

An Introduction to Fair Lending Marginal Effects for Financial Institutions

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Table of Contents

1	Key Points – Definition & Usage	p. 3
2	Key Points - Example	p. 4
3	Advantages of Marginal Effects	p. 5
4	Contact information	p. 6

1 Key Points – Definition & Usage

“In CFPB underwriting reviews, which typically evaluate potential disparities in denial rates, Bureau economists may rely upon marginal effects, in addition to other methods of analysis, such as odds ratios...”

Supervisory Highlights, Fall 2015, pp 29-30

Definition of Marginal Effects

- **Difference in credit decision denial probabilities** between prohibited basis and non-prohibited basis groups of applicants

Why Use Marginal Effects?

- **CFPB Uses Marginal Effects** in their fair lending analyses.
- **Reduces** fair lending risk versus odds ratios
- **Decreases** file review costs due to fewer files to review
- **Alternative analyses:** (1) Permits analysis of different applicant characteristics, (2) Identifies applicants with the greatest fair lending risk and, (3) Allows analyses by products and regions
- **Extension** of regression analysis

2 Key Points - Example

Applicant Risk Factors

1

Credit Score: **700**

DTI: **30%**

LTV: **80%**

Scenario A
(Female Applicant)



Predicted
Denial Rate
50%

Scenario B
(Male Applicant)



Predicted
Denial Rate
20%

MARGINAL EFFECT:

$50\% - 20\% = 30\%$

Applicant Risk Factors

2

Credit Score: **620**

DTI: **40%**

LTV: **90%**

Scenario A
(Female Applicant)



Predicted
Denial Rate
75%

Scenario B
(Male Applicant)



Predicted
Denial Rate
60%

MARGINAL EFFECT:

$75\% - 60\% = 15\%$

Prioritize application review by denied applicants with the *largest marginal effect*

3 Advantages of Marginal Effects



Why use Marginal Effects?

1



CFPB uses marginal effects in their fair lending exam analyses

2



Reduce fair lending risks

3



Decrease file review costs



Allows for **alternate analyses**:

A

Sensitivity Analysis

Assesses impact of different applicant characteristics (e.g., DTI, LTV, credit score) on denial rates

4

B

Applicant Analysis

Identifies individual applicants with the largest fair lending denial risk

C

Macro Analysis

Permits comparisons of fair lending risk across products and geographies (Mortgage vs. Consumer Loans, Branch/Region1 vs. Branch/Region2)

4 Contact us to learn more



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