

BANK LOAN REPORT

TERMINOLOGIES

Fields Used in Data

Loan ID:

Purpose: A unique identifier for tracking and managing individual loan applications.

Use for Banks: Efficiently manage loan records, monitor repayments, and address customer inquiries.

Address State:

Purpose: Indicates the borrower's location for assessing regional risk factors and compliance.

Use for Banks: Identify regional trends, adjust marketing strategies, and manage risk portfolios based on geographic regions.

Employee Length:

Purpose: Provides insights into the borrower's employment stability.

Use for Banks: Considered when assessing a borrower's ability to repay; longer employment often indicates lower default risk.

Employee Title:

Purpose: Specifies the borrower's occupation or job title.

Use for Banks: Verify income sources, assess financial capacity, and tailor loan offers to different professions.

Grade:

Purpose: Represents a risk classification based on creditworthiness.

Use for Banks: Price loans and manage risk; higher-grade loans receive lower interest rates.

Sub Grade:

Purpose: Refines risk assessment within a grade, providing additional differentiation.

Use for Banks: Offers a finer level of risk assessment to tailor interest rates and lending terms.

Home Ownership:

Purpose: Indicates the borrower's housing status for insights into financial stability.

Use for Banks: Assess collateral availability and borrower stability; homeowners may have lower default rates.

Issue Date:

Purpose: Marks the loan's origination date for tracking and maturity calculations.

Use for Banks: Track loan aging, calculate interest accruals, and manage loan portfolios.

Last Credit Pull Date:

Purpose: Records when the borrower's credit report was last accessed.

Use for Banks: Track credit history updates, assess credit risk, and make informed lending decisions.

Last Payment Date:

Purpose: Marks the most recent loan payment received to track payment history.

Use for Banks: Assess payment behavior, calculate delinquency, and project future payments.

Loan Status:

Purpose: Indicates the current state of the loan (e.g., fully paid, current, default).

Use for Banks: Monitor loan health, categorize loans for risk analysis, and determine provisioning requirements

Next Payment Date:

Purpose: Estimates the date of the next loan payment for cash flow forecasting.

Use for Banks: Plan liquidity and project revenue from loan portfolios.

Purpose:

Purpose: Specifies the reason for the loan (e.g., debt consolidation, education).

Use for Banks: Segment and customize loan offerings, aligning terms with borrower needs.

Term:

Purpose: Defines the duration of the loan in months, setting the repayment period.

Use for Banks: Structure loan agreements, calculate interest payments, and manage loan maturities.

Verification Status:

Purpose: Indicates whether the borrower's financial information has been verified.

Use for Banks: Gauge data reliability, verify income, and evaluate loan application credibility.

Annual Income:

Purpose: Reflects the borrower's total yearly earnings for assessing repayment capacity.

Use for Banks: Determine loan eligibility, calculate debt-to-income ratios, and evaluate creditworthiness.

DTI (Debt-to-Income Ratio):

Purpose: Measures the borrower's debt burden relative to income.

Use for Banks: Assess a borrower's ability to handle loan payments and make responsible lending decisions.

Instalment:

Purpose: The fixed monthly payment amount for loan repayment, including principal and interest.

Use for Banks: Structure loan terms, calculate amortization schedules, and assess payment affordability.

Interest Rate:

Purpose: Represents the annual cost of borrowing expressed as a percentage, determining the loan's cost.

Use for Banks: Price loans, manage profit margins, and attract investors.

Loan Amount:

Purpose: The total borrowed sum defining the principal amount.

Use for Banks: Determine loan size effectively.