

# Credit Risk Modeling Using SAS®

#### Duration

3 days

# Delivery

Classroom

#### Course code

BB3C61

## Online registration

www.sas.com/uk/education/courses/bb3c61.html

#### UK CONTACT INFORMATION

- www.sas.com/uk/education
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In this course, learners learn how to develop credit risk models in the context of the recent Basel II guidelines. The course provides a sound mix of both theoretical and technical insight, as well as practical implementation details. These are illustrated by several real-life case studies and exercises.

### Learn how to:

- develop probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) models
- validate, backtest, and benchmark credit risk models
- stress test credit risk models
- develop credit risk models for low default portfolios.

#### Who should attend:

Anyone who is involved in building credit risk models, or is responsible for monitoring the behaviour and performance of credit risk models.

#### **Prerequisites**

Before attending this course, you should have business expertise in credit risk and a basic understanding of statistical classification methods. Previous SAS® software and SAS® Enterprise Miner™ experience is helpful but not necessary.

#### **Course contents:**

# Business Problems and Statistical Solutions:

- application scoring, behavioral scoring, and profit scoring
- bankruptcy prediction models
- · credit ratings
- the Basel I and Basel II regulation

- standard approach versus IRB approaches for credit risk
- PD versus LGD versus EAD
- expected loss versus unexpected loss.

### Sampling and Data Preprocessing

- selecting the sample
- types of variables
- missing values
- outlier detection and treatment
- exploratory data analysis
- categorisation
- weight of evidence coding and information value
- segmentation
- reject inference (hard cut-off augmentation, parceling, etc.).

### **Developing PD Models for Basel II**

- · basic concepts of classification
- classification techniques: logistic regression, decision trees, linear programming, k-nearest neighbor, cumulative logistic regression
- input selection, such as filters, stepwise regression, and p-values
- setting the cut-off (strategy curve, marginal good-bad rates)
- measuring scorecard performance
- splitting up the data: single sample, holdout sample, cross-validation
- performance metrics, such as ROC curve, CAP curve, and KS-statistic
- defining ratings
- scorecard alignment and implementation.



# Developing LGD and EAD Models for Basel II

- modeling loss given default (LGD)
- defining LGD, such as market approach and work-out approach
- time weighted versus default weighted versus exposure weighted LGD
- choosing the discount factor and the workout period
- · dealing with incomplete workouts
- economic downturn LGD
- modeling LGD using segmentation
- modeling LGD using regression
- shaping the Beta distribution for LGD
- modeling LGD using two stage models.

# Validation, Backtesting, and Stress Testing

- validating PD, LGD, and EAD models
- quantitative versus qualitative validation

- backtesting for PD, LGD, and EAD
- backtesting model stability (system stability index)
- backtesting model discrimination
- backtesting model calibration using the binomial, Vasicek, and chisquared tests
- · traffic light indicator approach
- backtesting action plans
- through-the-cycle (TTC) versus pointin-time (PIT) validation
- benchmarking
- internal versus external benchmarking
- Kendall's tau and Kruskal's gamma for benchmarking
- · use testing
- data quality
- documentation
- corporate governance and management oversight
- stress testing for PD, LGD, and EAD models

- static versus dynamic stress testing
- correlated trend analysis
- scorecard management
- low default portfolios (LDPs): implementation and validation
- likelihood approaches to LDPs
- · rating mapping approaches to LDPs
- · risk drivers for CCF
- CAP curves for LGD and CCF
- correlations between PD, LGD, and EAD
- calculating expected loss (EL)
- cohort/fixed time horizon/momentum approach for CCF
- modeling exposure at default (EAD): estimating credit conversion factors (CCF).

#### Software addressed:

This course addresses the following software product:

SAS<sup>®</sup> Enterprise Miner<sup>™</sup>.

#### Training Path for Risk Manager



