
Stat 451 Final Project

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Loan Approval Project

Question(s):

- How can we classify whether a person will pay back their loan based on various features like FICO score, debt-to-income ratio, and interest rate?
- What features are important in determining whether a person will pay back their loan?



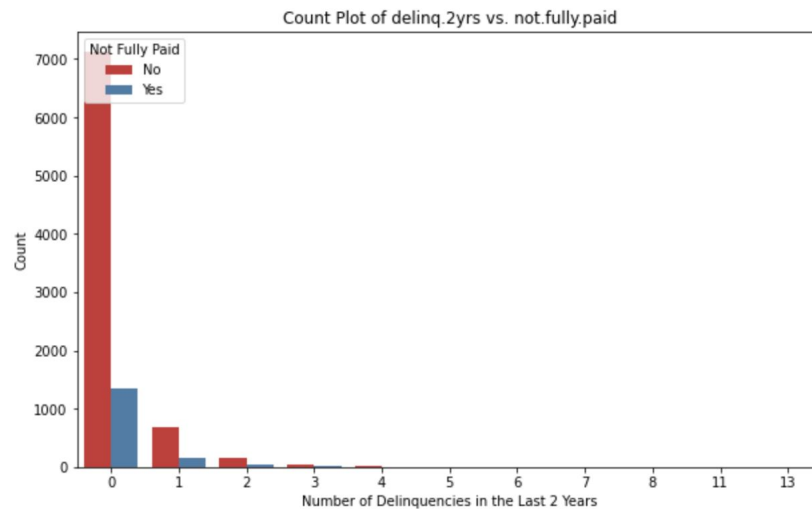
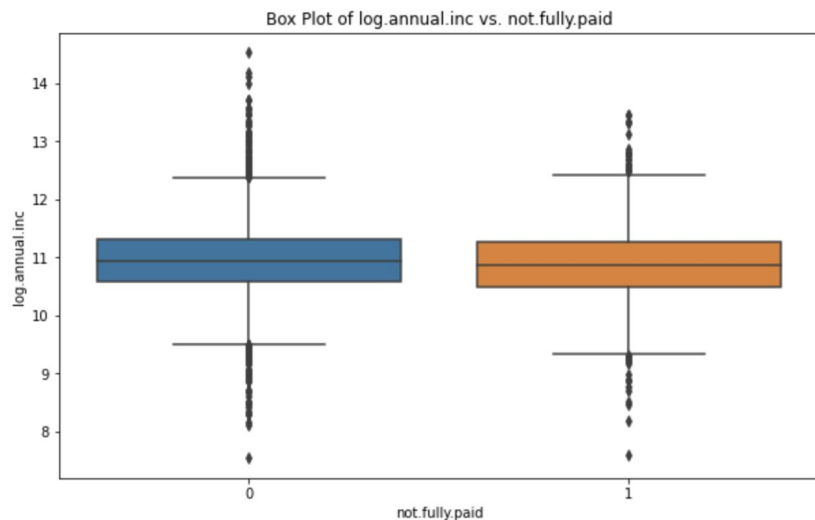
Kaggle lending dataset(2007-2010)

Variable we
are predicting

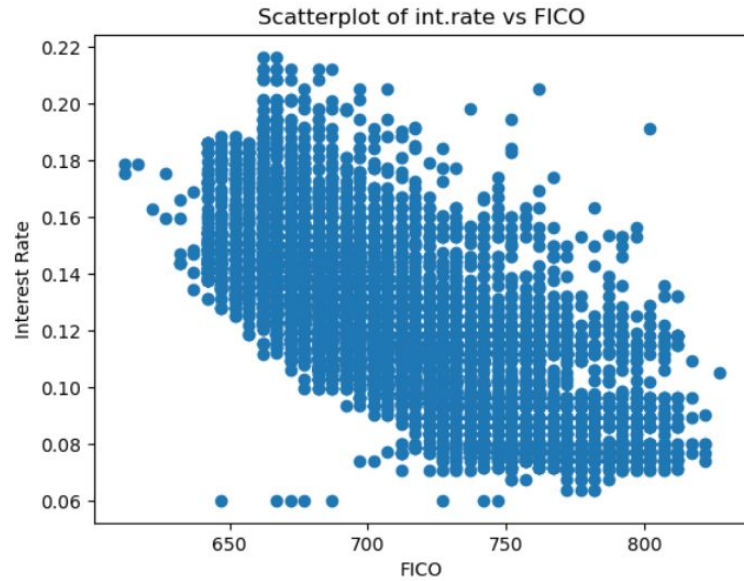


| | int.rate | installment | dti | fico | days.with.cr.line | revol.bal | delinq.2yrs | not.fully.paid | purpose | log.annual.inc |
|---|----------|-------------|-------|------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 0 | 0.1189 | 829.10 | 19.48 | 737 | 5639.958333 | 28854 | 0 | 0 | debt_consolidation | 11.350407 |
| 1 | 0.1071 | 228.22 | 14.29 | 707 | 2760.000000 | 33623 | 0 | 0 | credit_card | 11.082143 |
| 2 | 0.1357 | 366.86 | 11.63 | 682 | 4710.000000 | 3511 | 0 | 0 | debt_consolidation | 10.373491 |
| 3 | 0.1008 | 162.34 | 8.10 | 712 | 2699.958333 | 33667 | 0 | 0 | debt_consolidation | 11.350407 |
| 4 | 0.1426 | 102.92 | 14.97 | 667 | 4066.000000 | 4740 | 1 | 0 | credit_card | 11.299732 |

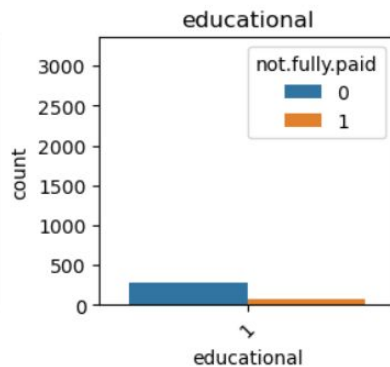
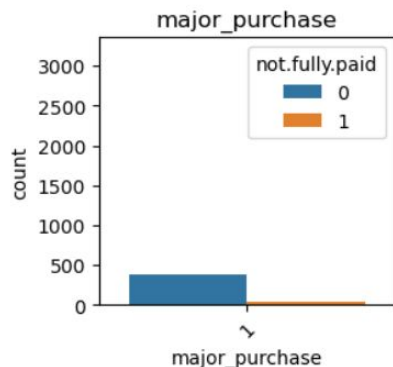
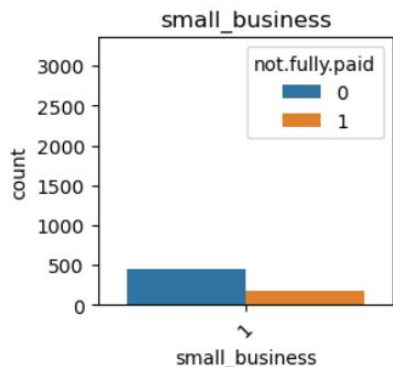
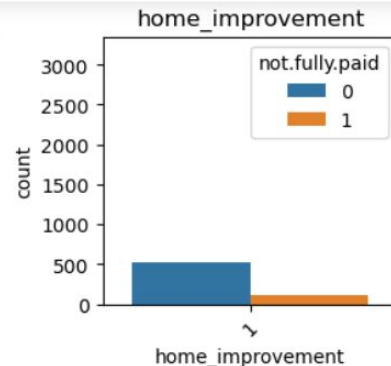
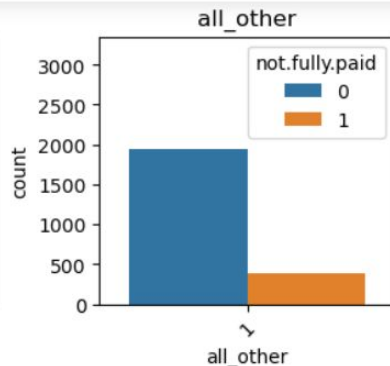
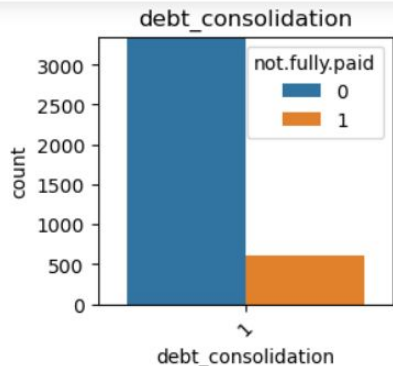
Data Exploration: Annual Income and Delinquency



Data Exploration

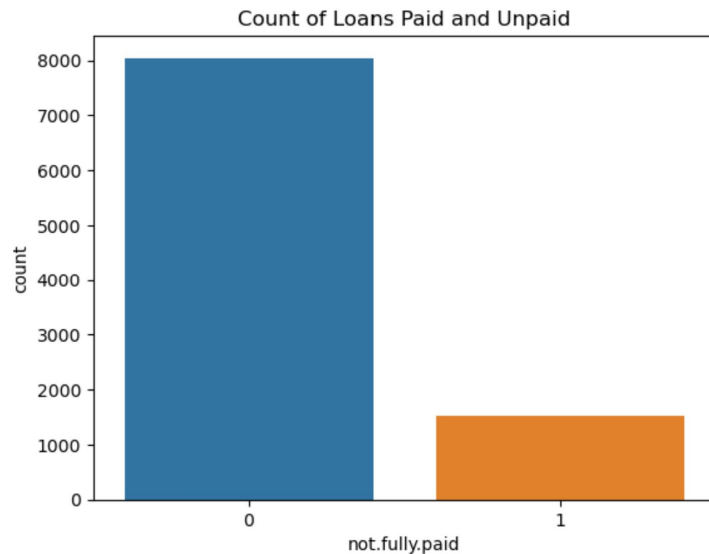


Loan Purposes



Paid vs. Unpaid Loans

- 83.99% of the loans from our data were fully paid back
- Guessing "0" every time yields an 83.99% accuracy rate



Feature Engineering

- Used One Hot Encoding to transform the purpose variable
- Used min-max normalization (for KNN classification)
- Tried to use feature selection with SelectKBest and `f_classif` to reduce overfitting(did not keep this as this came at the cost of a low accuracy)

Simple Model `DecisionTreeClassifier()`

Accuracy score of training data: 1

Accuracy score of validation data: 0.7537

Overfitting because training score > validation score

Methods

- Used hyperparameter tuning to find the best classifier/parameter pairing(s)
 - Added higher weights to the 1 class (did not use this as it made accuracy worse)
 - Varied log regression decision threshold(did not use this as it made accuracy worse)

Outcomes: Best classifiers and parameters

Logistic Regression

- parameters of $C = .01, 10, 1000$ all yielded the same accuracy

Decision Tree Classifier

- parameters of criterion entropy with max depth 1 and 2 yielded the same accuracy

Random Forest Classifier

- parameter of `max_depth = 11`

The best accuracy score on validation data through hyperparameter tuning was 0.83925

Scores for Different Models on Test Data

Decision Tree

- accuracy = 0.8403

```
[[805  0]
 [153  0]]
TN=805, FP=0, FN=153, TP=0
```

Log Regression

- accuracy = 0.8403

```
[[805  0]
 [153  0]]
TN=805, FP=0, FN=153, TP=0
```

Random Forest

- accuracy = 0.8392

```
[[804  1]
 [153  0]]
TN=804, FP=1, FN=153, TP=0
```

Assessing Model

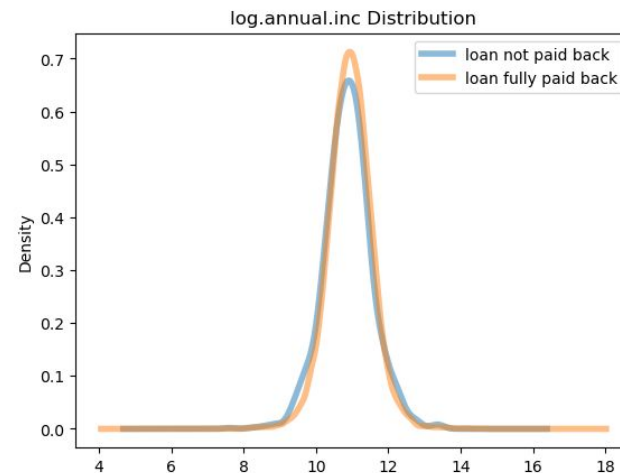
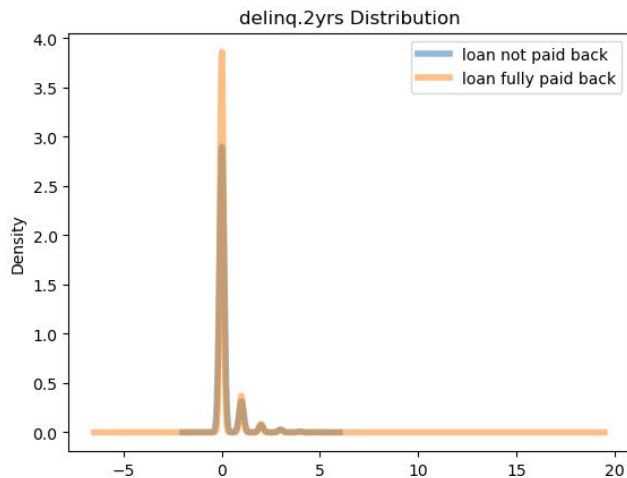
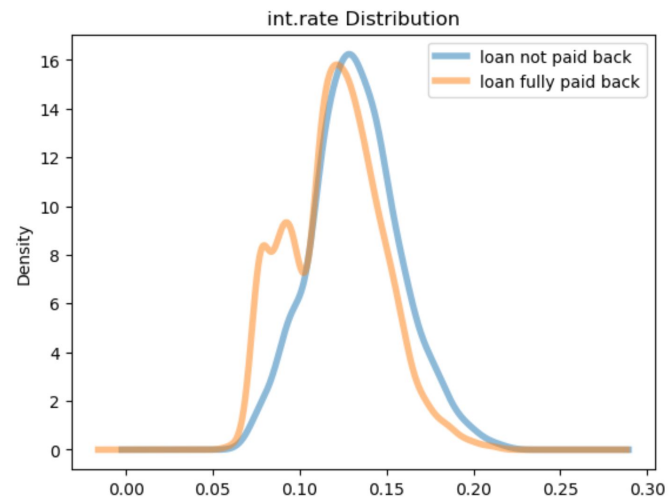
Used feature importance/analysis to find the most useful variables

- Lasso
- Impurity based vs Permutation importance
 - Checked for collinearity

Outcomes: Lasso with Log Regression

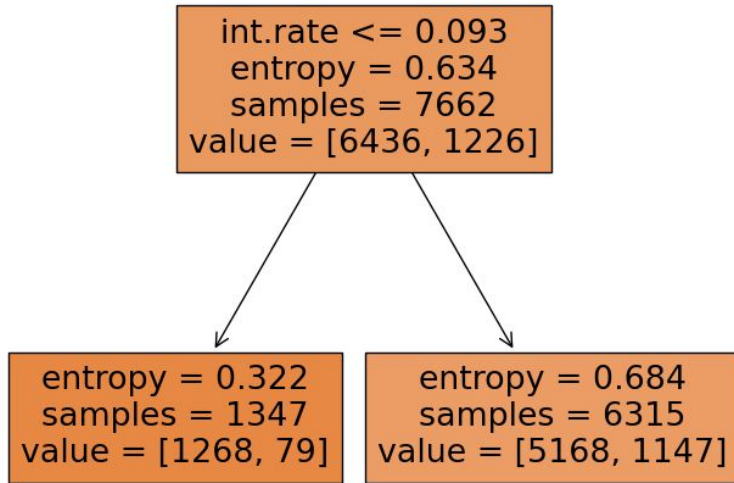
Non zero variables (0.1 threshold):

- int.rate
- log.annual.inc
- delinq.2yrs
- And every purpose column

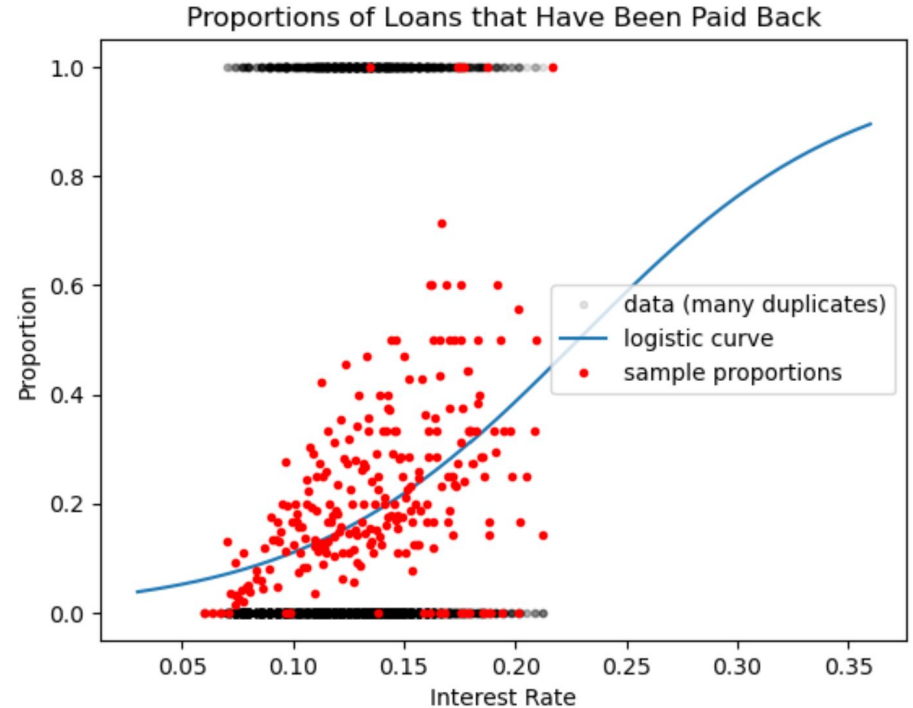


Decision Tree Plot

Accuracy on training data is `clf.score(X, y)=0.8399457089162664`.

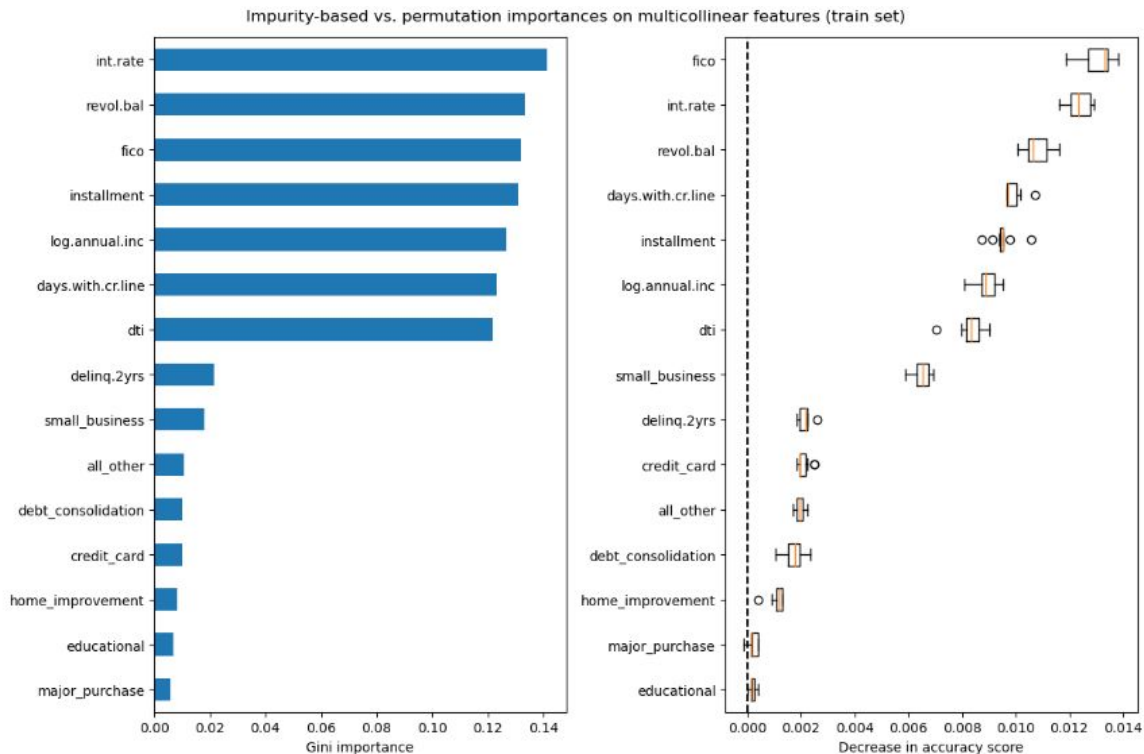


Logistic Regression Graph



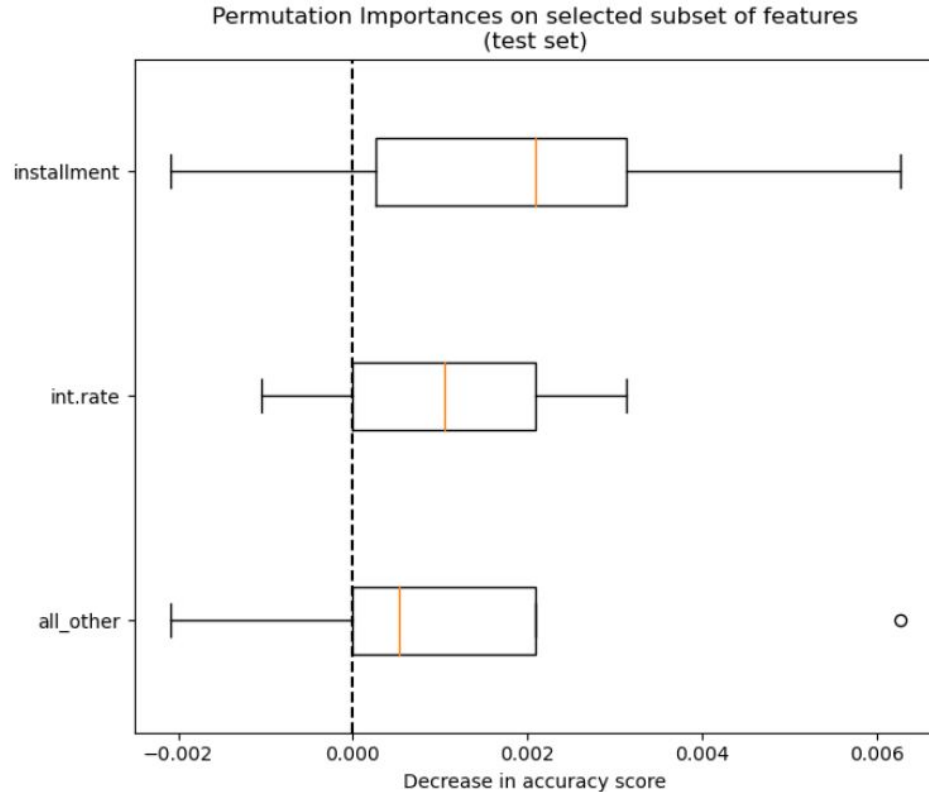
Random Forest Classifier Feature Importance

https://scikit-learn.org/stable/auto_examples/inspection/plot_permutation_importance_multicollinear.html#sphx-glr-auto-examples-inspection-plot-permutation-importance-multicollinear-py



Random Forest Classifier Feature Importance

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Conclusion

- Maybe predicting 0 is best until we find a variable that is more informative to correctly predict not paying a loan.
- How could f1 score(combination of recall and precision) help evaluate the best model instead of accuracy?