -2.052197 | -0.793020 | 0.423994 | 0.593500 | 0.269726 |

Fig 20: PCA with 7 components

```
array([0.21666756, 0.15714864, 0.12857497, 0.11200901, 0.09432997, 0.09354757, 0.08568509])

sum(pca_2.explained_variance_ratio_)
0.8879628224022866
```

Fig 21: Cumulative Explained Variance ratio by 7 components

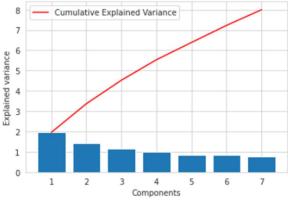


Fig 22: Barplot with Explained variance for each PC

PCA loading scores (first principal component)

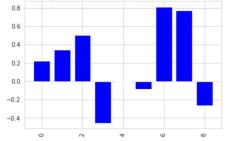


Fig 23: PC1 loadings visualization where 0 to 8 represent variable id

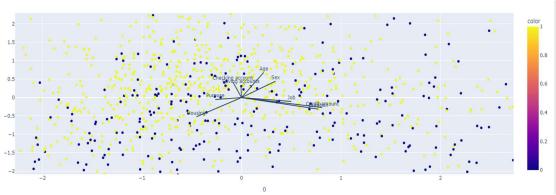


Fig 24: PCA Biplot - combination of loadings and score plot

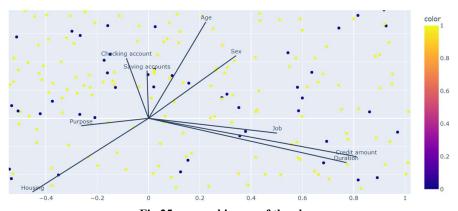
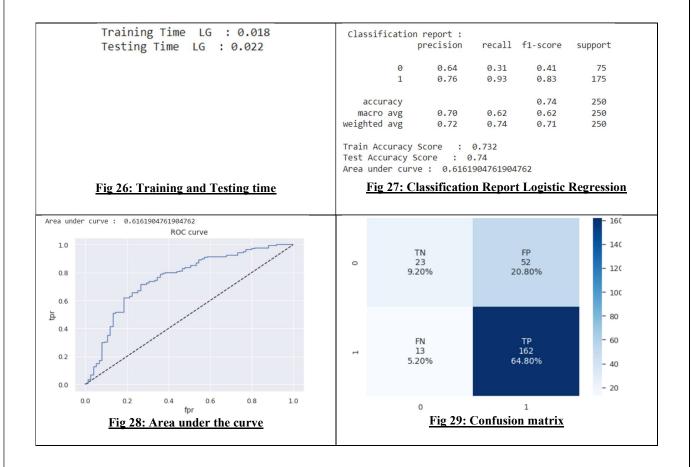


Fig 25: zoomed image of the above

Logistic Regression:



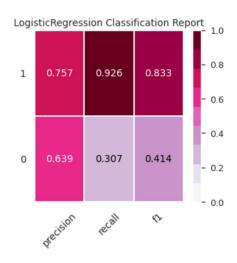
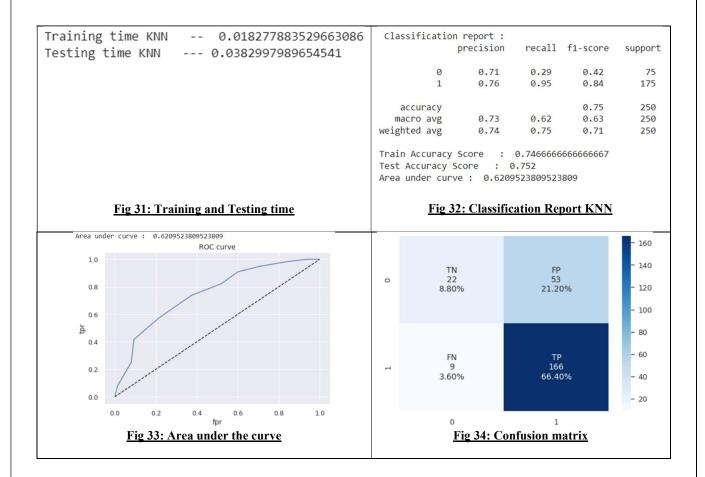


Fig 30: Precision, recall and f1 score

KNN:



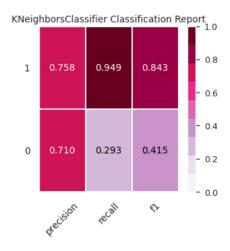
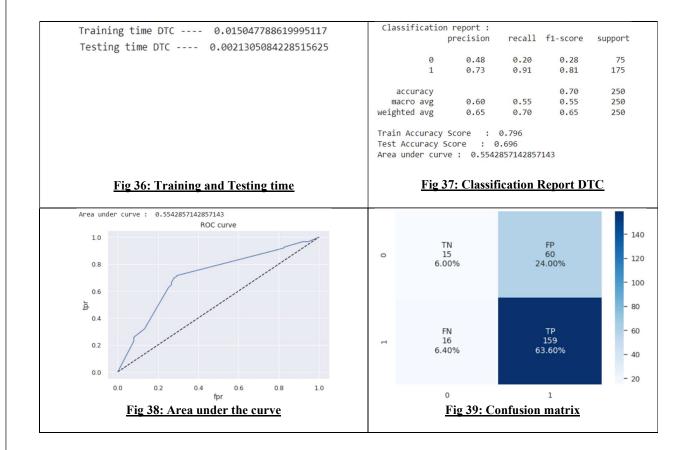


Fig 35: Precision, recall and f1 score

Decision Tree Classifier:



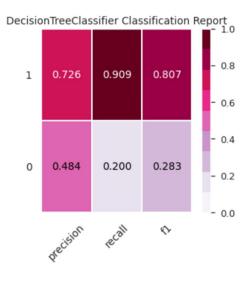
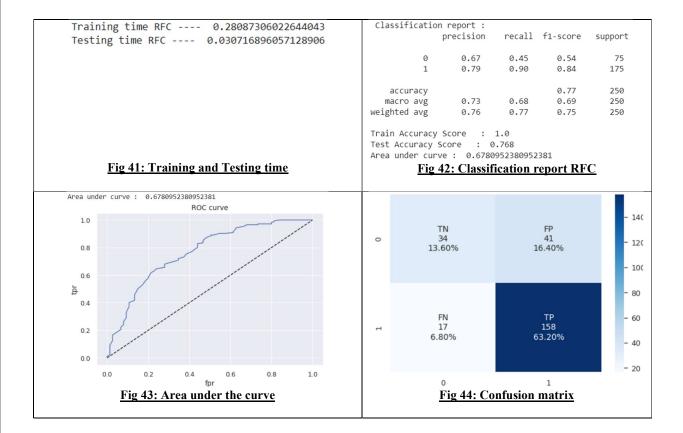


Fig 40: Precision, recall and f1 score

Random Forest Classifier:



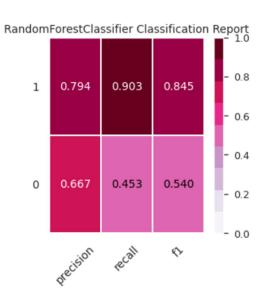


Fig 45: Precision, recall and f1 score

XGBoost Classifier:

| Training time XGBC 0.17719149589538574 | C | lassificatio | n report : | | | |
|--|----------|--------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------|------------------|
| Testing time XGBC 0.001890420913696289 | | | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
| | | 0 | 0.74 | 0.43 | 0.54 | 75 |
| | | 1 | 0.79 | 0.94 | 0.86 | 175 |
| | | accuracy | | | 0.78 | 250 |
| | | macro avg | 0.77 | 0.68 | 0.70 | 250 |
| | we | ighted avg | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 250 |
| | Tr | ain Accuracy | Score : | 0.864 | | |
| | Te | st Accuracy | Score : | 0.784 | | |
| | | ea under cur | | | | |
| Fig 46: Training and Testing time | <u>F</u> | ig 47: Class | sification 1 | Report X | GBoost Cl | <u>lassifier</u> |
| | | | | | | |
| Area under curve : 0.681904761904762 ROC curve | | | | | | - 160 |
| 1.0 | | | | | | 140 |
| | | TN | | F | | - 140 |
| 0.8 | 0 | 32 12.8 | | 17.2 | 3 20% | - 120 |
| Part Control | | | | | | |
| 0.6 | | | | | | - 100 |
| à land land | | | | | | - 80 |
| 0.4 | | | | | | |
| A Property of the second of th | | FN | | J | | - 60 |
| 0.2 | 1 | 11 4.40 | | | 54 50% | - 40 |
| and the second s | | | | | | 40 |
| 0.0 | | | | | | - 20 |
| 0.0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1.0 fpr | | 0 | | | 1 | |
| Fig 48: Area under the curve | | Fig 49: Confusion matrix | | | | |
| and the curve | | = | | | | |

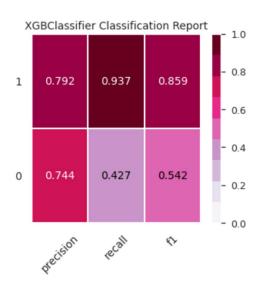


Fig 50: Precision, recall and f1 score

| | C | |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| • | feature | importance |
| j | Credit amount | 0.249119 |
|) | Age | 0.178325 |
| 7 | Duration | 0.158723 |
| 5 (| Checking account | 0.129879 |
| В | Purpose | 0.095747 |
| 4 | Saving accounts | 0.065215 |
| 2 | Job | 0.050208 |
| 3 | Housing | 0.042522 |
| 1 | Sex | 0.030263 |

<u>Table 1 : Feature importance Random Forest Classifier and XGBoost Classifier</u>

Classifiers Test Accuracy

| Decison Tree Classifier | 0.696 |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Logistic Regression | 0.740 |
| KNN | 0.752 |
| Random Forest Classifier | 0.768 |
| XGBoost Classifier | 0.784 |

Table 2: Model Test Accuracy Comparison