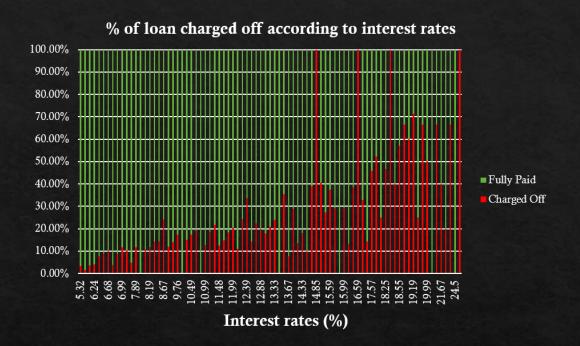


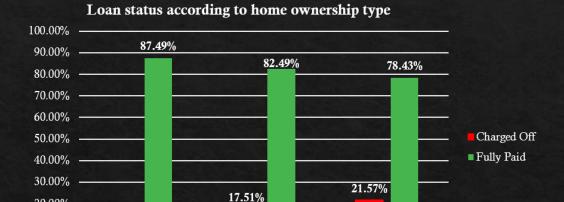
Initial exploratory analysis of data



- The lower the average income the higher the interest rates were on loans.
- And loans with higher interest rates tended to lead to larger % of them being charged off

Average income according to home ownership type





Initial exploratory analysis of data

Renters had the smallest average income and were most likely to have loans charged off

OWN

RENT

20.00% 10.00% 0.00%

MORTGAGE

Predictive analytics revealed

- Most important features in determining whether a loan would be charged off was the interest rate on loan and annual income
- ♦ The most important feature in determining amount of loss was the amount of monthly installments paid on loan
- ♦ Predictive model for whether a loan would be charged off yielded AUC = 0.7039 which is considered an acceptable value for model prediction performance
- ♦ Predictive model for losses was obtained by minimizing RMSE

Types of loans

Cluster	Interest Rate	Annual income	Installments	Loan_fully paid
#1	-0.19	0.94	1.53	0.40
#2	0.02	-0.28	-0.44	0.46
#3	-0.04	-0.24	-0.22	0.46
#4	-0.25	0.026	-0.30	0.49
#5	0.58	-0.35	0.002	-2.19

People who have higher than average interest rates, lower than average annual income and pay average amount in installments most likely to have their loans charged off

Investment Simulation

- Running a simulation optimization model using interest rate (lognormal distribution),
 default rate (normal distribution), loss fraction (beta distribution) on the 5 clusters with a
 \$10 million investment and maximizing Sharpe ratio
- ♦ Expected return was found to be \$ 245 223, or 2.45 %
- ♦ 20% chance return is greater than \$1 million or 20% chance return is greater than 10%

Summary

- ♦ The model built can predict the loans that will be charged off with acceptable confidence
- ♦ As well as the loss with good confidence
- Using those parameters and the most important feature interest rate in a simulation model, yielded an expected return of 2.45% and a 20% chance of a 10% or greater return. Typically a good return on investment is at least 5%
- * Recommendation: not to invest the as the likeliest outcome leads to the firm obtaining a very low return on investment for their investment.