



## LENDING CLUB CASE STUDY SUBMISSION

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#### **OBJECTIVE:**

Lending loans to 'risky' applicants or rejecting loan for 'potential' applicants is the largest source of financial loss. Borrowers who default cause the largest amount of loss. If we can identify these risky loan applicants, such loans can be reduced, thereby cutting down the amount of credit loss.

The main goal of our analysis is to find the **driving factors** behind the loan default. **Lending Club** will utilize this information for its portfolio and risk assessment.

#### AVAILABLE DATASET:

Loan data for all the loans issued by **Lending Club** from 2007-2011.



#### **APPROACH**



# ERSTANDING

a. Read the datafrom theavailable dataset

- b. Understand the key columns required for our analysis
- c. Check for the unique entries

## CLEANING

a. Identify the missing values

- b. Treating missing values in rows and columns
- c. Removing the outliers
- d. Get rid of the attributes which are not relevant for our analysis

#### a. <u>DERIVED METRICS:</u>

1. Create new metrics whenever needed for a better analysis.

#### b. **UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS:**

- 1. Check how the relevant attributes are varying with the default rate.
- 2. Visually represent how the variables are varying with the default rate.
- 3. Pick the top 5 strong predictors for loan default

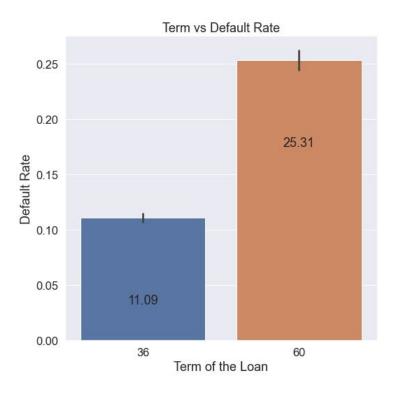
#### c. **BIVARIATE ANALYSIS:**

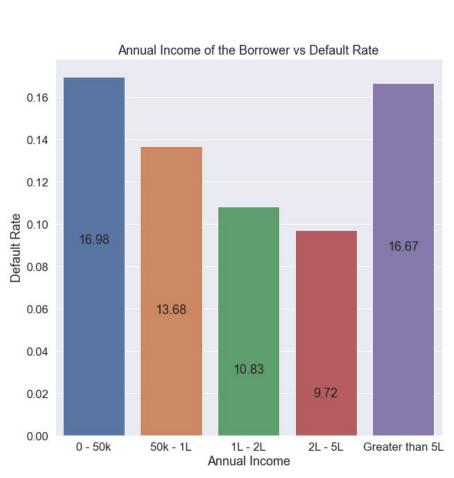
- 1. Check how a combination of variables vary with the default rate.
- 2. Visually represent the trend of the combination of these variables.
- 3. Pick the attributes which have a strong impact on the loan default.

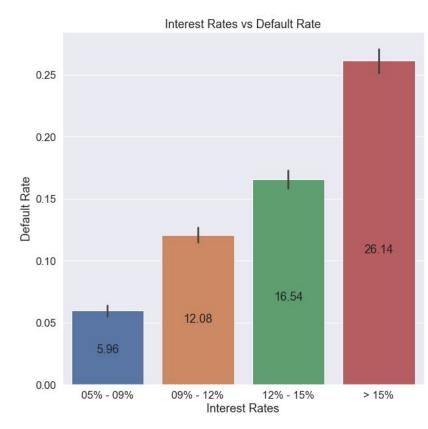


## UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS





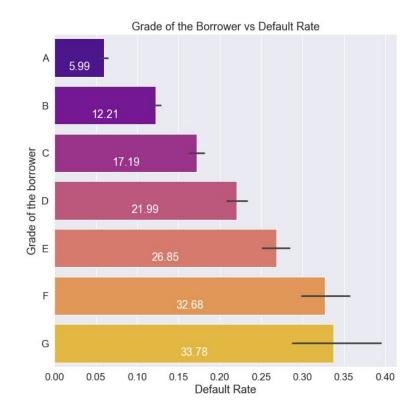


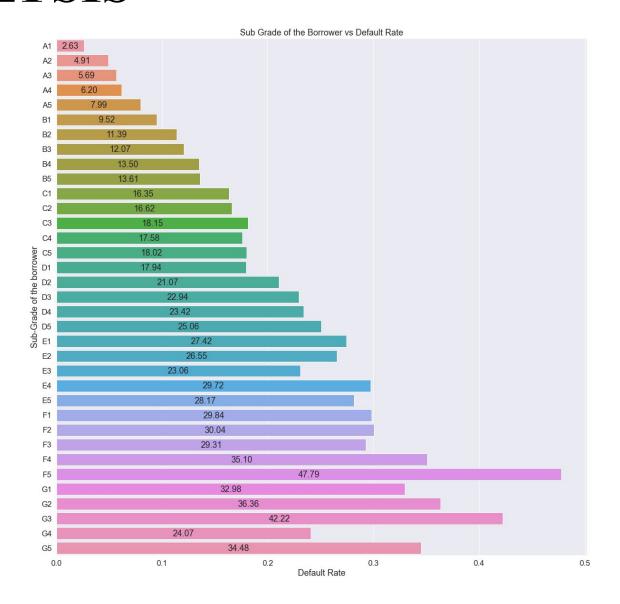




## UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS



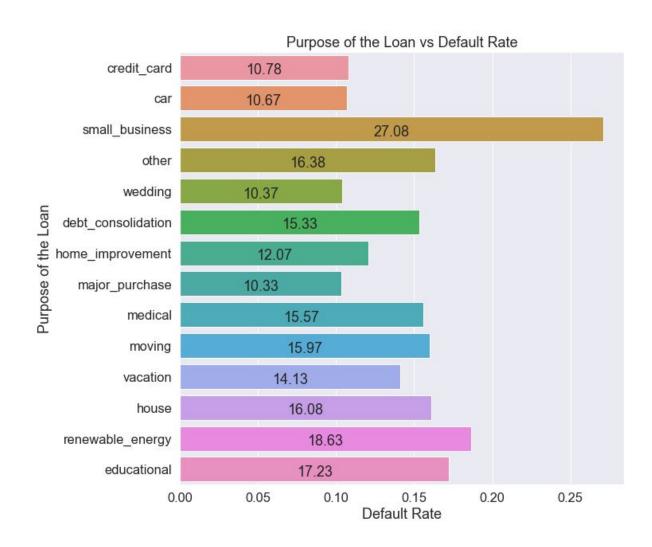


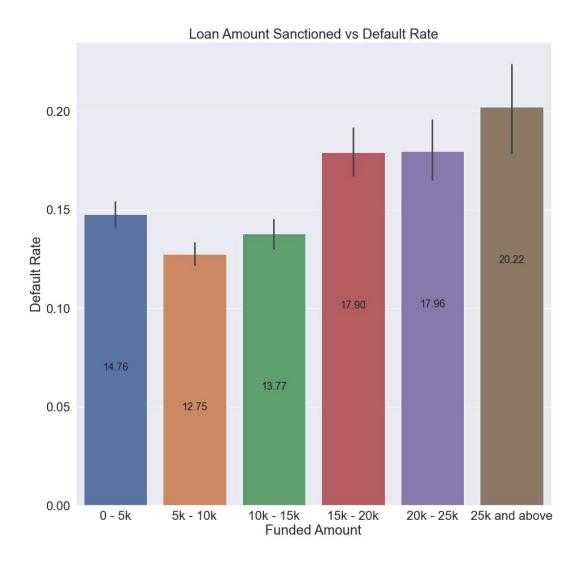




#### UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS









### **ASSUMPTIONS**

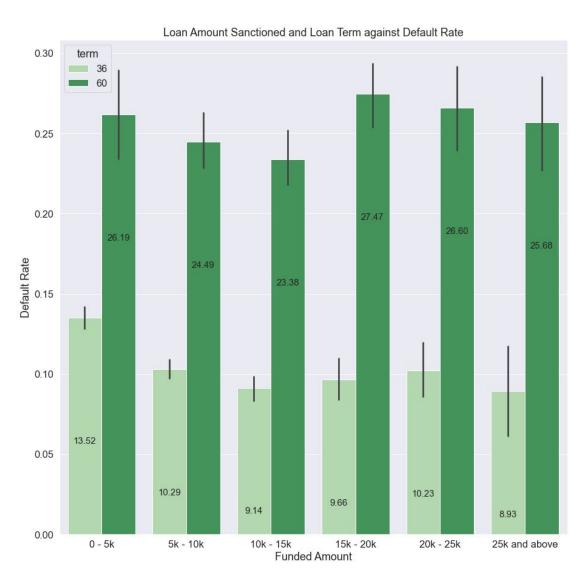


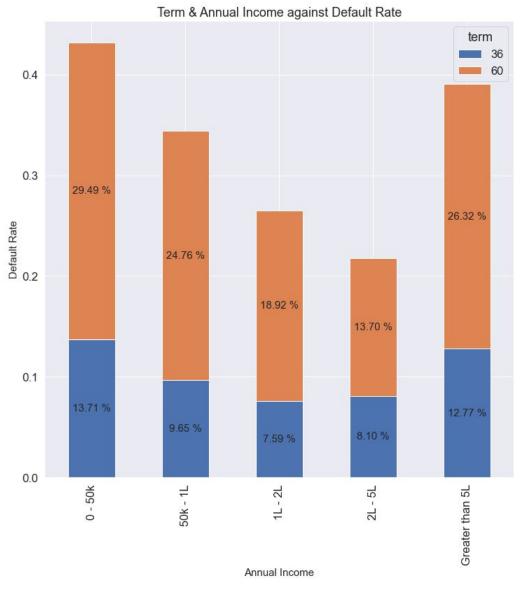
- 1. Clearly the **higher the term**, the **more is the default rate** and hence, we need to make sure we offer a higher term to a customer only after digging deeper into the other parameters.
- 2. We can see a **negative correlation** between the **default rate** and **Salary** of the borrowers. However, it **doesn't hold true** when the **salary is greater 5 Lakhs**. This might be due to the fact that we have got **very less records** in **tha salary range > 5 Lakhs** (66 records out of ~39k)
- 3. The **higher the interest rate**, the **more is the default rate** which is always an expected trend. There might be 2 scenarios.
  - i) The borrower doesn't have the intent to default it but fails to pay as it becomes a burden overtime.
  - ii) The borrower is not serious about the repayment.
  - Hence we need to scrutinize more and make better judgements while imposing the interest rates based on other parameters.
- 4. The **Grade and Sub-Grade** show an **obvious impact** on the defaulters. As the **sub-grade increases within each grade**, we see **more number of defaulters** ( as this is also directly proportional to interest rates)
- 5. If the purpose of the loan is **small\_business**, we either need to **look deeper into the request or deny the loan** sanction, as it has the **highest percentage of defaulters** amongst other purposes.



#### **BIVARIATE ANALYSIS**









#### **BIVARIATE ANALYSIS**



42.86%

17.06%

20.80%

26.42%

28.65%

> 15%

-0.40

-0.35

-0.30

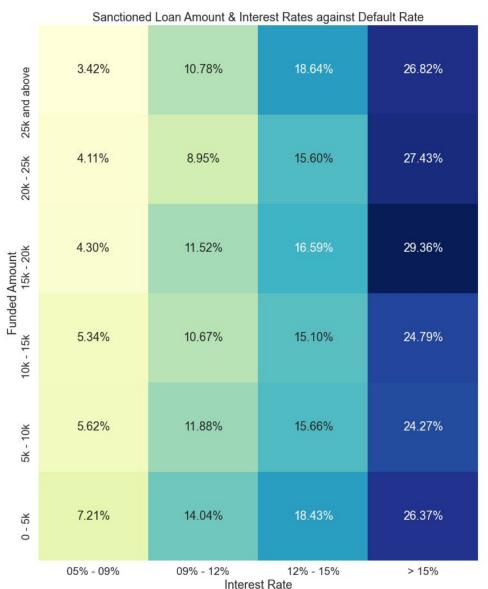
- 0.20 -Default Rate

-0.15

-0.10

-0.05

-0.00





-0.25

-0.20

o-1 Default Rate

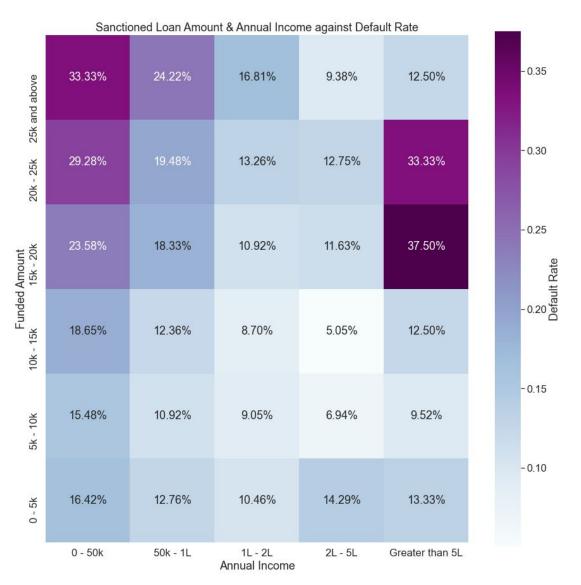
-0.10

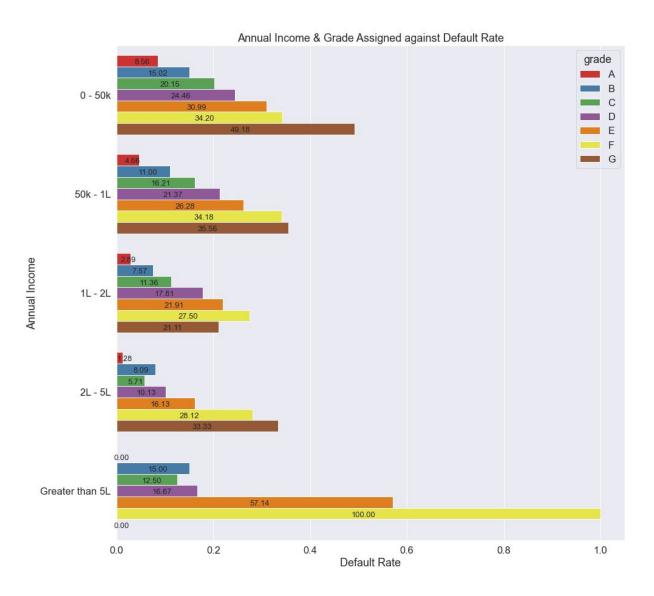
-0.05



### **BIVARIATE ANALYSIS**











- 1. The **Funded Amount** doesn't impact much **individually.** Although, within a particular Range of Funded amount, the **defaulters percentage increases** by a good margin with an **increase in the Interest Rate.**
- 2. Offering lesser Interest Rates for borrowers with High Annual Income process to be more promising as we have lesser defaulters in that case. However, this doesn't hold true for borrowers with salary > 5 Lakh, which again might be due to very less records in that interval and we need more data to make any assumption on that category.



## CONCLUSIONS – TOP 5 PREDICTORS OF LOAN DEFAULT UpGrad



		Max Default Rate	Min Default Rate	Difference
le	sub_grade	47.787611	2.633889	45.153721
	grade	33.779264	5.993031	27.786233
	int_rate_groups	26.138069	5.964519	20.173550
	purpose	27.080958	10.325581	16.755376
	term	25.313785	11.090872	14.222914
	amount_range	20.216306	12.745943	7.470363
	salary_group	16.979661	9.722222	7.257439
	home_ownership	18.367347	13.671347	4.696000
	dti_group	16.996047	12.366653	4.629394
	erification_status	16.803212	12.830957	3.972254
ate	issued_month	16.085409	12.298558	3.786851
	emp_length	16.229004	12.887439	3.341565