Lending Club Case Study

ML C54 June 2023 EPGP Rajaram Karanth

Problem Statement

A consumer finance company which specialises in lending various types of loans to urban customers. When the company receives a loan application, the company has to make a decision for loan approval based on the applicant's profile. Two types of risks are associated with the bank's decision:

- If the applicant is likely to repay the loan, then not approving the loan results in a loss of business to the company
- If the applicant is not likely to repay the loan, i.e. he/she is likely to default, then approving the loan may lead to a
 financial loss for the company

Aim of this case study is to use EDA over the dataset containing the complete loan data for all loans issued through the time period 2007 to 2011 and assess the driving factors behind the loan default. such that the company can utilise this knowledge for its portfolio and risk assessment.

In this analysis, EDA is used to understand how consumer attributes and loan attributes influence the tendency of default.

Analysis Approach

Data Cleaning:

The dataset was checked for missing or invalid values in the rows and columns and fixed

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mths_since_last_delinq column has 25682 NA values. Replaced with zero mths_since_last_record column has 36931 NA values. Replaced with zero desc column has 13149 blank values. However, those have corresponding valid purpose column values next_pymnt_d column has 38577 blank records
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The dataset was checked for unwanted columns and deleted. Below are the columns deleted that only had values as either NA or 0.

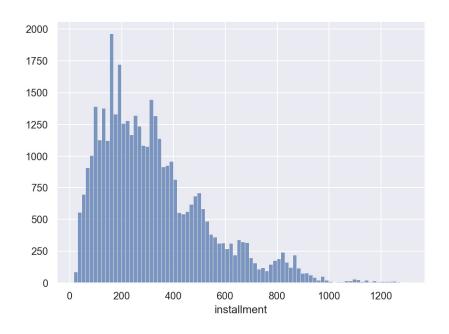
mths_since_last_major_derog, annual_inc_joint, dti_joint, verification_status_joint, acc_now_delinq, tot_coll_amt, tot_cur_bal, open_acc_6m, open_il_6m, open_il_12m, open_il_24m, mths_since_rcnt_il, total_bal_il, il_util, open_rv_12m, open_rv_24m, max_bal_bc, all_util, total_rev_hi_lim, inq_fi, total_cu_tl, inq_last_12m, acc_open_past_24mths, avg_cur_bal, bc_open_to_buy, bc_util, chargeoff_within_12_mths, delinq_amnt, mo_sin_old_il_acct, mo_sin_old_rev_tl_op, mo_sin_rcnt_rev_tl_op, mo_sin_rcnt_tl, mort_acc, mths_since_recent_bc, mths_since_recent_bc_dlq, mths_since_recent_inq, mths_since_recent_revol_delinq, num_accts_ever_120_pd, num_actv_bc_tl, num_actv_rev_tl, num_bc_sats, num_bc_tl, num_bc_tl, num_il_tl, num_op_rev_tl, num_rev_accts, num_rev_tl_bal_gt_0, num_sats, num_tl_120dpd_2m, num_tl_30dpd, num_tl_90g_dpd_24m, num_tl_op_past_12m, pct_tl_nvr_dlq, percent_bc_gt_75, tot_hi_cred_lim, total_bal_ex_mort, total_bc_limit, total_il_high_credit_limit

Univariate Analysis #1 - number of loans by grade

12000 10000 8000 6000 4000 2000 B C A E F D G grade

Highest number of loans disbursed are of grade B, followed by grade A

Univariate Analysis #2 - loan installments preferred



Highest bins installments opted are between 0 - 200 months and 200 - 400 months.

Univariate Analysis #3 - Purpose for which most of the loans are taken

debt_consolidation	18641
credit_card	5130
other	3993
home_improvement	2976
major_purchase	2187
small_business	1828
car	1549
wedding	947
medical	693
moving	583
vacation	381
house	381
educational	325
renewable_energy	103

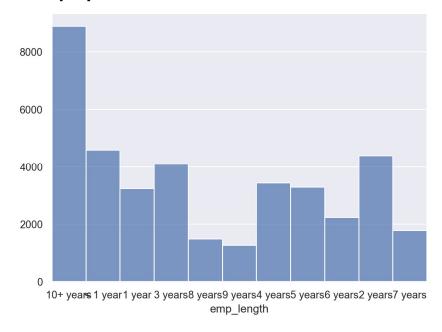
Maximum number of loans taken are for the purpose of debt consolidation. More chances of default in this category as this option just provides breathing time for otherwise a possible delinquent loan in the previous institution

Univariate Analysis #4 - States where maximum number of loans disbursed

CA	7099	NC	788	WV	177
NY	3812	CT	751	HI	174
FL	2866	MI	720	NH	171
	2727	MO	686	DE	114
TX NJ	1850	MN NV	615 497	MT	85
IL	1525	SC	472	WY	83
PA	1517	WI	460	AK	80
VA	1407	AL OR LA	452 451 436	SD VT	64 54
GA	1398	KY	325	MS	19
MA	1340	OK	299	TN	17
OH	1223	KS	271	IN	9
MD	1049	UT	258	ID	
AZ	879	AR DC	245 214	IA	5
WA	840	RI	198	NE	5
CO	792	NM	189	ME	3

Most number of loans are issued in big cities

Univariate Analysis #5 - Number of loans by length of employment



Maximum number of loans are availed by customers who are employed for 10+ years. The next highest bin is of the customers who are employed between 1 and 2 years

Bivariate Analysis #1 - Correlation between the delinquency and the number of open credit lines

Bivariate Analysis #2 - Correlation between the delinquency and the dti

	delinq_2yrs	open_acc
delinq_2yrs	1.000000	0.011656
open acc	0.011656	1.000000

	delinq_2yrs	dti
delinq_2yrs	1.000000	-0.034452
dti	-0.034452	1.000000

Number of open credit lines has a positive correlation with delinquency although not very strong. However more number of open credit lines increases the risk profile of the customer.

In the given dataset, dti is found to be lower in the delinquent cases.

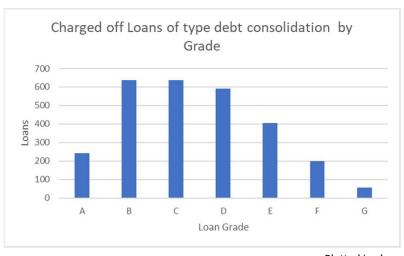
Lower dti is a strong indicator of a possible default as it indicates lower debt repayment capacity of the borrower.

Bivariate Analysis #3 - Correlation between the delinquency and the principal outstanding

	mths_since_last_delinq	out_prncp
mths_since_last_delinq	1.000000	-0.012297
out proce	-0.012297	1 000000

Months since delinquency is inversely correlated with the repayment. recent delinquencies indicates chances of default

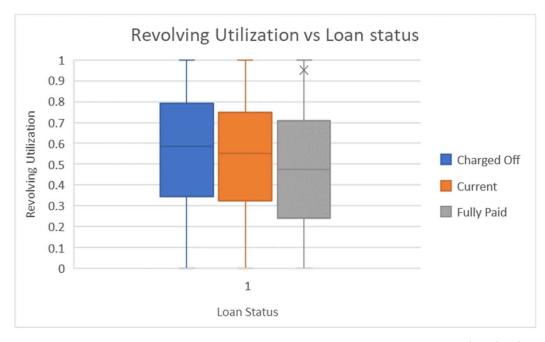
Bivariate Analysis #4 - Charged off Loans of type debt consolidation by Grade



Plotted in xls

Maximum number of charged off loans for the purpose of debt consolidation are of grade B. More caution to be exercised on the loan applications with these attributes

Bivariate Analysis #5 - Revolving Utilization vs Loan status



Plotted in xls

- Revolving utilization that indicates risk profile based on the balances on the revolving accounts as against the available credit.
- The Median value of the Revolving utilization in case of the Charged off loans was close to 60%.
- The Median value of the Revolving utilization in case of the Fully paid loans was under 50%.
- The currently running loans have the Median value for Revolving utilization is very near to the Median of Charged off loans.
- This is a strong indicator of possible default.

Thank You