

# Lending Club Case Study

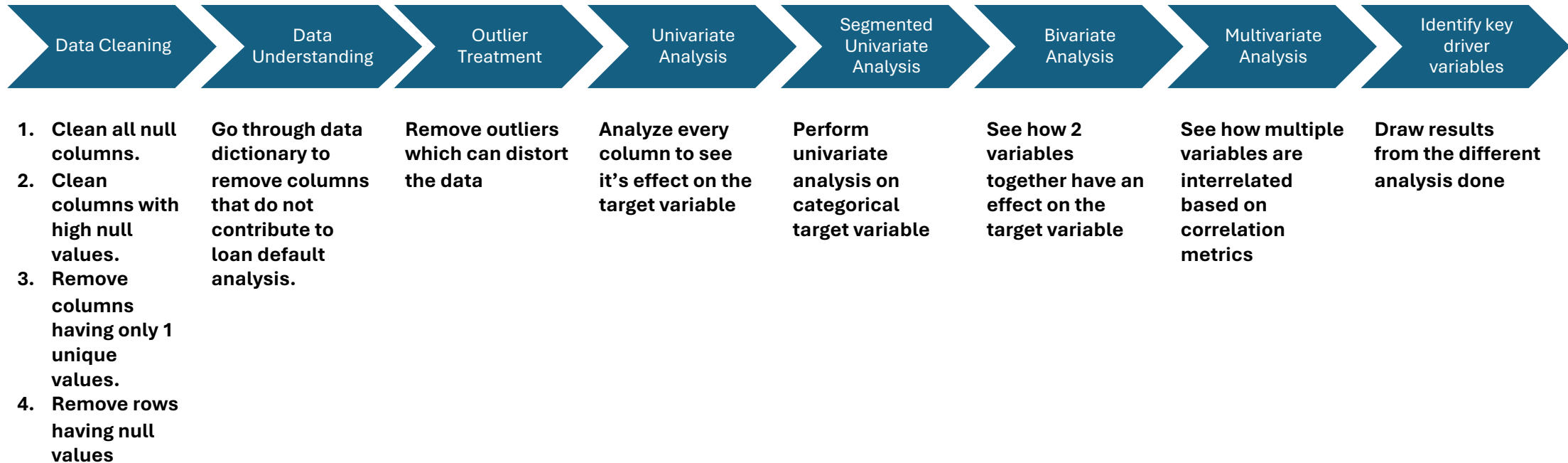
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Group Members :

Jehanat Jamil

Amogh Vardhan

# Case study process



# Univariate Analysis

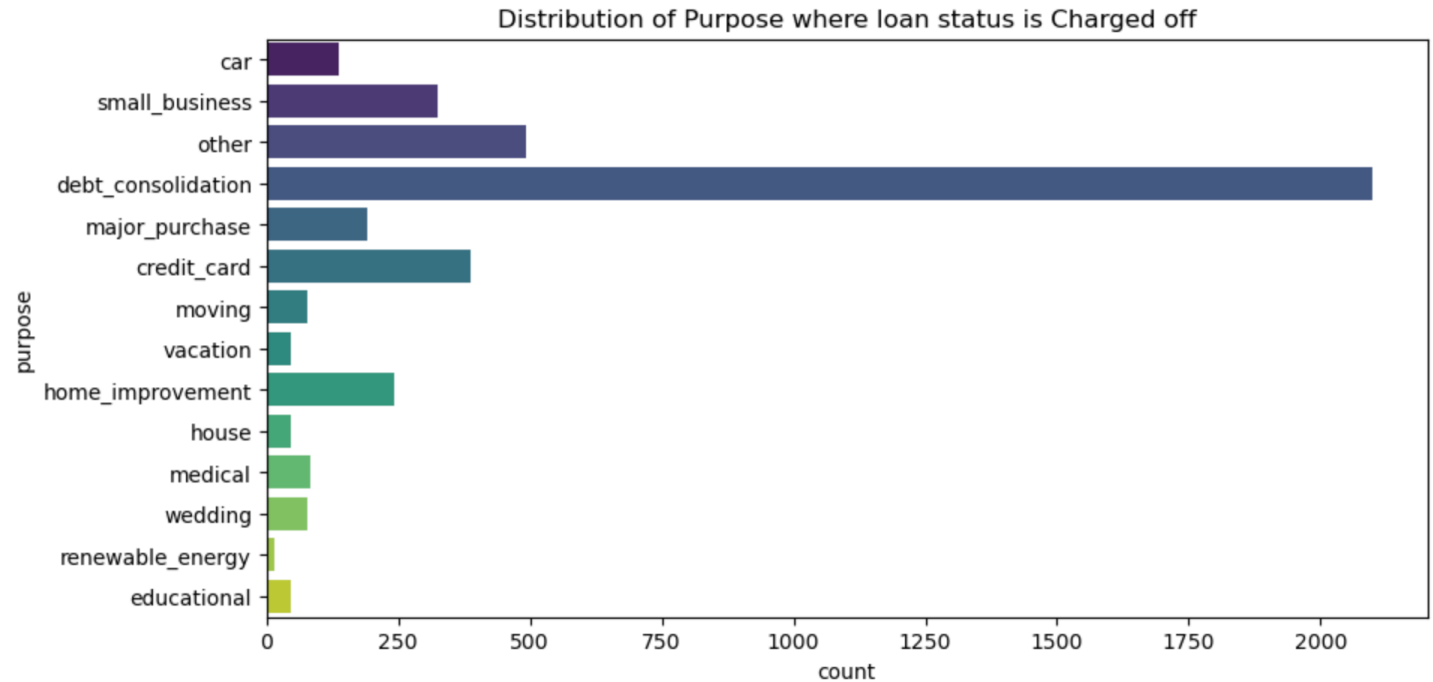
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- Applicants with who stay in a rented accommodation have a higher chance of default

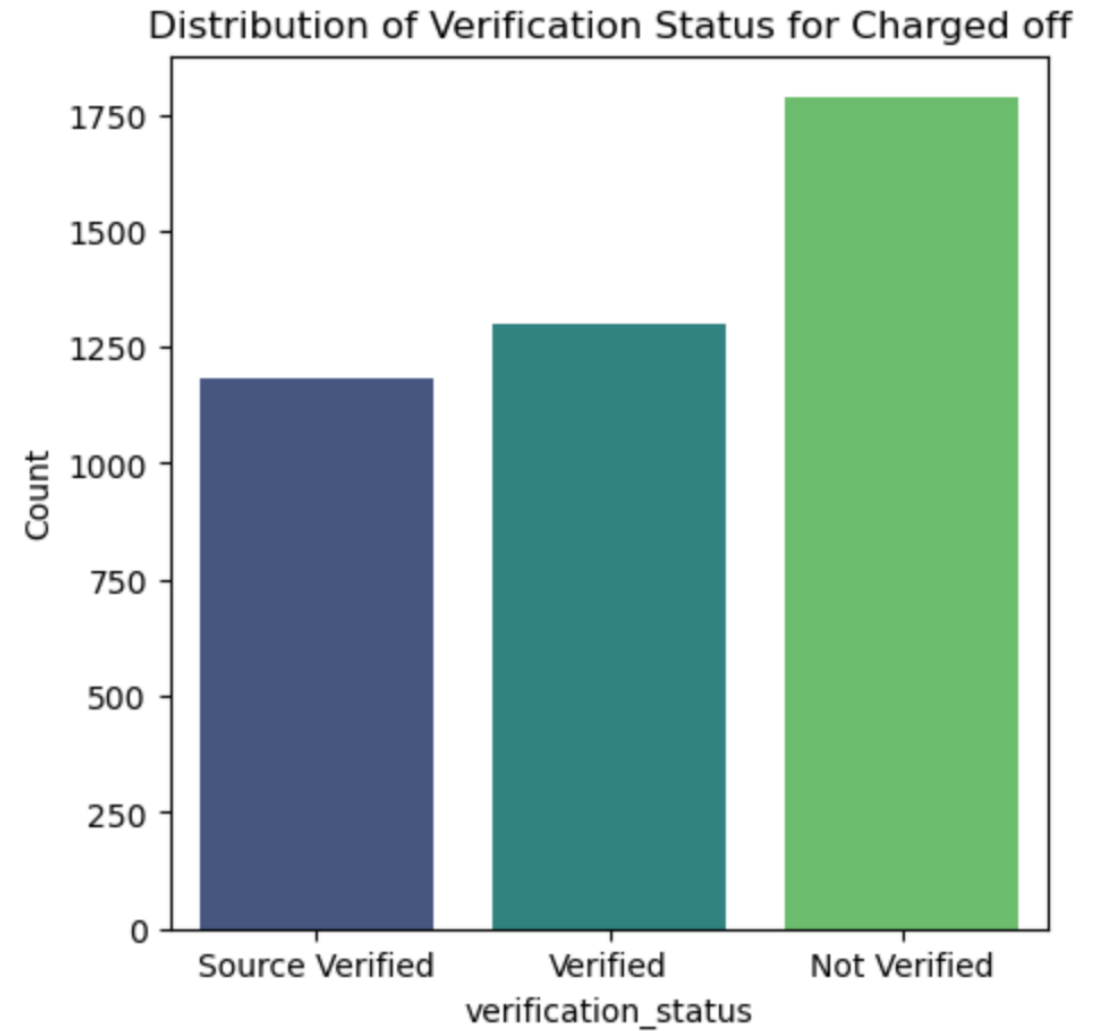
Distribution of Home Ownership where loan status is Charged off



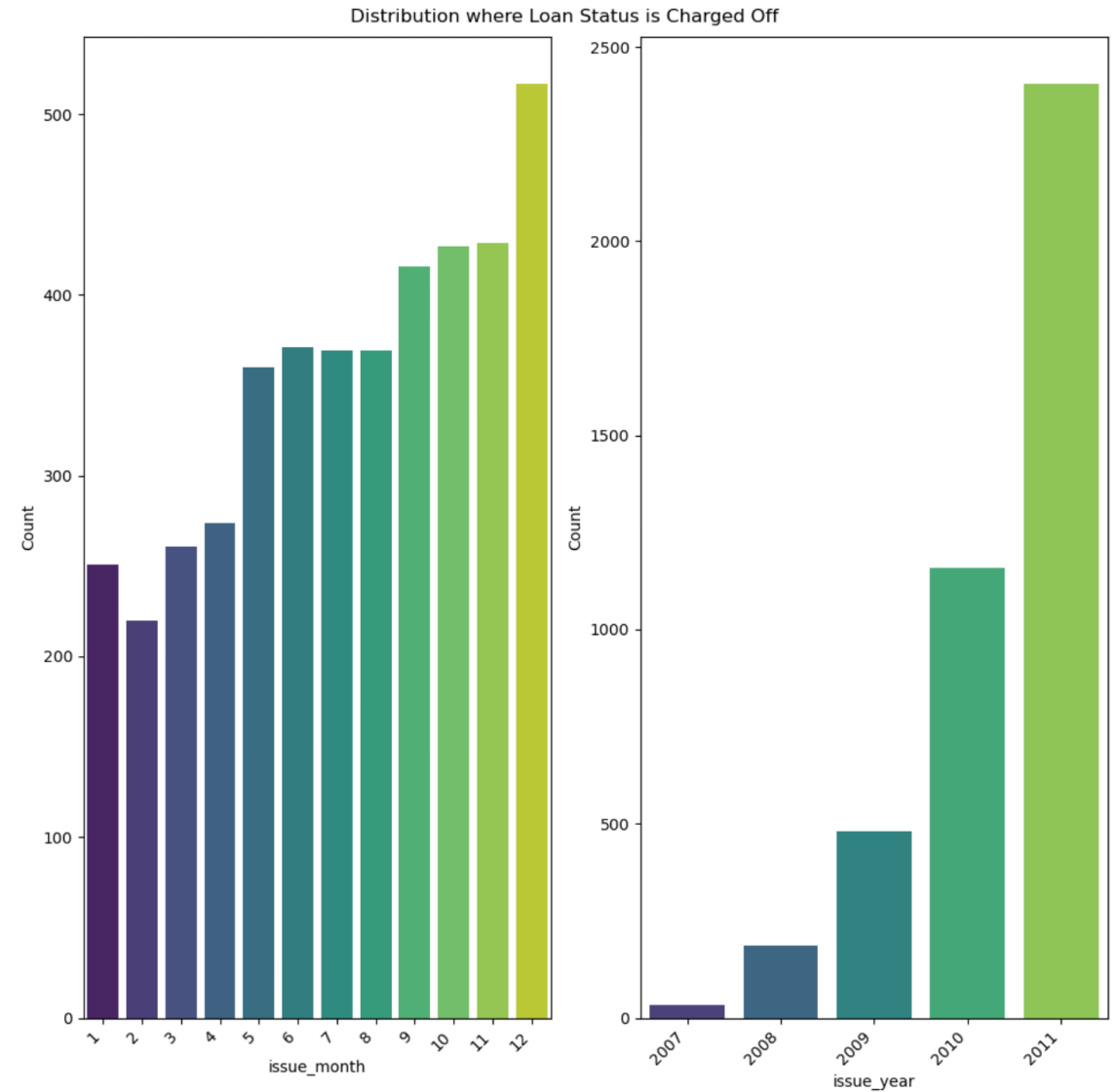
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- Applicants who have taken loan for debt consolidation are likely to default



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- Applicants who are not verified before giving a loan are likely to default



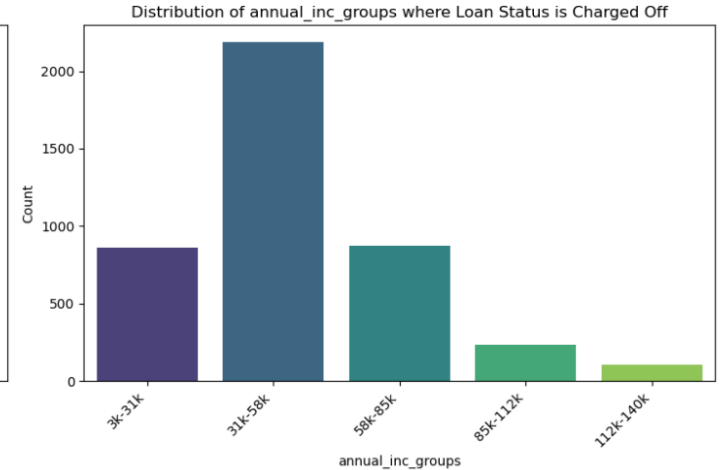
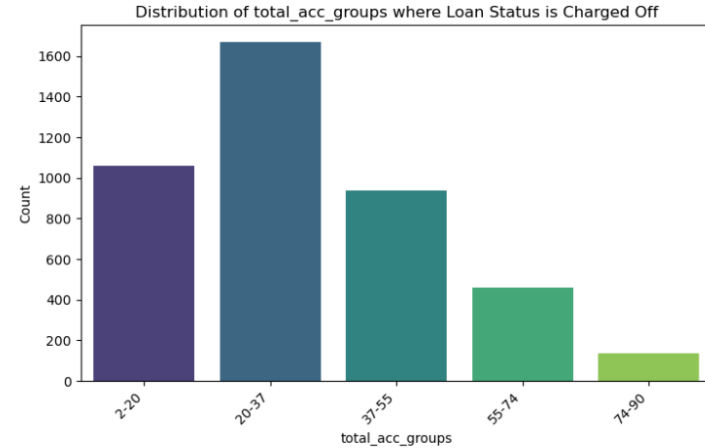
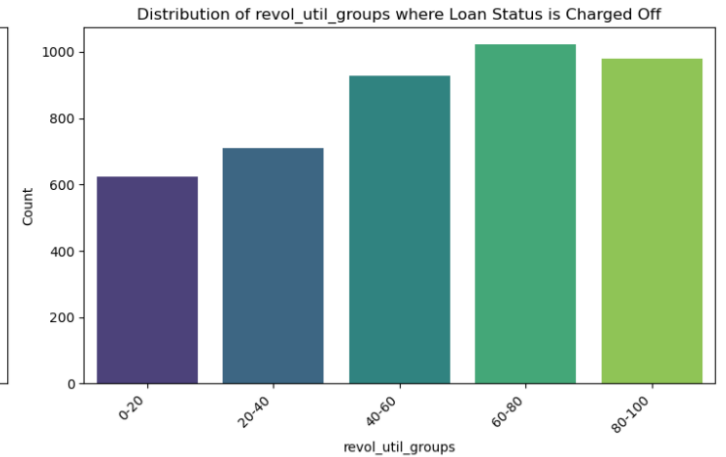
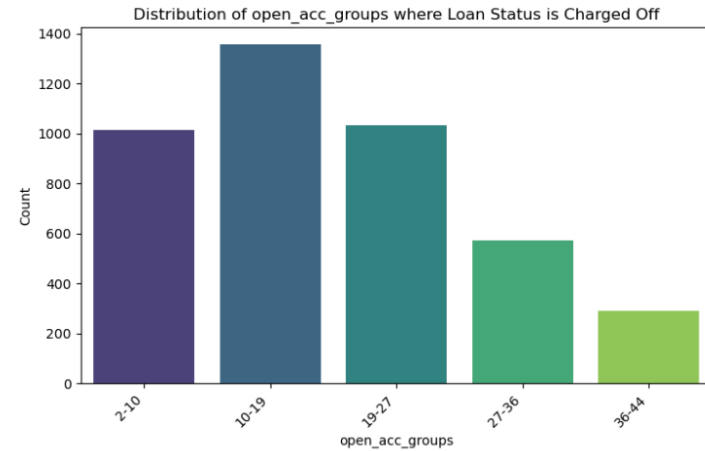
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- Most of the defaults happened during the year of 2011. It is likely linked to the financial crisis - black Monday that caused a recession in the US.



# Derived Metrics

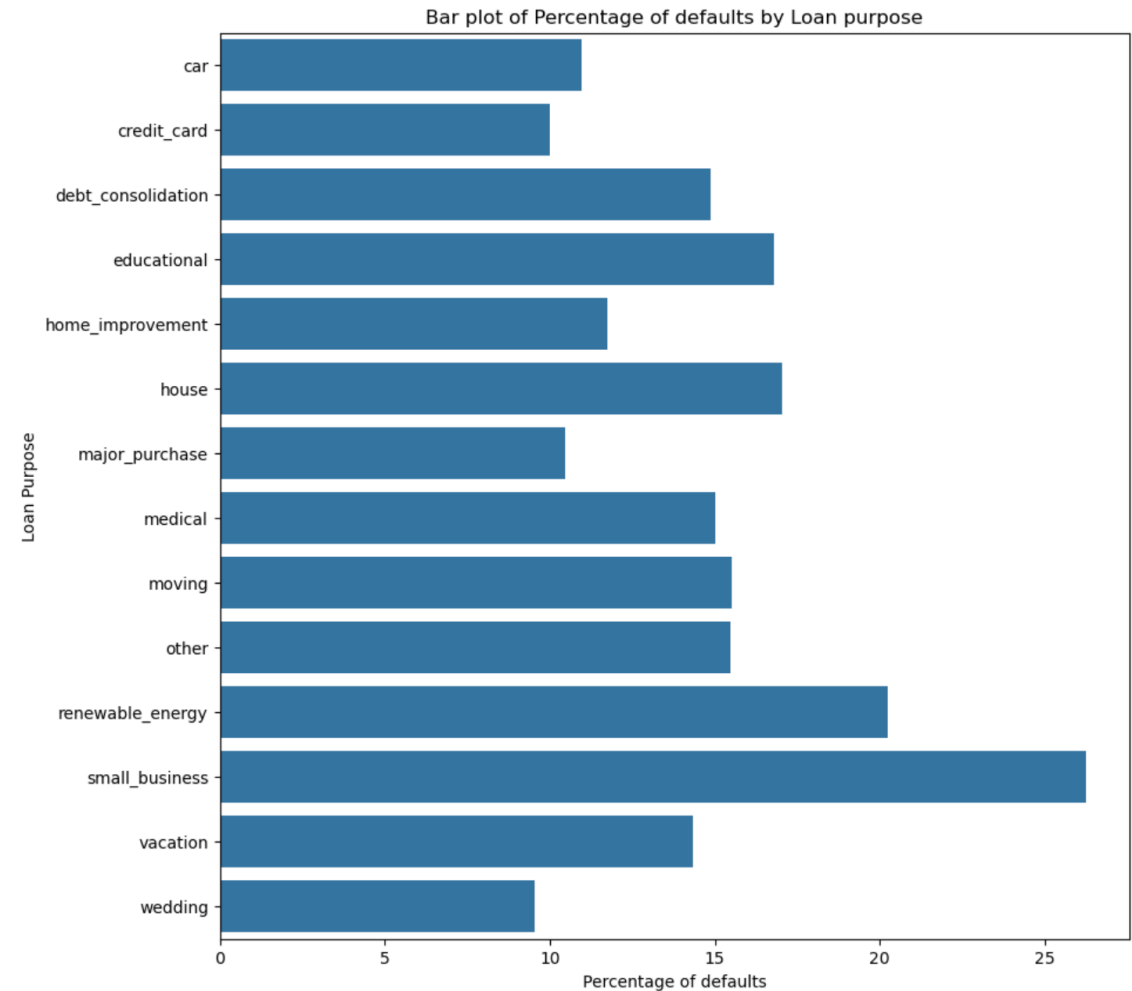
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- - The number of open credit lines in the borrower's credit file is in the range between 10-19.
- - The amount of credit the borrower is using relative to all available revolving credit is 60-80.
- - The total number of credit lines currently in the borrower's credit file is 20-37.
- - The total amount of income range is 31,000-58,000.



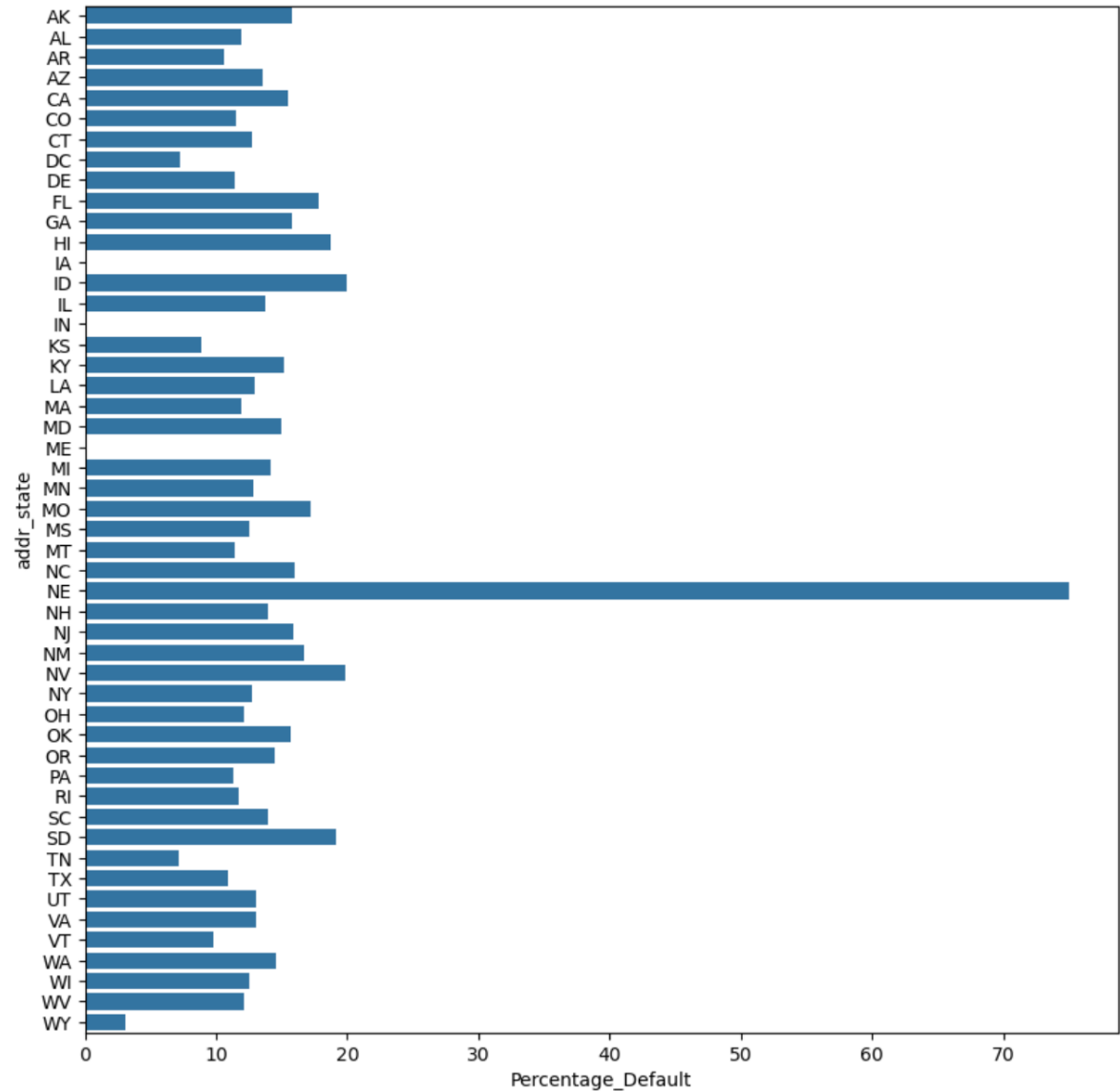
# Bivariate Analysis

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- loan taken for / by small businesses is the most riskiest since they have the highest default rate

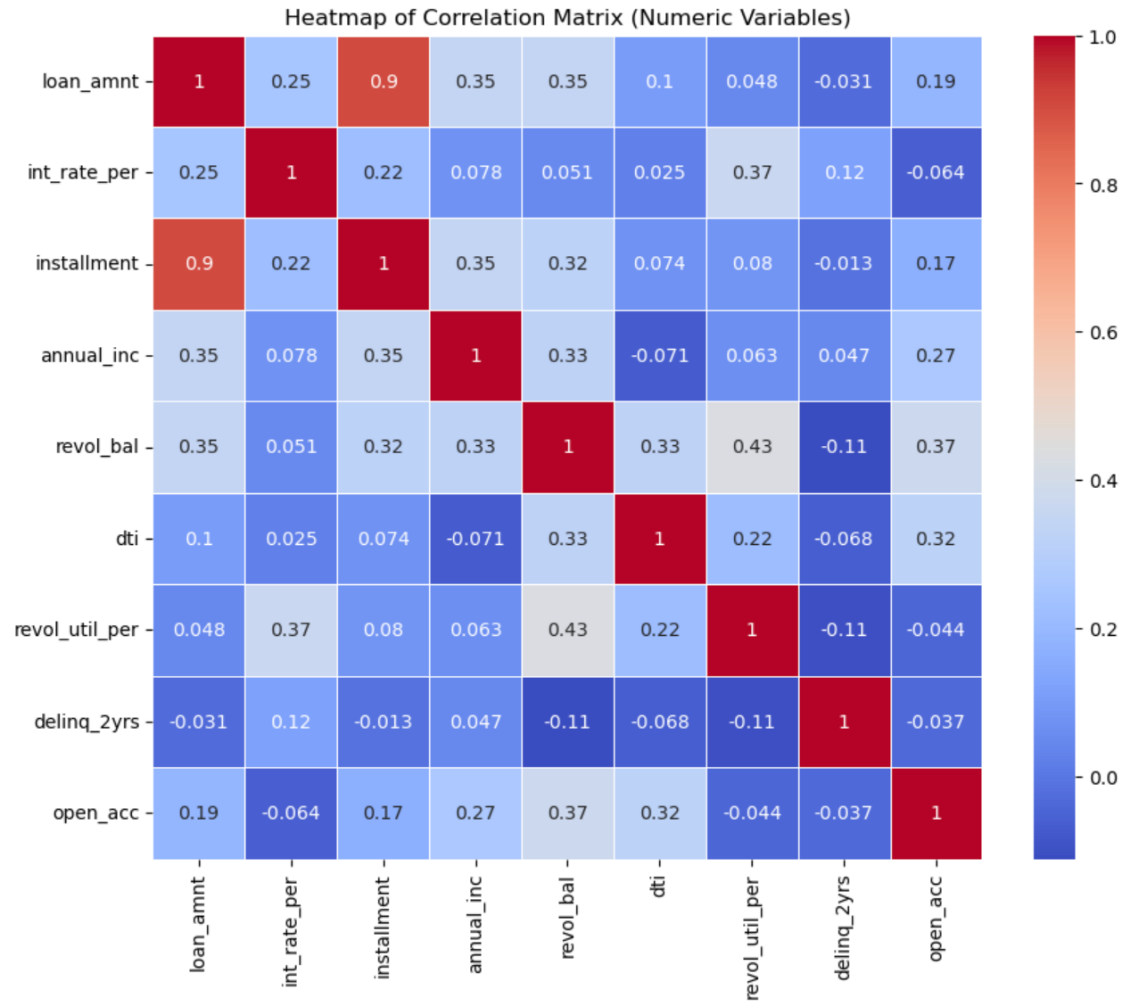




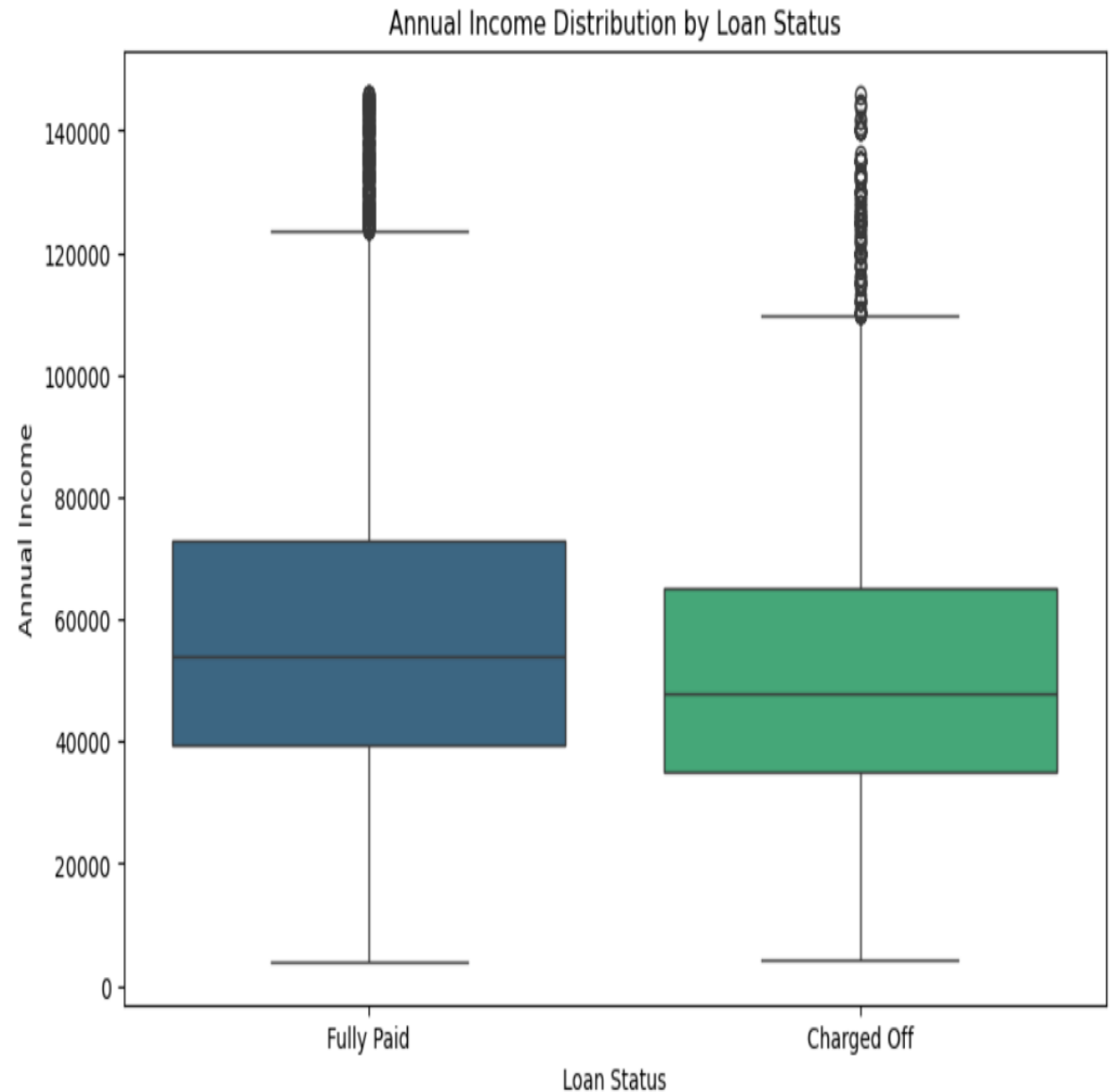
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- A very high percentage of defaults are happening for applicants from state NE. More stringent review needs to be done for such applicants



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- From the correlation matrix, we see that Installment and loan\_amnt are highly correlated & revol\_bal, revol\_util\_per is moderately correlated



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- The applicants with less interest has high probability of paying the loans and the applicants who obtain loans at higher interest rates most likely default



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- The applicants with more annual income has high probability of paying the loans

