Lending Club Defaulters Study

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Objective of the Case Study

- The Objective is to identify risky loan applicants who may default on the loan. Through EDA, we are going to find patterns of defaulters from the past loan applicants data
- This study will enable the Lending Club to predict borrower defaults, guiding business decisions and reducing credit losses

Factors of Loan Default

- 'dti' Ratio of total debt to total income. Higher number could lead to default
- 'revol_util' The amount of credit the borrower is using relative to all available revolving credit. A higher ratio could lead to default.
- 'Home_ownership' The home ownership status provided by the borrower. Own home owners are likely to close the loan since there is no obligation to pay rent
- 'open_acc' The number of open credit lines in the borrower's credit file. Higher number could lead to defaults
- 'delinq_2yrs' number of delinquencies in the past 2 years. Higher number could lead to defaults
- 'emp_length' Employment length in years. Borrowers with high employment length may tend to default

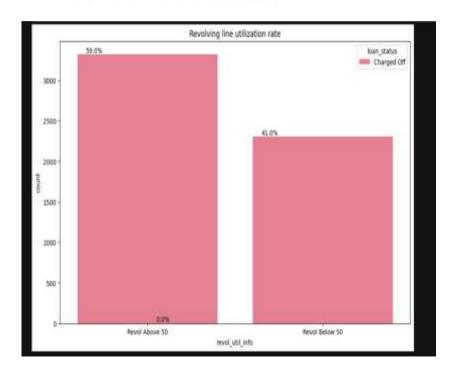
Exploratory Data Analysis

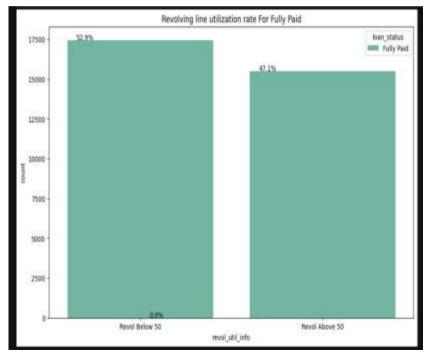
- Histograms have been plotted for the columns below, and univariate analysis has been conducted
 - i. dti
 - ii. revol_util
 - iii. emp_length
 - iv. purpose
 - v. term
 - vi. home_ownership
 - vii. Interest rate
- A box plot has been created for the columns 'employment_length' and 'annual_income'

Exploratory Data Analysis

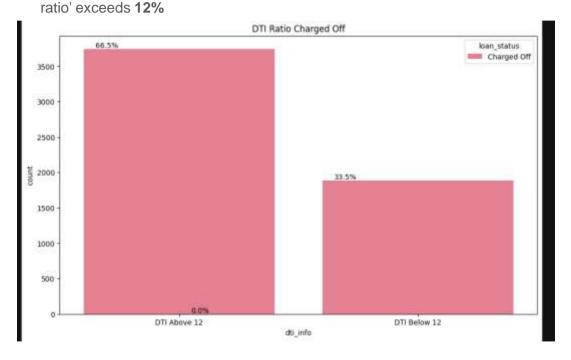
- A heatmap has been plotted for the columns listed below to identify the correlations between them
 - i. dti
 - ii. annual_income
 - iii. revol_util
 - iv. emp_length
 - v. purpose
 - vi. term
 - vii. home_ownership
 - viii. interest_rate

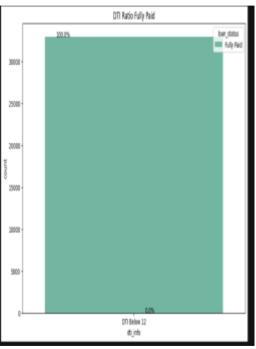
 Insights from 'Revolving line utilization rate' - It has been observed that the number of defaults increases when the 'Revolving Line Utilization Rate' exceeds 50%



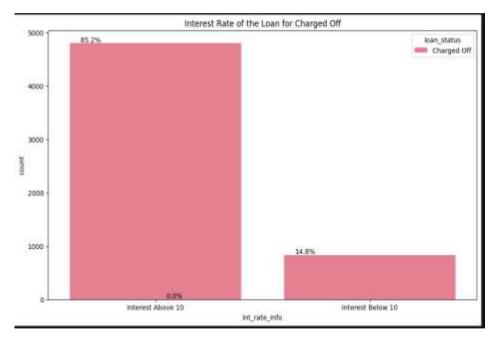


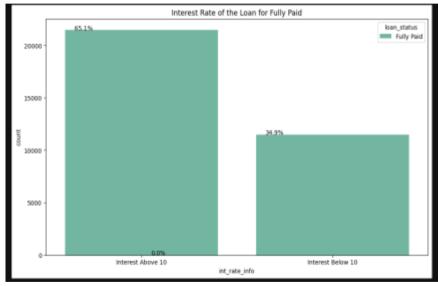
• Insights from 'Debt to Income Ratio' - It has been observed that the number of defaults increases when the 'Debt to Income



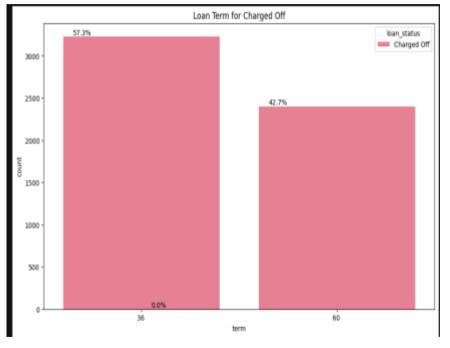


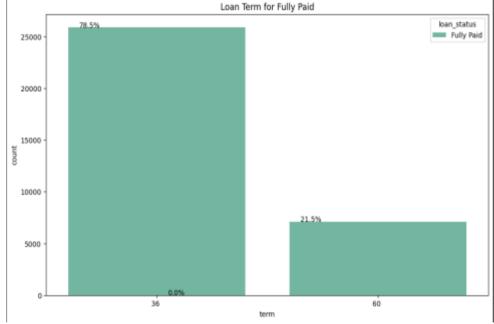
• Insights from 'Interest Rate' - It has been observed that the number of defaults increases when the 'Interest Rate' exceeds 10%



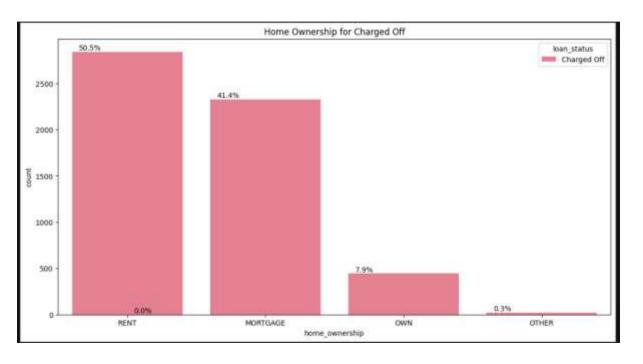


• Insights from 'Term' - It has been observed that the number of defaults increases when the 'Term' is 60 months

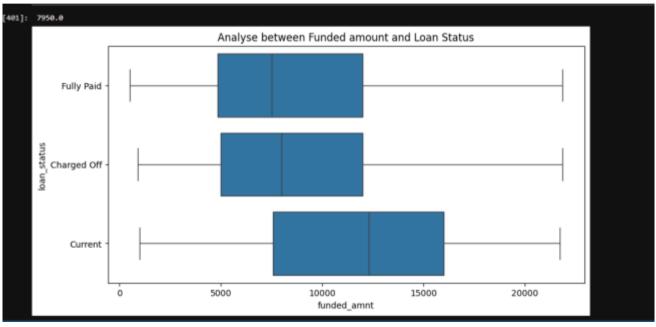




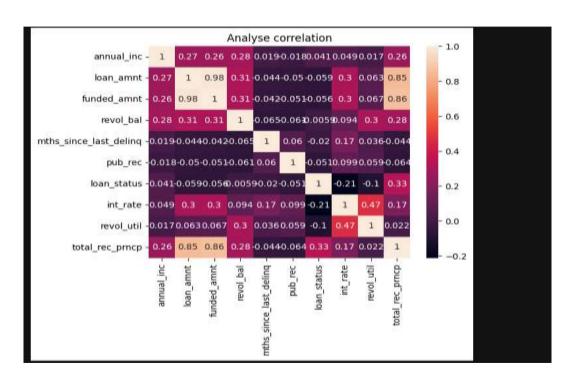
• Insights from 'Home Ownership' - It has been observed that the number of defaults increases when the home is rented by the borrower



• Relationship between 'Funded Amount' & 'Loan Status' - The median funded amount is slightly on the higher side for charged-off loans. This also means that when the above factors combine with higher loan funded amounts, it could lead to a default.



Heat Map showing the correlations between different fields



Key Findings

- Borrowers with the following traits are more likely to default
 - a. The 'Revolving Line Utilization Rate' exceeds 50%
 - b. The 'Debt to Income ratio' exceeds 12%
- When the loan has the following features, the number of defaults increases
 - a. the 'Interest Rate' exceeds 10%
 - b. the 'Term' is 60 months
 - c. the home is rented by the borrower
- A borrower with higher 'Revolving Line Utilization Rate' and 'DTI' ratio is likely to default when they are funded with higher loan amount or with higher interest rate or with higher term

Recommendations

- Target for borrowers with lower 'Revolving Line Utilization Rate'
- Target for borrowers with lower 'Debt to Income ratio'
- Borrowers with higher "Revolving Line Utilization Rate" or 'Debt to Income ratio' shall not be funded with higher loan amounts
- Borrowers with higher "Revolving Line Utilization Rate" or 'Debt to Income ratio' shall not be funded with the 'Term' of 60 months
- Borrowers with higher "Revolving Line Utilization Rate" or 'Debt to Income ratio' shall not be funded when their home is a rented one

Thank You