

Supplementary Material

Code:

1. code for nonparametric Bayesian method:

```
proc discrim data=a method=npair kernel=normal r=0.5 crosslisterr;  
class y;( y- default status or default loss rate)  
priors proportional;  
var x1-x13;(x- indicator)  
run;
```

(The value of r should be adjusted continuously until the overall discrimination accuracy is the highest)

2. Parameter Bayesian method code:

```
Proc discrim data=b crosslist;  
Class y; ( y- default status or default loss rate)  
Var x1-x9; (x- indicator)  
Run;
```

3. Parameter clustering code:

```
proc cluster data=c method=ward;  
var z;(z- default loss rate)  
id xh;  
proc tree;  
run;
```

4. Nonparametric clustering code:

```
proc modeclus data=c method=6 k=2 test list;  
var z; (z- default loss rate)  
run;
```

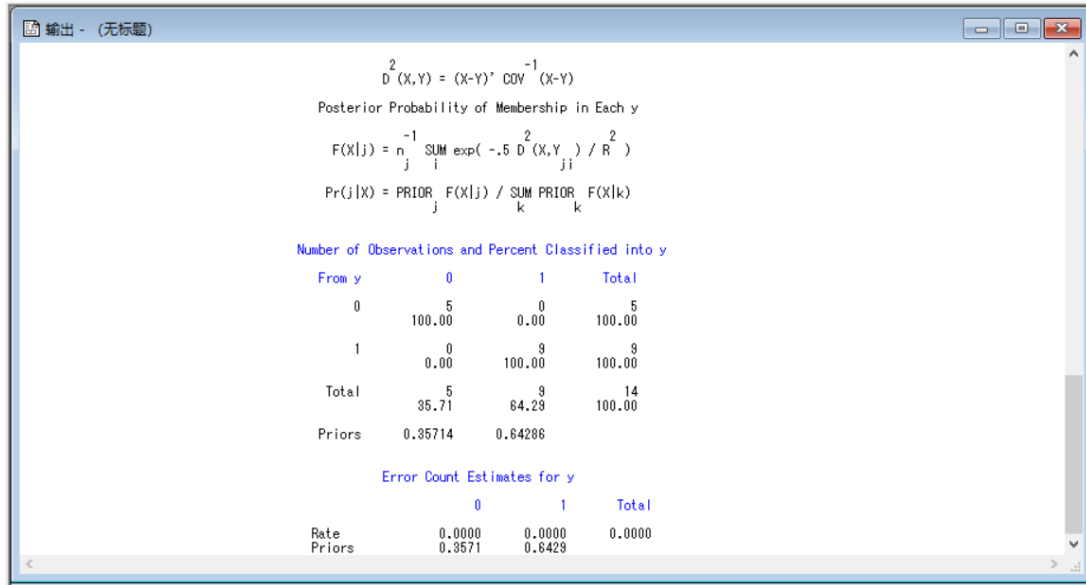
5. Logistic regression code:

```
proc logistic descending data=d;  
model y = x1-x81 /selection = forward slentry = 0.05 details;  
run;  
(y- default status or default loss rate)  
(x- indicator)
```

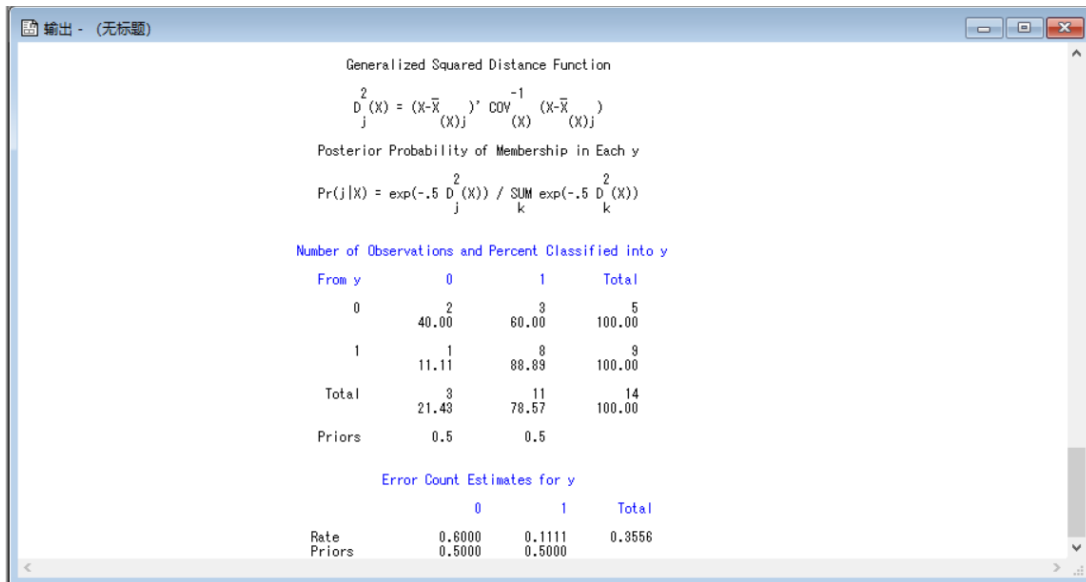
According to the reviewer's comment, in order to verify the stability of the model, we randomly selected 80% of all samples as the training set and 20% of the samples as the test set, and carried out three simple cross-validation of the model. The verification results are as follows:

The results of the first simple cross-validation are as follows:

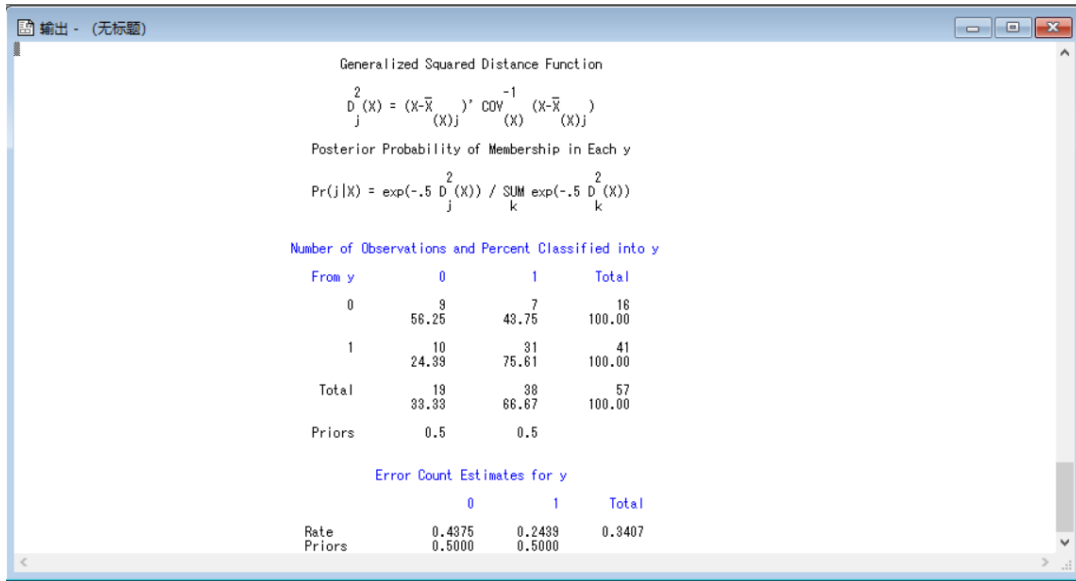
Nonparametric model results:



Parametric model results:

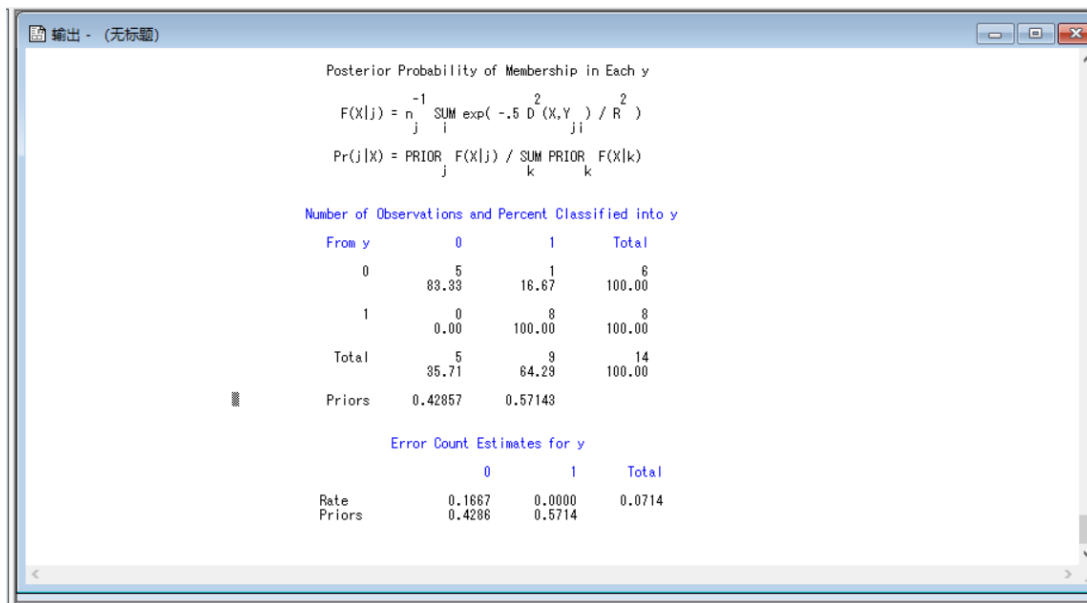


Logistic regression model results:

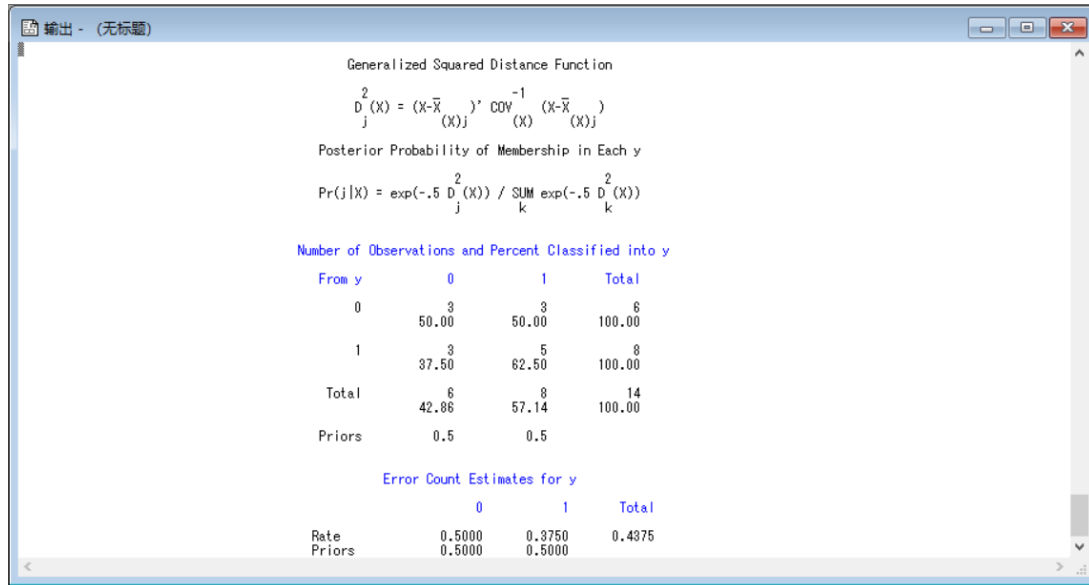


The results of the second simple cross-validation are as follows:

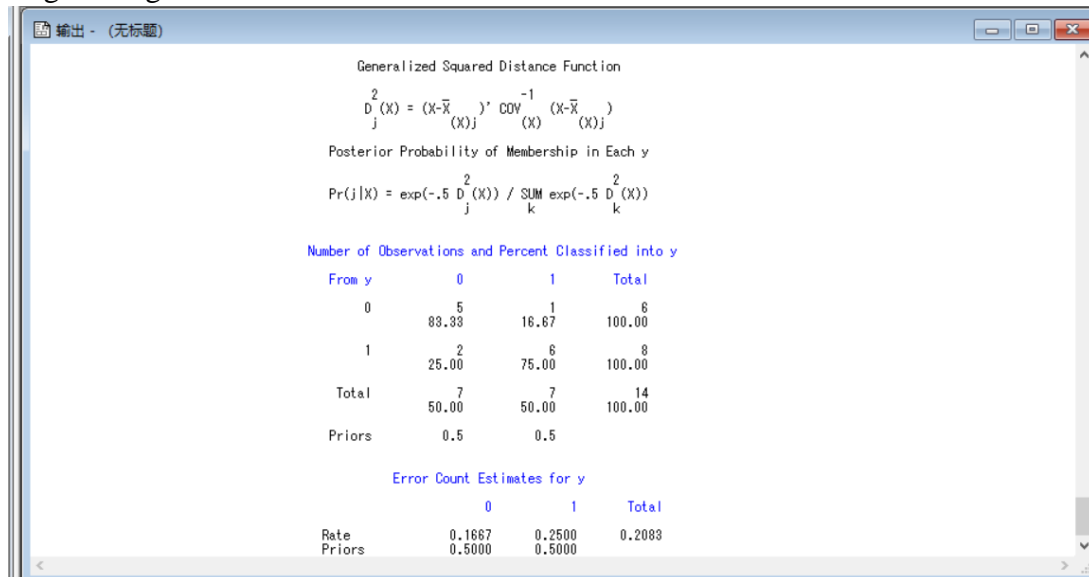
Nonparametric model results:



Parametric model results:

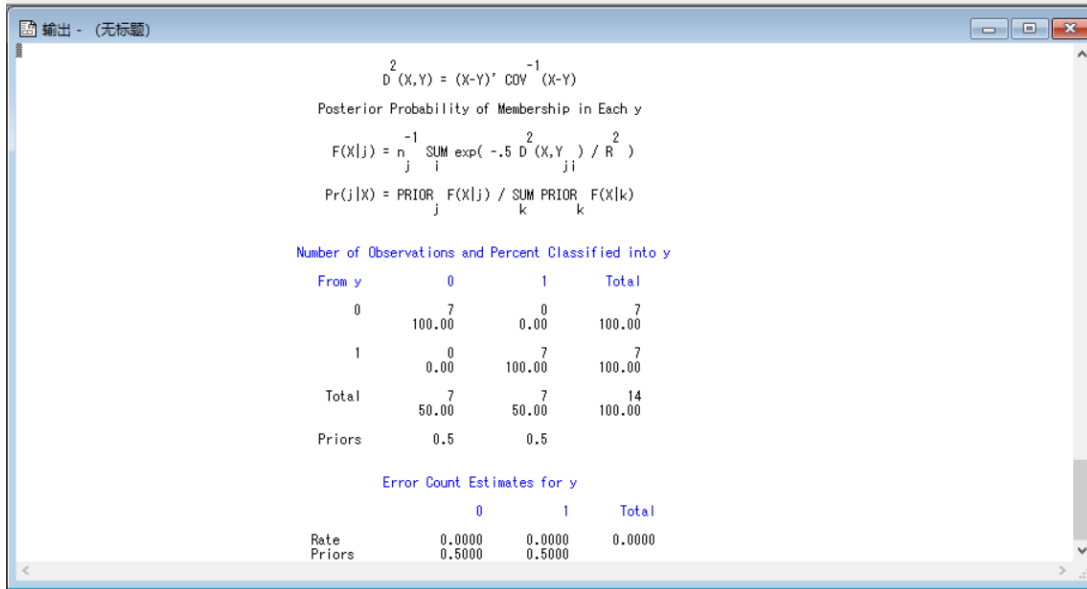


Logistic regression model results:

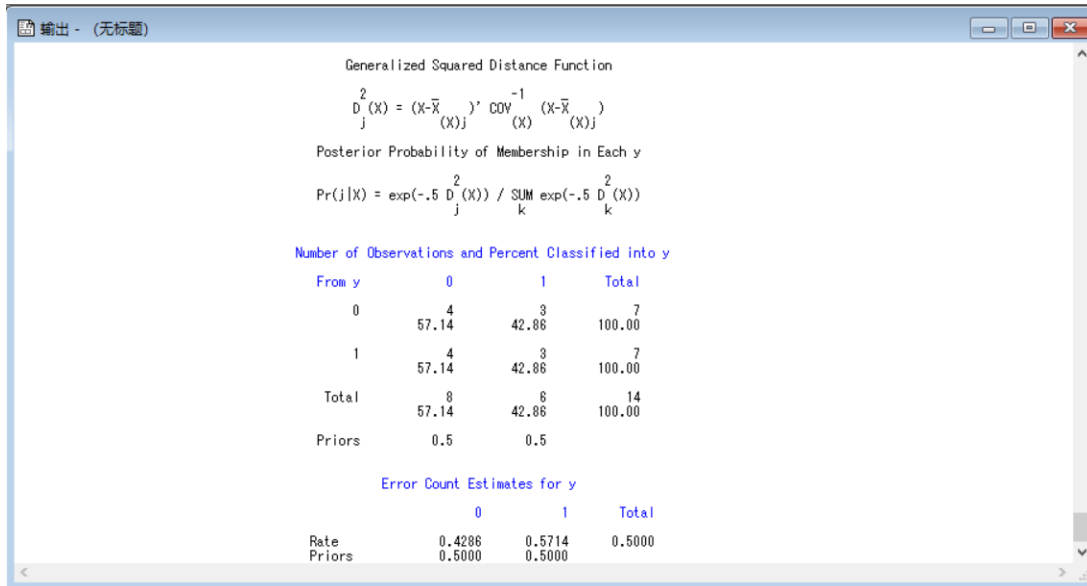


The results of the third simple cross-validation are as follows:

Nonparametric model results:



Parametric model results:



Logistic regression model results:

输出 - (无标题)

Generalized Squared Distance Function

$$D_j^2(X) = (X - \bar{X}_j)' \text{COV}^{-1}(X) (X - \bar{X}_j)$$

Posterior Probability of Membership in Each y

$$\text{Pr}(j|X) = \frac{\exp(-.5 D_j^2(X))}{\sum_k \exp(-.5 D_k^2(X))}$$

Number of Observations and Percent Classified into y

From y	0	1	Total
0	5 71.43	2 28.57	7 100.00
1	1 14.29	6 85.71	7 100.00
Total	6 42.86	8 57.14	14 100.00
Priors	0.5	0.5	

Error Count Estimates for y

	0	1	Total
Rate	0.2857	0.1429	0.2143
Priors	0.5000	0.5000	