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The OCC's recommendations for Score Validations





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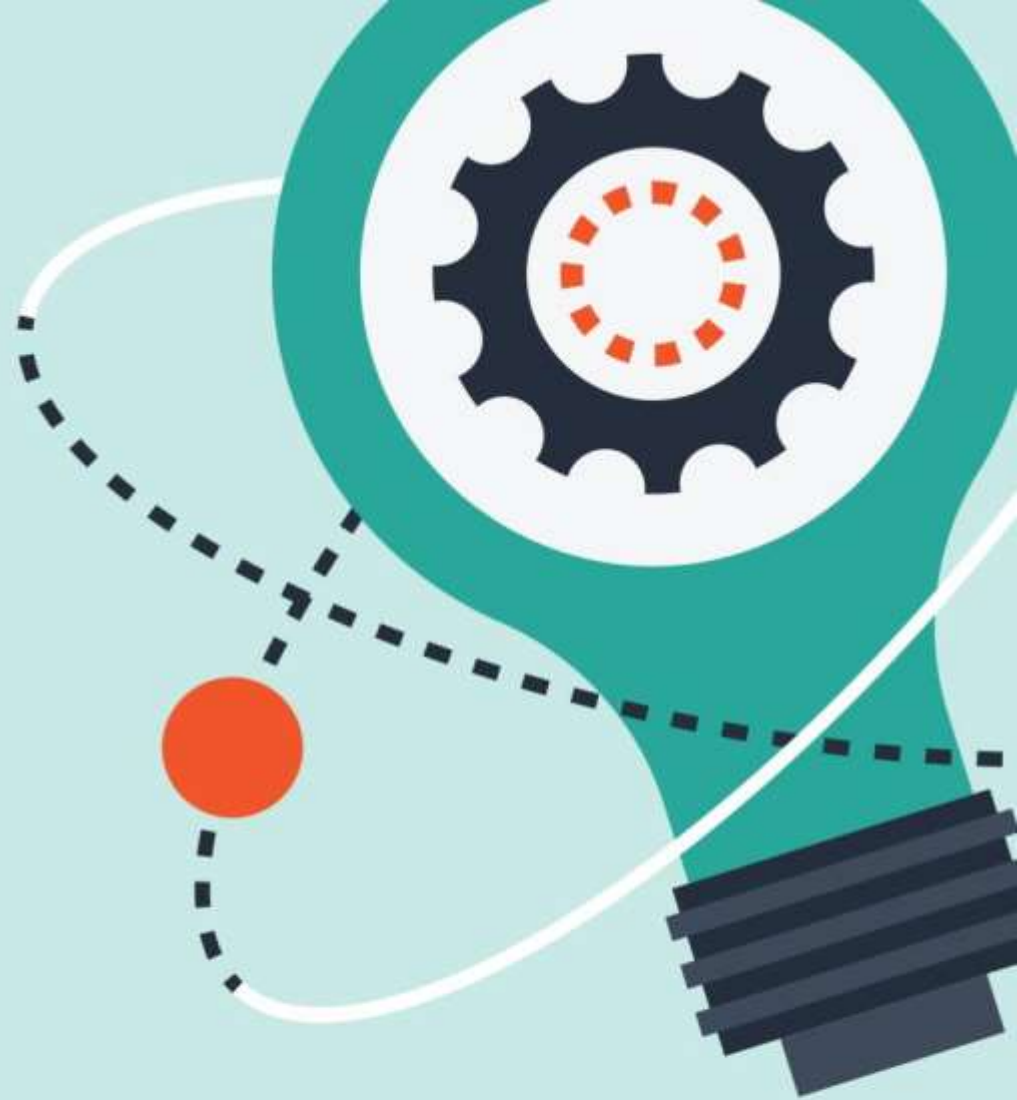
Introducing:

- **Hua Kiefer**
OCC
- **Jim Putman**
US Bank
- **Mike Long**
Experian

SCORE VALIDATIONS

“ I have never, ever sought validation from the arbiters of British poetic taste. ”

— Linton Kwesi Johnson



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The OCC's recommendations for Score Validations



- **Regulation – OCC**
- **Application**
 - ▶ US Bank
 - ▶ The score validation cycle
- **Key takeaways**
- **Q&A**

Regulation – OCC

Bulletin 2011-12 - Model Validation

“ Is regulation per se bad? Better regulation is good for the business community. ”

— Ed Rendell



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Model validation purposes



To verify that models are performing as expected

- In line with their design objectives and business uses

To ensure that models are sound, in terms of:

- Modeling methods
- Variable selections
- Assumptions

To raise issues and deficiencies of models and address them in a timely manner



Model validation benefits



Reduce model risk by:

- Identifying model errors
- Taking corrective actions
- Identifying potential limitations and ensuring appropriate use

Assess model reliability, in terms of:

- Source of model risk
- Extent of model risk

Helps to make decisions on model redevelopment schedule by:

- Analyzing model performance pattern over time



Model validation requirements



Scope – all model related components including:

- Inputs, processing, and reporting
- In-house and third party models

Rigor and sophistication of validation effort depend on:

- Overall use of models
- Complexity and materiality of models
- Size and complexity of the bank's operations



Model validation requirements



Independent validation process judged by actions and outcomes, e.g:

- Motivated and competent staff
- Critical review
- Issues identified and actions taken

Ongoing periodic review



Vendor and third-party model validation



Same model risk management principles with modified process:

- **Appropriate processes in place** for selecting vendor models – banks should require the vendor to:
 - ▶ Provide developmental evidence
 - ▶ Conduct ongoing performance monitoring and outcomes analysis
 - ▶ Disclosure validation results
 - ▶ Make appropriate modifications and updates over time



Vendor and third-party model validation



Same model risk management principles with modified process:

- **In-house validation** of vendor models by focusing on:
 - ▶ Whether the model is appropriate for the bank's products, exposures, and risks
 - ▶ Relevance of data input and model assumptions
 - ▶ Sensitivity analysis and benchmarking



Example of leading validation practices



Frequent ongoing monitoring, including:

- **Validating** model against existing performance metrics and trigger events
- A well established **tracking** procedure of the corrective actions taken in response to issues identified in model validation exercise
- A detailed **implementation plan** of a new model in the event of model failure



Example of leading validation practices



Early read analysis with appropriate benchmarks, particularly for:

- Models with a long **forecast time horizon** (e.g., 'bad' in 36 months)
- Models without sufficient initial **validation** (e.g., due to data limitation)
- Volatile **economic environment**

Back testing against valid alternative models (e.g., vendor models or in-house challenging models)



Example of lagging validation practices



Ineffective ongoing monitoring, such as:

- No clearly defined validation plan (e.g., spontaneous validation)
- Subjective performance tracking
- No action plan in case of model breach

Unreliable validation outcome, such as:

- Adopting inconsistent 'bad' definition
- Using in-sample data (i.e., development data) for out-of-time validation



Example of lagging validation practices



Inadequate documentation, such as:

- Missing details in support of adopted model development approach
- Inconsistent language regarding key elements of the model
- Uninformative validation report (e.g., due to lack of / invalid performance expectation, benchmark model, or action plan)

Application – U.S. Bank

- **Model risk management**
- **Data governance**
- **Score validation approach**

“ Nothing is as empowering as real-world validation. ”

— Steven Pressfield



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About U.S. Bank

2015



Fifth largest U.S. commercial bank

- Asset size – \$422 billion
- Deposits – \$300 billion
- Loans – \$261 billion
- Customers – 18.5 million

Founded in 1863

- Industry leading profitability measures
 - ▶ ROCE – 14.0%
 - ▶ ROA – 1.44%
 - ▶ Efficiency ratio of 53.8%

The data above is effective 12/31/15

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Model risk management / data governance

Overview



Model risk governance

- Establish model risk framework for the Bank meeting regulatory requirements.
 - ▶ Corporate model definition, identification, and risk rating
 - ▶ Comprehensive model life-cycle starting before production
 - ▶ Development, implementation, validation and monitoring requirements
 - ▶ Maintain corporate model inventory with appropriate documentation
- Centralized monitoring / reporting on model risk



Model risk management / data governance

Overview



Tool risk governance

- Establish framework for all high risk non-model items (spreadsheets)
 - ▶ Inventories, risk rating, controls, review cycle

Validation

- BASEL / Credit Validation
- CCAR Validation
- Financial Model Validations
- Trading Risk Validations
- Anti Money Laundering (AML) Validations



Model risk management / data governance

Overview



Data governance

- Group responsible for meeting bank's requirements within policy for data governance in risk management and compliance
 - ▶ Data governance
 - ▶ Risk Data Aggregation and Reporting (RDAR)
 - ▶ BCBS 239 compliance



Score validation approach

Validation / monitoring approach overview

- Risk-based approach assuming monitoring in place
 - ▶ High – 2-year validation schedule
 - ▶ Medium / Low – 3-year validation schedule
 - ▶ Monitor quarterly

Credit score approach

- Continuous Validation Approach (CVR)
 - ▶ Combines validation and monitoring
 - ▶ Includes all credit score models across enterprise
 - 78 model IDs including 125 model segments
 - Vendor and custom models
 - Acquisition and account management models



The Score Validation cycle

“ The logic of validation allows us to move between the two limits of dogmatism and skepticism. ”

— Paul Recoeur



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The Score Validation cycle





The Score Validation cycle

Decide what to validate

Which, why, who?	Example validation
Portfolio type	Bankcard
Process	Acquisition
Bureau	Experian
Models	VantageScore® 3.0 and Bankruptcy PLUS SM
Consumer group	Approved
Analysis owner	Experian
Performance measure	Bad = 90+ DPD, charge-off or bankruptcy
Performance window	Dec 2013 to Dec 2015





The Score Validation cycle

Create input file and obtain score archives

PII

- Name, address, SSN, date of birth

Account ID

- Account number
- Opened date

Example:

- 145,000 random bankcard inquiries, Dec 2013
- Performance data from Dec 2015

Score archive time frame

- Date of application
- Middle / start of performance window

Example:

- Dec 2013





The Score Validation cycle

Data cleanse

Exploratory data analysis

- Frequency distributions
- Good / bad rates
- PII quality

Remove outliers

- Excesses
 - ▶ Values
 - ▶ Number of occurrences
- VIP low-side overrides
- Test data

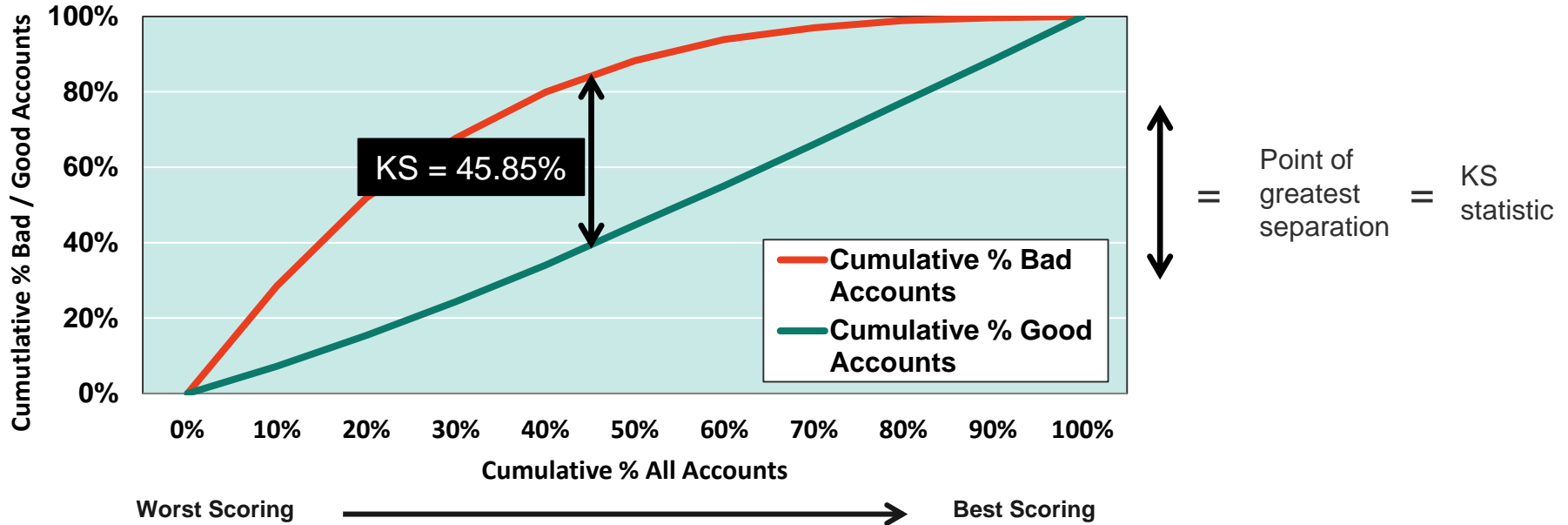




The Score Validation cycle

Analyze results

Performance chart – Example: VantageScore 3.0





The Score Validation cycle

Make conclusions and strategy modifications

How good is the model?

- Which one is best?

▶ Example: VantageScore®
KS = 45.85% vs. 44.46%
for Bankruptcy PLUSSM

- Accuracy vs. % scored?

▶ Example: VantageScore® percent
scored = 98.5% vs. 94.6% for
Bankruptcy PLUSSM

Modify strategy?

- Change cut-offs
- Change the score model?
 - ▶ ROI?

Further analysis?

- Combining models
- Custom models
- Data mining
- Bring rejects into the analysis
 - ▶ Reject Inference





The Score Validation cycle

Implement and monitor



And let time pass ...

- Governance / monitoring strategy evoked?
- Regulation change?
- Bad rates and / or approval rates change?
- Economic change?
- Marketing strategy change?
- New scoring products?
- New score versions?





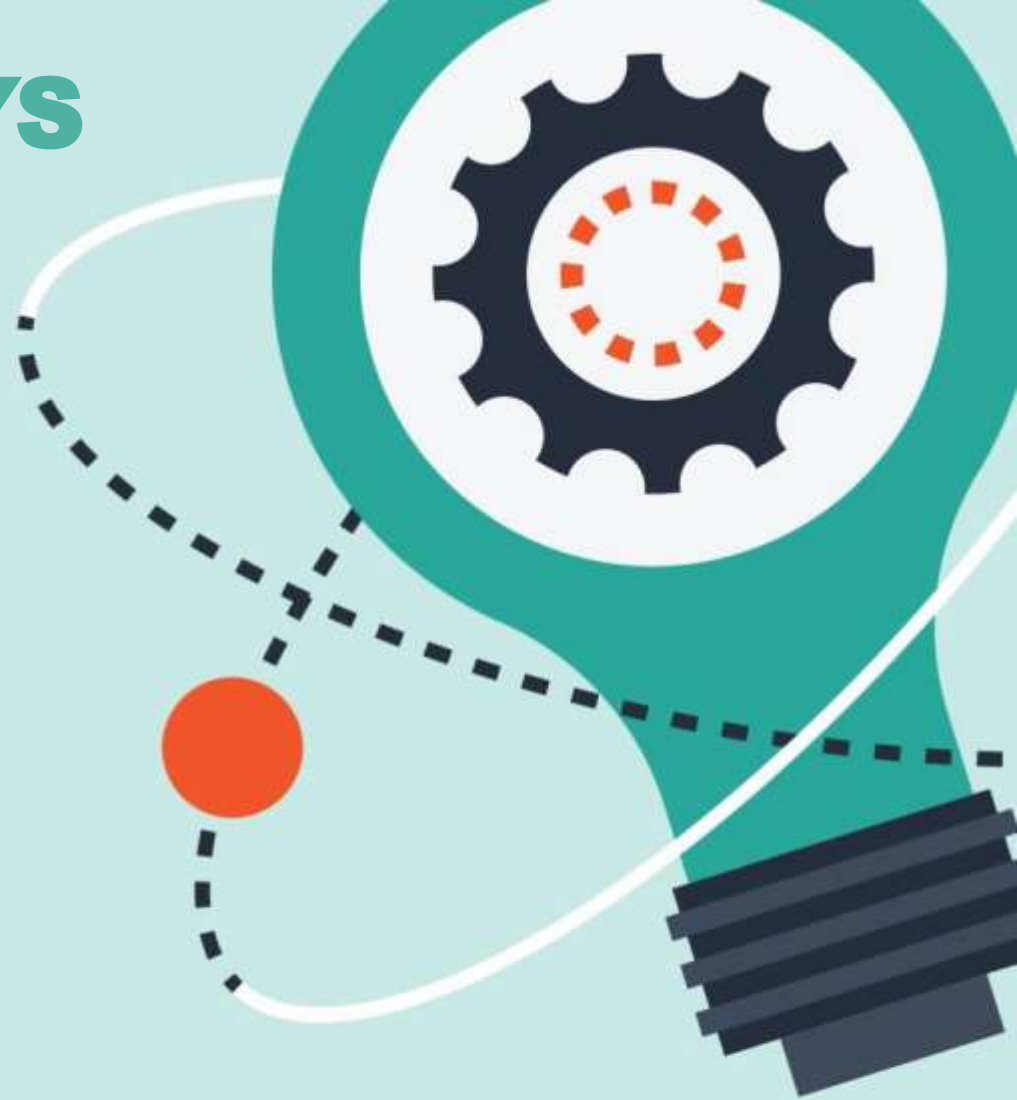
The Score Validation cycle



KEY TAKEAWAYS

“ Write your injuries in dust, your benefits in marble. ”

— Benjamin Franklin



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Score Validations – Key takeaways



Regulation – OCC

- Multiple purposes
- Timely
- Minimize model risk
- Benchmarking
- Monitoring

Application – US Bank

- Strong laid out strategy
- Risk Based Approach assuming monitoring in place
- Continuous Validation Approach (CVA)
- Combines monitoring with validation



Score Validations – Key takeaways

More customers and more accurate decisions

- E.G. New versions of existing scores
 - ▶ Example: 145,000 customers, scores Dec 2013, performance Dec 2015

Score	KS	% scored	Best 20% bad rate	Best 20% scores – net good consumers
VantageScore® 1.0	44.70	96.93%	0.92%	33,996
VantageScore® 2.0	44.71	97.76%	0.66%	34,500
VantageScore® 3.0	44.95	98.71%	0.65%	35,009

3% more good accounts...
with relatively little effort ???



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Q&A





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Experian

1. How would you rate the presenters' knowledge?
 Excellent Above average Average Below average Poor

2. How would you rate the presenters' delivery?
 Excellent Above average Average Below average Poor

3. How would you rate the presenters' time management?
 Excellent Above average Average Below average Poor

4. How useful was the session information?
 Very useful Somewhat useful Neutral
 Somewhat not useful Not useful

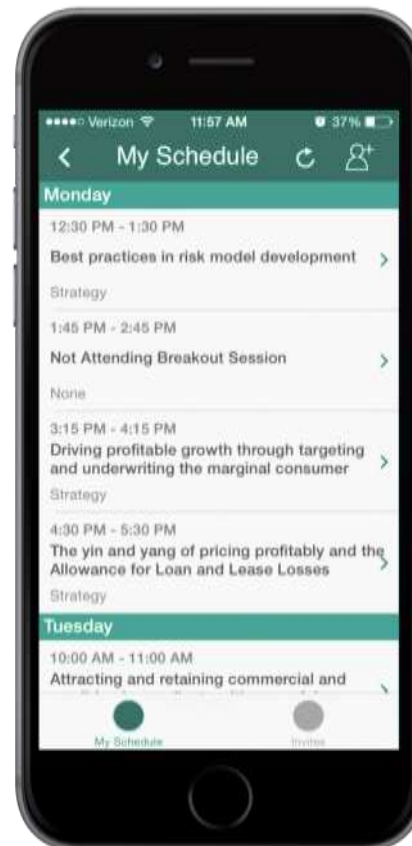
5. How would you rate the session on being current?
 Very current Somewhat current Neutral
 Somewhat not current Not current

6. How relevant was the session content to the title and description?
 Very relevant Somewhat relevant Neutral
 Somewhat not relevant Not relevant

7. How would you rate the level of content?
 Too advanced Just right Too basic

8. Why did you attend this session? (Check all that apply)
 Relates to my business The presenter(s) Interest in new product
 Compelling session description Increase product knowledge

9. Do you have any additional comments?





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