

Part_I_ProspersLoan_Exploratory_Analysis

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1 Data Analysis on Propser Loan Dataset

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1.2 Introduction

The objective of the project is to use Python visualization libraries to explore a dataset thoroughly. The analysis begins with exploring univariate variables followed by bivariate and multivariate analysis. This analysis is followed by a short presentation to convey and highlight important findings using explanatory data analysis. A slide deck is prepared with explanatory visuals that follows the major path of exploration and a story is conveyed for better understanding.

1.3 Preliminary Wrangling

```
In [44]: #import all packages to be used in project
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import requests
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
import seaborn as sb
import numpy as np
from scipy.stats import norm

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

%matplotlib inline
```

Gathering Data: Source of data from link provided by Udacity

Loading the ProsperLoan dataset into a dataframe

```
In [45]: #Load downloaded dataset from Udacity provided link.
#Read CSV file via pandas into a dataframe df_ploan.

df_ploan = pd.read_csv('prosperLoanData.csv')
```

Assess Data: Assessing data visually and programatically

Visual Assessment

```
In [46]: #Get visual overview of dataset
df_ploan.head()
```

```
Out[46]:
```

	ListingKey	ListingNumber	ListingCreationDate	\
0	1021339766868145413AB3B	193129	2007-08-26 19:09:29.263000000	
1	10273602499503308B223C1	1209647	2014-02-27 08:28:07.900000000	
2	0EE9337825851032864889A	81716	2007-01-05 15:00:47.090000000	
3	0EF5356002482715299901A	658116	2012-10-22 11:02:35.010000000	
4	0F023589499656230C5E3E2	909464	2013-09-14 18:38:39.097000000	

	CreditGrade	Term	LoanStatus	ClosedDate	BorrowerAPR	\
0	C	36	Completed	2009-08-14 00:00:00	0.16516	
1	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.12016	
2	HR	36	Completed	2009-12-17 00:00:00	0.28269	
3	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.12528	
4	NaN	36	Current	NaN	0.24614	

	BorrowerRate	LenderYield	...	LP_ServiceFees	LP_CollectionFees	\
0	0.1580	0.1380	...	-133.18	0.0	
1	0.0920	0.0820	...	0.00	0.0	
2	0.2750	0.2400	...	-24.20	0.0	
3	0.0974	0.0874	...	-108.01	0.0	
4	0.2085	0.1985	...	-60.27	0.0	

	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	LP_NetPrincipalLoss	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	PercentFunded	Recommendations	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	\
0	1.0	0	0	
1	1.0	0	0	
2	1.0	0	0	
3	1.0	0	0	
4	1.0	0	0	

	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
0	0.0	258
1	0.0	1
2	0.0	41
3	0.0	158
4	0.0	20

[5 rows x 81 columns]

- Data loaded successfully with 81 columns or variables.

```
In [47]: #Get structure of dataset
df_ploan.shape
```

```
Out[47]: (113937, 81)
```

- The dataset, has 113937 rows or entries and 81 columns.

Programatic Assessment

```
In [48]: #Explore descriptive statistics
df_ploan.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 113937 entries, 0 to 113936
Data columns (total 81 columns):
ListingKey                113937 non-null object
ListingNumber             113937 non-null int64
ListingCreationDate       113937 non-null object
CreditGrade              28953 non-null object
Term                     113937 non-null int64
LoanStatus               113937 non-null object
ClosedDate               55089 non-null object
BorrowerAPR              113912 non-null float64
BorrowerRate             113937 non-null float64
LenderYield              113937 non-null float64
EstimatedEffectiveYield  84853 non-null float64
EstimatedLoss            84853 non-null float64
EstimatedReturn          84853 non-null float64
ProsperRating (numeric)  84853 non-null float64
ProsperRating (Alpha)    84853 non-null object
ProsperScore             84853 non-null float64
ListingCategory (numeric) 113937 non-null int64
BorrowerState            108422 non-null object
Occupation               110349 non-null object
EmploymentStatus         111682 non-null object
EmploymentStatusDuration 106312 non-null float64
IsBorrowerHomeowner      113937 non-null bool
CurrentlyInGroup          113937 non-null bool
GroupKey                 13341 non-null object
DateCreditPulled         113937 non-null object
CreditScoreRangeLower    113346 non-null float64
CreditScoreRangeUpper    113346 non-null float64
FirstRecordedCreditLine  113240 non-null object
CurrentCreditLines       106333 non-null float64
```

OpenCreditLines	106333	non-null	float64
TotalCreditLinespast7years	113240	non-null	float64
OpenRevolvingAccounts	113937	non-null	int64
OpenRevolvingMonthlyPayment	113937	non-null	float64
InquiriesLast6Months	113240	non-null	float64
TotalInquiries	112778	non-null	float64
CurrentDelinquencies	113240	non-null	float64
AmountDelinquent	106315	non-null	float64
DelinquenciesLast7Years	112947	non-null	float64
PublicRecordsLast10Years	113240	non-null	float64
PublicRecordsLast12Months	106333	non-null	float64
RevolvingCreditBalance	106333	non-null	float64
BankcardUtilization	106333	non-null	float64
AvailableBankcardCredit	106393	non-null	float64
TotalTrades	106393	non-null	float64
TradesNeverDelinquent (percentage)	106393	non-null	float64
TradesOpenedLast6Months	106393	non-null	float64
DebtToIncomeRatio	105383	non-null	float64
IncomeRange	113937	non-null	object
IncomeVerifiable	113937	non-null	bool
StatedMonthlyIncome	113937	non-null	float64
LoanKey	113937	non-null	object
TotalProsperLoans	22085	non-null	float64
TotalProsperPaymentsBilled	22085	non-null	float64
OnTimeProsperPayments	22085	non-null	float64
ProsperPaymentsLessThanOneMonthLate	22085	non-null	float64
ProsperPaymentsOneMonthPlusLate	22085	non-null	float64
ProsperPrincipalBorrowed	22085	non-null	float64
ProsperPrincipalOutstanding	22085	non-null	float64
ScorexChangeAtTimeOfListing	18928	non-null	float64
LoanCurrentDaysDelinquent	113937	non-null	int64
LoanFirstDefaultedCycleNumber	16952	non-null	float64
LoanMonthsSinceOrigination	113937	non-null	int64
LoanNumber	113937	non-null	int64
LoanOriginalAmount	113937	non-null	int64
LoanOriginationDate	113937	non-null	object
LoanOriginationQuarter	113937	non-null	object
MemberKey	113937	non-null	object
MonthlyLoanPayment	113937	non-null	float64
LP_CustomerPayments	113937	non-null	float64
LP_CustomerPrincipalPayments	113937	non-null	float64
LP_InterestandFees	113937	non-null	float64
LP_ServiceFees	113937	non-null	float64
LP_CollectionFees	113937	non-null	float64
LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	113937	non-null	float64
LP_NetPrincipalLoss	113937	non-null	float64
LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	113937	non-null	float64
PercentFunded	113937	non-null	float64

```

Recommendations          113937 non-null int64
InvestmentFromFriendsCount 113937 non-null int64
InvestmentFromFriendsAmount 113937 non-null float64
Investors                 113937 non-null int64
dtypes: bool(3), float64(50), int64(11), object(17)
memory usage: 68.1+ MB

```

```

In [49]: #Explore descriptive statistics
df_ploan.describe()

```

```

Out[49]:

```

	ListingNumber	Term	BorrowerAPR	BorrowerRate \
count	1.139370e+05	113937.000000	113912.000000	113937.000000
mean	6.278857e+05	40.830248	0.218828	0.192764
std	3.280762e+05	10.436212	0.080364	0.074818
min	4.000000e+00	12.000000	0.006530	0.000000
25%	4.009190e+05	36.000000	0.156290	0.134000
50%	6.005540e+05	36.000000	0.209760	0.184000
75%	8.926340e+05	36.000000	0.283810	0.250000
max	1.255725e+06	60.000000	0.512290	0.497500

	LenderYield	EstimatedEffectiveYield	EstimatedLoss	EstimatedReturn \
count	113937.000000	84853.000000	84853.000000	84853.000000
mean	0.182701	0.168661	0.080306	0.096068
std	0.074516	0.068467	0.046764	0.030403
min	-0.010000	-0.182700	0.004900	-0.182700
25%	0.124200	0.115670	0.042400	0.074080
50%	0.173000	0.161500	0.072400	0.091700
75%	0.240000	0.224300	0.112000	0.116600
max	0.492500	0.319900	0.366000	0.283700

	ProsperRating (numeric)	ProsperScore	...	LP_ServiceFees \
count	84853.000000	84853.000000	...	113937.000000
mean	4.072243	5.950067	...	-54.725641
std	1.673227	2.376501	...	60.675425
min	1.000000	1.000000	...	-664.870000
25%	3.000000	4.000000	...	-73.180000
50%	4.000000	6.000000	...	-34.440000
75%	5.000000	8.000000	...	-13.920000
max	7.000000	11.000000	...	32.060000

	LP_CollectionFees	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	LP_NetPrincipalLoss \
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	-14.242698	700.446342	681.420499
std	109.232758	2388.513831	2357.167068
min	-9274.750000	-94.200000	-954.550000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000

75%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
max	0.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000

	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	PercentFunded	Recommendations \
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	25.142686	0.998584	0.048027
std	275.657937	0.017919	0.332353
min	0.000000	0.700000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
75%	0.000000	1.000000	0.000000
max	21117.900000	1.012500	39.000000

	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
count	113937.000000	113937.000000	113937.000000
mean	0.023460	16.550751	80.475228
std	0.232412	294.545422	103.239020
min	0.000000	0.000000	1.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	2.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	44.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	115.000000
max	33.000000	25000.000000	1189.000000

[8 rows x 61 columns]

- 61 columns are of numerical data type. As such statistics such as mean, standard deviation, and inter quartile ranges were performed in the summary statistics.

```
In [50]: #Find missing values
df_ploan.isnull()
```

```
Out[50]:
```

	ListingKey	ListingNumber	ListingCreationDate	CreditGrade	Term \
0	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	True	False
2	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	True	False
4	False	False	False	True	False
5	False	False	False	True	False
6	False	False	False	True	False
7	False	False	False	True	False
8	False	False	False	True	False
9	False	False	False	True	False
10	False	False	False	True	False
11	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	True	False
13	False	False	False	True	False
14	False	False	False	True	False
15	False	False	False	True	False

16	False	False	False	True	False
17	False	False	False	False	False
18	False	False	False	True	False
19	False	False	False	True	False
20	False	False	False	True	False
21	False	False	False	False	False
22	False	False	False	True	False
23	False	False	False	True	False
24	False	False	False	True	False
25	False	False	False	True	False
26	False	False	False	True	False
27	False	False	False	True	False
28	False	False	False	True	False
29	False	False	False	True	False
...
113907	False	False	False	True	False
113908	False	False	False	True	False
113909	False	False	False	True	False
113910	False	False	False	True	False
113911	False	False	False	True	False
113912	False	False	False	True	False
113913	False	False	False	True	False
113914	False	False	False	False	False
113915	False	False	False	False	False
113916	False	False	False	True	False
113917	False	False	False	True	False
113918	False	False	False	False	False
113919	False	False	False	True	False
113920	False	False	False	True	False
113921	False	False	False	False	False
113922	False	False	False	False	False
113923	False	False	False	False	False
113924	False	False	False	True	False
113925	False	False	False	True	False
113926	False	False	False	False	False
113927	False	False	False	False	False
113928	False	False	False	True	False
113929	False	False	False	True	False
113930	False	False	False	True	False
113931	False	False	False	True	False
113932	False	False	False	True	False
113933	False	False	False	True	False
113934	False	False	False	True	False
113935	False	False	False	True	False
113936	False	False	False	True	False

	LoanStatus	ClosedDate	BorrowerAPR	BorrowerRate	LenderYield \
0	False	False	False	False	False

1	False	True	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	True	False	False	False
4	False	True	False	False	False
5	False	True	False	False	False
6	False	True	False	False	False
7	False	True	False	False	False
8	False	True	False	False	False
9	False	True	False	False	False
10	False	True	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	True	False	False	False
13	False	True	False	False	False
14	False	True	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False
16	False	True	False	False	False
17	False	False	False	False	False
18	False	True	False	False	False
19	False	True	False	False	False
20	False	True	False	False	False
21	False	False	False	False	False
22	False	True	False	False	False
23	False	False	False	False	False
24	False	True	False	False	False
25	False	True	False	False	False
26	False	False	False	False	False
27	False	False	False	False	False
28	False	True	False	False	False
29	False	True	False	False	False
...
113907	False	True	False	False	False
113908	False	False	False	False	False
113909	False	True	False	False	False
113910	False	True	False	False	False
113911	False	True	False	False	False
113912	False	True	False	False	False
113913	False	False	False	False	False
113914	False	False	False	False	False
113915	False	False	False	False	False
113916	False	True	False	False	False
113917	False	True	False	False	False
113918	False	False	False	False	False
113919	False	True	False	False	False
113920	False	True	False	False	False
113921	False	False	True	False	False
113922	False	False	False	False	False
113923	False	False	False	False	False
113924	False	True	False	False	False

113925	False	True	False	False	False
113926	False	False	False	False	False
113927	False	False	False	False	False
113928	False	False	False	False	False
113929	False	False	False	False	False
113930	False	True	False	False	False
113931	False	True	False	False	False
113932	False	True	False	False	False
113933	False	True	False	False	False
113934	False	True	False	False	False
113935	False	False	False	False	False
113936	False	True	False	False	False

	...	LP_ServiceFees	LP_CollectionFees	LP_GrossPrincipalLoss	\
0	...	False	False	False	
1	...	False	False	False	
2	...	False	False	False	
3	...	False	False	False	
4	...	False	False	False	
5	...	False	False	False	
6	...	False	False	False	
7	...	False	False	False	
8	...	False	False	False	
9	...	False	False	False	
10	...	False	False	False	
11	...	False	False	False	
12	...	False	False	False	
13	...	False	False	False	
14	...	False	False	False	
15	...	False	False	False	
16	...	False	False	False	
17	...	False	False	False	
18	...	False	False	False	
19	...	False	False	False	
20	...	False	False	False	
21	...	False	False	False	
22	...	False	False	False	
23	...	False	False	False	
24	...	False	False	False	
25	...	False	False	False	
26	...	False	False	False	
27	...	False	False	False	
28	...	False	False	False	
29	...	False	False	False	
...	
113907	...	False	False	False	
113908	...	False	False	False	
113909	...	False	False	False	

113910	...	False	False	False
113911	...	False	False	False
113912	...	False	False	False
113913	...	False	False	False
113914	...	False	False	False
113915	...	False	False	False
113916	...	False	False	False
113917	...	False	False	False
113918	...	False	False	False
113919	...	False	False	False
113920	...	False	False	False
113921	...	False	False	False
113922	...	False	False	False
113923	...	False	False	False
113924	...	False	False	False
113925	...	False	False	False
113926	...	False	False	False
113927	...	False	False	False
113928	...	False	False	False
113929	...	False	False	False
113930	...	False	False	False
113931	...	False	False	False
113932	...	False	False	False
113933	...	False	False	False
113934	...	False	False	False
113935	...	False	False	False
113936	...	False	False	False

	LP_NetPrincipalLoss	LP_NonPrincipalRecoverypayments	PercentFunded	\
0	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	
5	False	False	False	
6	False	False	False	
7	False	False	False	
8	False	False	False	
9	False	False	False	
10	False	False	False	
11	False	False	False	
12	False	False	False	
13	False	False	False	
14	False	False	False	
15	False	False	False	
16	False	False	False	
17	False	False	False	
18	False	False	False	

19	False	False	False
20	False	False	False
21	False	False	False
22	False	False	False
23	False	False	False
24	False	False	False
25	False	False	False
26	False	False	False
27	False	False	False
28	False	False	False
29	False	False	False
...
113907	False	False	False
113908	False	False	False
113909	False	False	False
113910	False	False	False
113911	False	False	False
113912	False	False	False
113913	False	False	False
113914	False	False	False
113915	False	False	False
113916	False	False	False
113917	False	False	False
113918	False	False	False
113919	False	False	False
113920	False	False	False
113921	False	False	False
113922	False	False	False
113923	False	False	False
113924	False	False	False
113925	False	False	False
113926	False	False	False
113927	False	False	False
113928	False	False	False
113929	False	False	False
113930	False	False	False
113931	False	False	False
113932	False	False	False
113933	False	False	False
113934	False	False	False
113935	False	False	False
113936	False	False	False

	Recommendations	InvestmentFromFriendsCount	\
0	False	False	
1	False	False	
2	False	False	
3	False	False	

4	False	False
5	False	False
6	False	False
7	False	False
8	False	False
9	False	False
10	False	False
11	False	False
12	False	False
13	False	False
14	False	False
15	False	False
16	False	False
17	False	False
18	False	False
19	False	False
20	False	False
21	False	False
22	False	False
23	False	False
24	False	False
25	False	False
26	False	False
27	False	False
28	False	False
29	False	False
...
113907	False	False
113908	False	False
113909	False	False
113910	False	False
113911	False	False
113912	False	False
113913	False	False
113914	False	False
113915	False	False
113916	False	False
113917	False	False
113918	False	False
113919	False	False
113920	False	False
113921	False	False
113922	False	False
113923	False	False
113924	False	False
113925	False	False
113926	False	False
113927	False	False

113928	False	False
113929	False	False
113930	False	False
113931	False	False
113932	False	False
113933	False	False
113934	False	False
113935	False	False
113936	False	False

	InvestmentFromFriendsAmount	Investors
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
5	False	False
6	False	False
7	False	False
8	False	False
9	False	False
10	False	False
11	False	False
12	False	False
13	False	False
14	False	False
15	False	False
16	False	False
17	False	False
18	False	False
19	False	False
20	False	False
21	False	False
22	False	False
23	False	False
24	False	False
25	False	False
26	False	False
27	False	False
28	False	False
29	False	False
...
113907	False	False
113908	False	False
113909	False	False
113910	False	False
113911	False	False
113912	False	False

113913	False	False
113914	False	False
113915	False	False
113916	False	False
113917	False	False
113918	False	False
113919	False	False
113920	False	False
113921	False	False
113922	False	False
113923	False	False
113924	False	False
113925	False	False
113926	False	False
113927	False	False
113928	False	False
113929	False	False
113930	False	False
113931	False	False
113932	False	False
113933	False	False
113934	False	False
113935	False	False
113936	False	False

[113937 rows x 81 columns]

- There are a lot missing entries, as part of the dataset columns certain missing entries for example, OnTimeProsperPayments is the number of on time payments the borrower had made on Prosper loans at the time they created this listing. This value will be null if the borrower has no prior loans.

1.3.1 What is the structure of your dataset?

The dataset has are 113,937 loans entries with 81 variables. The variables are numeric and categorical in nature where 61 variables are of numeric type and the remaing of string or object type.

For this project two main categories will be considered from the variables:

1. The demographic information (The basic borrower information)
2. The loan performance indicators (Loan performance variables)

1.3.2 What is/are the main feature(s) of interest in your dataset?

As a prospective partner I will like to know: 1. What are the base type of borrowers? 2. What is the cuurent state of loans, are there more default loans? 3. What is the relationship between the Borrower Rate on loans and employment status? 4. What is the relationship between EmploymentStatus vs BorrowerRate in each LoanStatus?

1.3.3 What features in the dataset do you think will help support your investigation into your feature(s) of interest?

The dataset has a lot of features to explore. But for the purposes of this project we will focus on a few features to handle our problem statement.

The demographic information will consider:

1. **IncomeRange** - The income range of the borrower at the time the listing was created.
2. **EmploymentStatus** - The employment status of the borrower at the time they posted the listing.
3. **ListingCategory** - The category of the listing that the borrower selected when posting their listing: 0 - Not Available, 1 - Debt Consolidation, 2 - Home Improvement, 3 - Business, 4 - Personal Loan, 5 - Student Use, 6 - Auto, 7- Other, 8 - Baby&Adoption, 9 - Boat, 10 - Cosmetic Procedure, 11 - Engagement Ring, 12 - Green Loans, 13 - Household Expenses, 14 - Large Purchases, 15 - Medical/Dental, 16 -Motorcycle, 17 - RV, 18 - Taxes, 19 - Vacation, 20 - Wedding Loans
4. **IsBorrowerHomeowner** - A Borrower will be classified as a homeowner if they have a mortgage on their credit profile or provide documentation confirming they are a homeowner.

The general performance of loans can be determined by the following indicators:

1. **LoanStatus** - The current status of the loan: Cancelled, Chargedoff, Completed, Current, Defaulted, FinalPaymentInProgress, PastDue. The PastDue status will be accompanied by a delinquency bucket.
2. **EstimatedReturn** - The estimated return assigned to the listing at the time it was created. Estimated return is the difference between the Estimated Effective Yield and the Estimated Loss Rate. Applicable for loans originated after July 2009. This is on an annual percentage rate (APR).
3. **ProsperScore** - A custom risk score built using historical Prosper data. The score ranges from 1-10, with 10 being the best, or lowest risk score. Applicable for loans originated after July 2009.
4. **Term** - The length of the loan expressed in months.
5. **BorrowerRate** - The Borrower's interest rate for this loan.

```
In [51]: df_new = df_ploan.loc[:, ['LoanOriginationDate', 'IncomeRange', 'EmploymentStatus', 'Listin
```

```
In [52]: df_new.head()
```

```
Out[52]:
```

	LoanOriginationDate	IncomeRange	EmploymentStatus	\
0	2007-09-12 00:00:00	\$25,000-49,999	Self-employed	
1	2014-03-03 00:00:00	\$50,000-74,999	Employed	
2	2007-01-17 00:00:00	Not displayed	Not available	
3	2012-11-01 00:00:00	\$25,000-49,999	Employed	
4	2013-09-20 00:00:00	\$100,000+	Employed	

	ListingCategory (numeric)	IsBorrowerHomeowner	LoanStatus	EstimatedReturn	\
0	0	True	Completed	NaN	
1	2	False	Current	0.05470	
2	0	False	Completed	NaN	

3	16	True	Current	0.06000
4	2	True	Current	0.09066

	ProsperScore	Term	BorrowerRate
0	NaN	36	0.1580
1	7.0	36	0.0920
2	NaN	36	0.2750
3	9.0	36	0.0974
4	4.0	36	0.2085

1.4 Univariate Exploration

This section explores data using univariate methods for our two categories to get a better idea of the variable distribution.

```
In [53]: #function created to avoid code repetition
def lchart_labels(x_label,y_label,title):
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel(x_label)
    plt.ylabel(y_label)
```

1.4.1 Plot I to V below gives answers to What are the base type of borrowers?

1.4.2 PLOT I

1.4.3 Income Range

For our variables of interest we start be looking at our demographic features commencing with income range of borrowers.

```
In [54]: df_new.IncomeRange.value_counts()
```

```
Out[54]: $25,000-49,999    32192
          $50,000-74,999    31050
          $100,000+         17337
          $75,000-99,999    16916
          Not displayed     7741
          $1-24,999         7274
          Not employed       806
          $0                 621
          Name: IncomeRange, dtype: int64
```

- From the result we have to rename some of the entries as they are similar in meaning to get a better picture of the data.

```
In [55]: df_new['IncomeRange'].replace(['Not employed', 'Not displayed'], '$0', inplace = True)
```

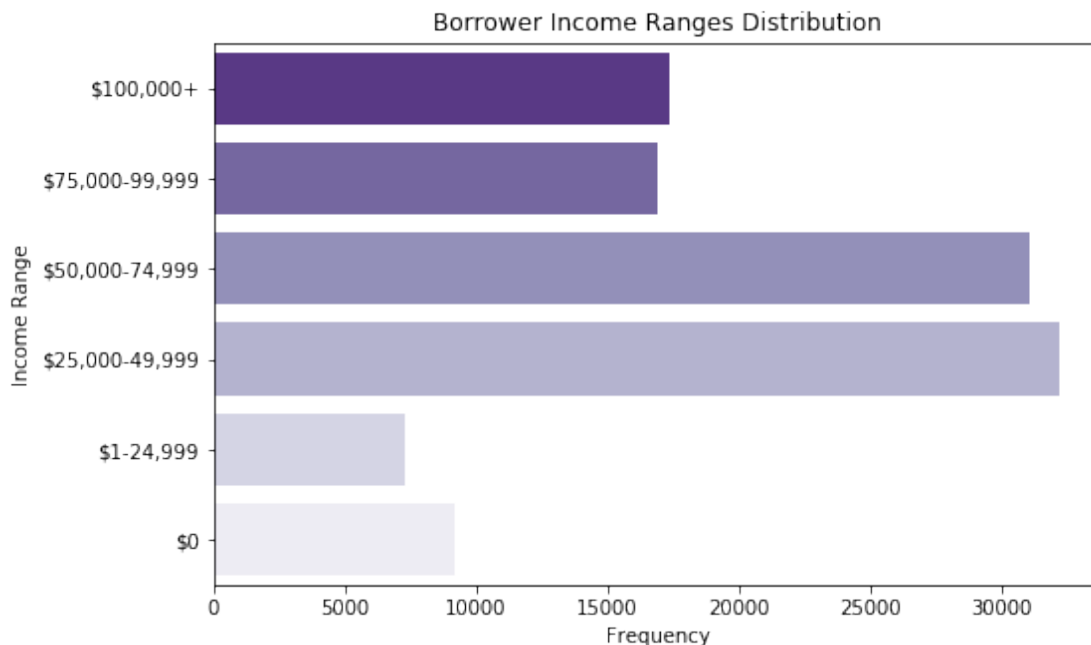
```
In [56]: #Check to confirm changes made are effected
df_new['IncomeRange'].value_counts()
```



```
Out [56]: $25,000-49,999    32192
          $50,000-74,999    31050
          $100,000+         17337
          $75,000-99,999    16916
          $0                 9168
          $1-24,999         7274
          Name: IncomeRange, dtype: int64
```

```
In [57]: # put the income range in an ordinal category
ord_income = ['$100,000+', '$75,000-99,999', '$50,000-74,999', '$25,000-49,999', '$1-24,999', '$0']
ordered_income_var = pd.api.types.CategoricalDtype(ordered = True, categories = ord_income)
df_new['IncomeRange'] = df_new['IncomeRange'].astype(ordered_income_var)
```

```
In [58]: # A bar chart to display distribution
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
income_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, y = 'IncomeRange', palette = "Purples_r")
lchart_labels('Frequency', 'Income Range', 'Borrower Income Ranges Distribution');
```



- From the bar chart above, majority of borrowers have an income range of \25k-49k followed by an income range of \50k-74k. The minimum number of borrowers fall within \1-24k income range.

1.4.4 PLOT II

1.4.5 Employment Status

```
In [59]: df_new.EmploymentStatus.value_counts()
```

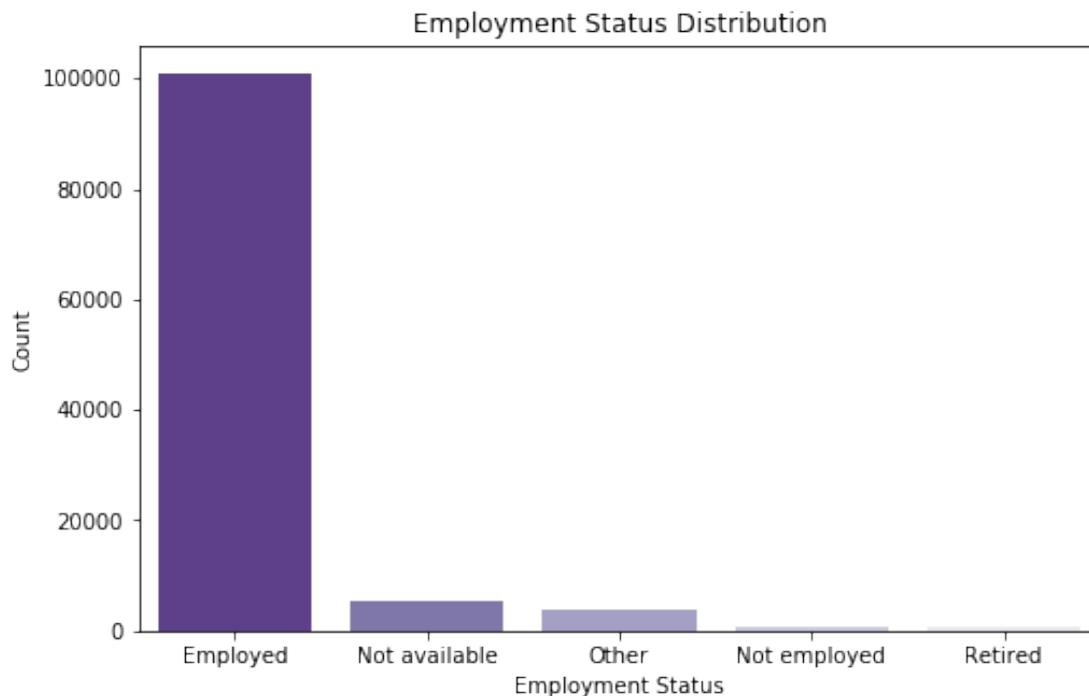
```

Out[59]: Employed      67322
         Full-time    26355
         Self-employed  6134
         Not available  5347
         Other         3806
         Part-time     1088
         Not employed   835
         Retired        795
         Name: EmploymentStatus, dtype: int64

In [60]: #Replace entries with similar categorizations
         emply_stat = df_new['EmploymentStatus'].replace(['Full-time', 'Self-employed', 'Part-time'], 'Employed')

In [61]: # A bar chart to display employment status distribution
         plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
         emp_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, x = 'EmploymentStatus', palette = "Purples_r")
         lchart_labels('Employment Status', 'Count', 'Employment Status Distribution');

```



- From the bar chart above over 100,000 borrowers are employed. These are made up of fully employed, self-employed and partially employed borrowers. 795 borrowers are retired representing the shortest bar.

1.4.6 PLOT III

1.4.7 Listing Category

```

In [62]: df_new['ListingCategory (numeric)'].value_counts()

```

```

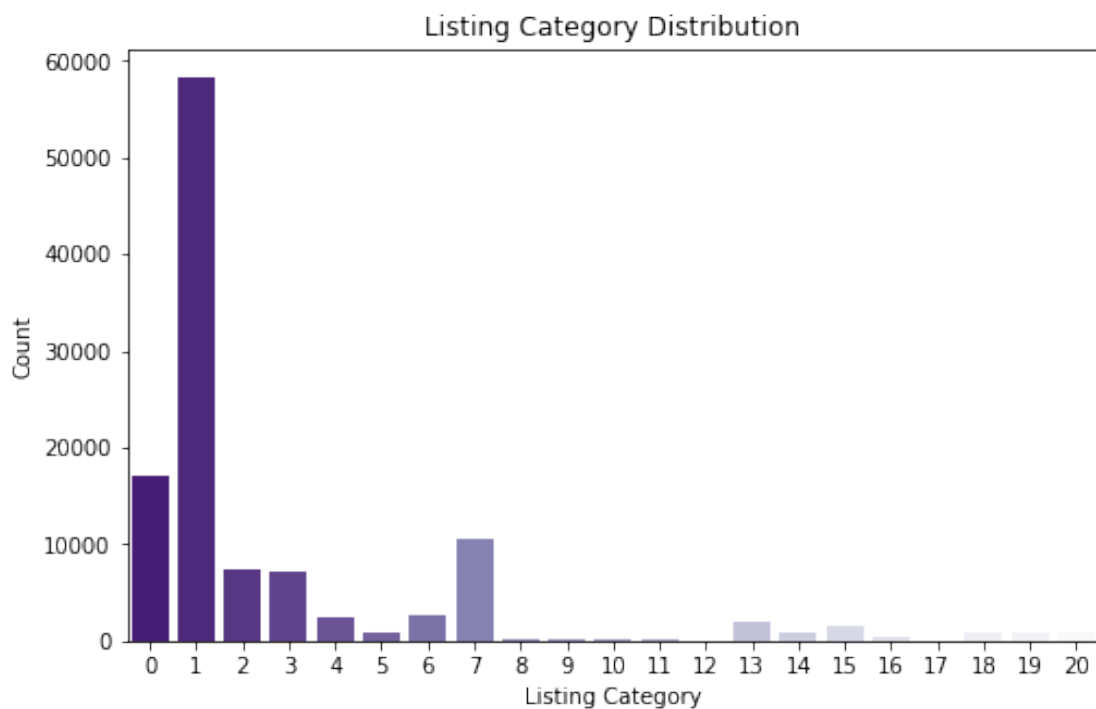
Out[62]: 1      58308
         0      16965
         7     10494
         2      7433
         3      7189
         6      2572
         4      2395
        13      1996
        15      1522
        18       885
        14       876
        20       771
        19       768
         5       756
        16       304
        11       217
         8       199
        10        91
         9        85
        12        59
        17        52
Name: ListingCategory (numeric), dtype: int64

```

```

In [63]: # A bar chart to display listing categories distribution
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
emp_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, x = 'ListingCategory (numeric)', palette = "Purp
lchart_labels('Listing Category', 'Count', 'Listing Category Distribution');

```



- From the bar chart above, 58308 being the highest of loans are taken for the purposes of Debt Consolidation indicated by 1.

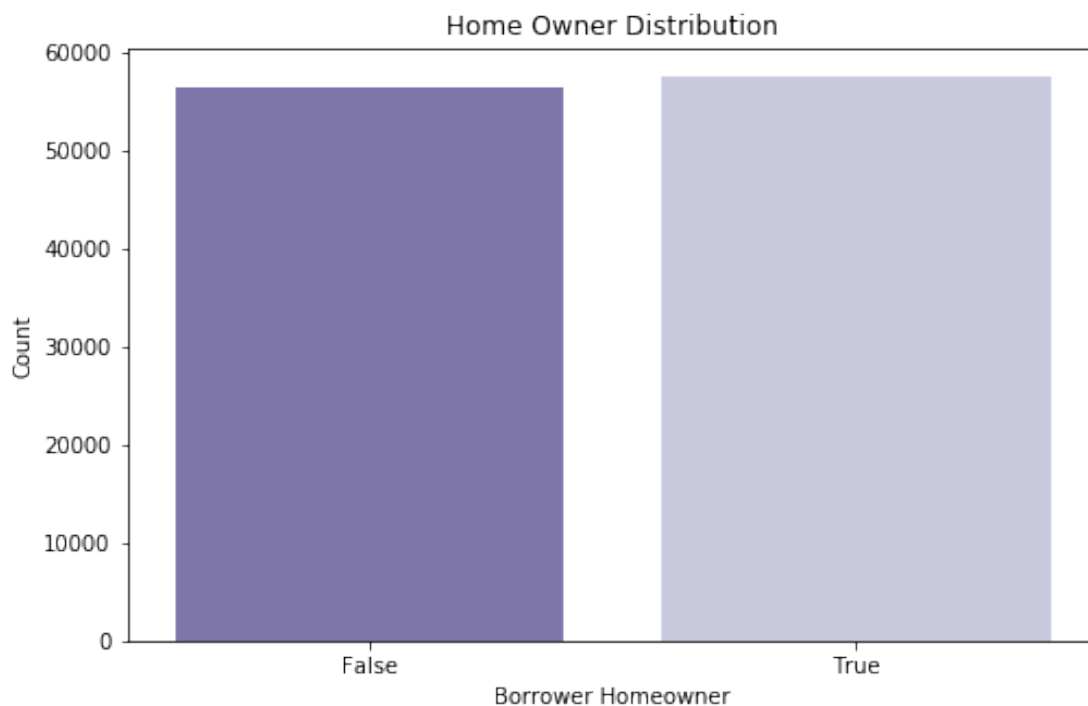
1.4.8 PLOT IV

1.4.9 Home Owners

```
In [64]: df_new['IsBorrowerHomeowner'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[64]: True      57478
False    56459
Name: IsBorrowerHomeowner, dtype: int64
```

```
In [65]: # A bar chart to display borrowers who are home owners distribution
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
emp_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, x = 'IsBorrowerHomeowner', palette = "Purples_r")
lchart_labels('Borrower Homeowner', 'Count', 'Home Owner Distribution');
```



- The bar chart above indicates the borrowers who are home owners are 1,019, more than those who are not home owners.

1.4.10 Plot V attends to the question What is the current state of loans, are there more default loans?

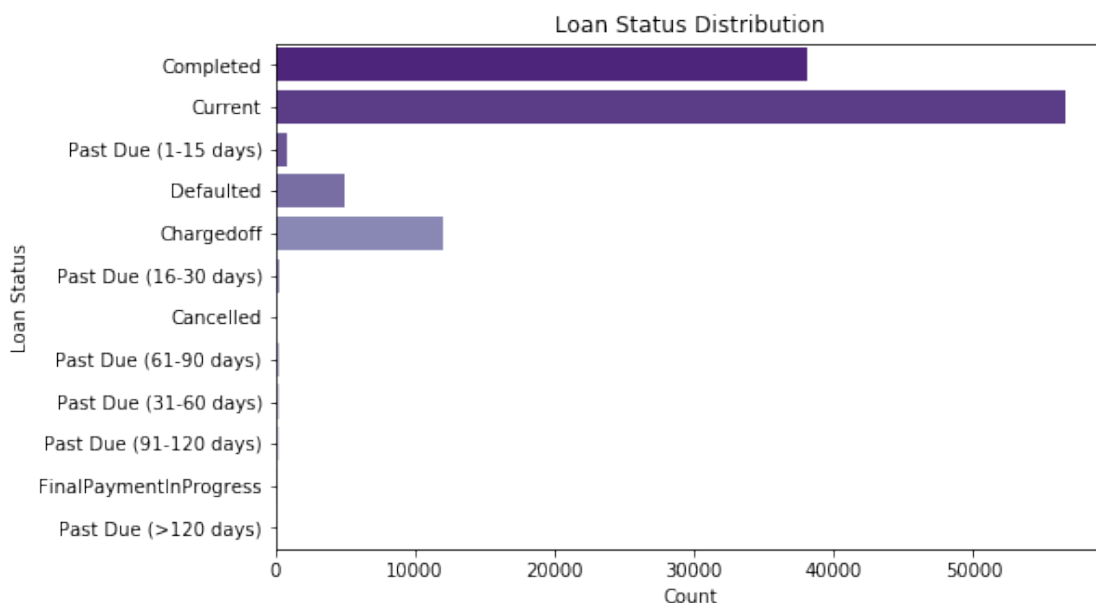
1.4.11 PLOT V

1.4.12 Loan Status

```
In [66]: df_new['LoanStatus'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[66]: Current                56576
Completed                38074
Chargedoff               11992
Defaulted                 5018
Past Due (1-15 days)       806
Past Due (31-60 days)      363
Past Due (61-90 days)      313
Past Due (91-120 days)     304
Past Due (16-30 days)      265
FinalPaymentInProgress     205
Past Due (>120 days)       16
Cancelled                  5
Name: LoanStatus, dtype: int64
```

```
In [67]: # A bar chart to display borrowers loan status
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
emp_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, y = 'LoanStatus', palette = "Purples_r")
lchart_labels('Count', 'Loan Status', 'Loan Status Distribution');
```



- From the above chart 56,576 being the highest represents current loans, whereas, 38,074 of the loans have been completed. There is a record of 5,018 defaulted loans.

1.4.13 PLOT VI

1.4.14 Estimated Return

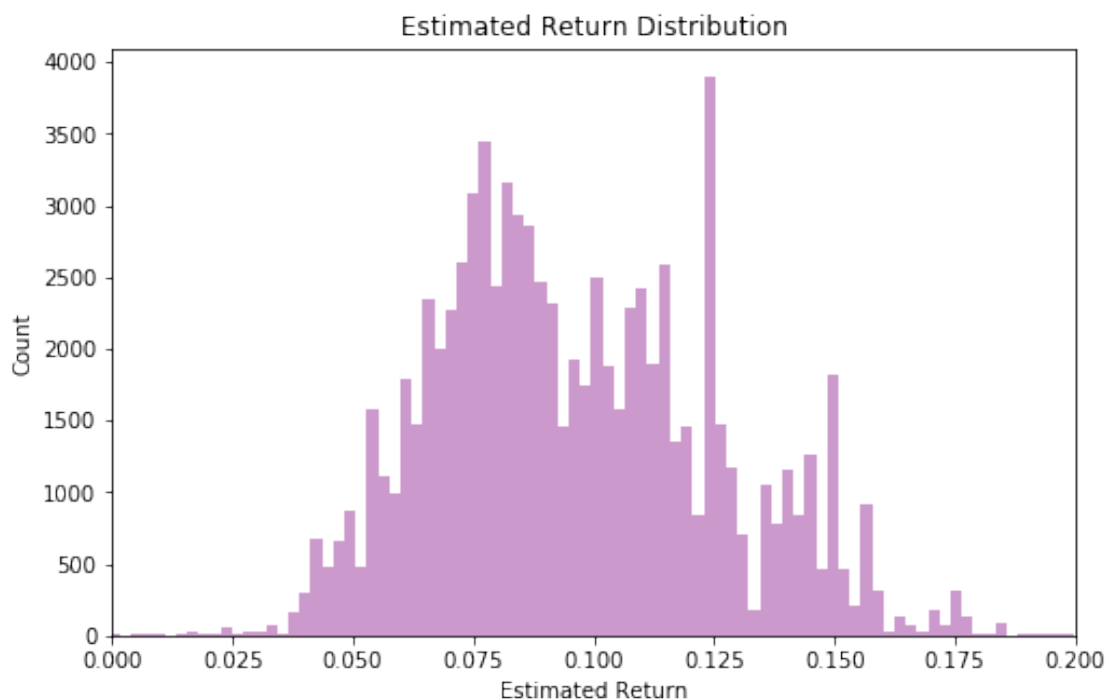
```
In [68]: df_new['EstimatedReturn'].describe()
```

```
Out[68]: count      84853.000000
         mean         0.096068
         std         0.030403
         min        -0.182700
         25%         0.074080
         50%         0.091700
         75%         0.116600
         max         0.283700
         Name: EstimatedReturn, dtype: float64
```

- The output of the description could be distorted because of the null values. To avert this we have to remove missing value entries.

```
In [69]: # drop missing entries in estimated return
         df_new.EstimatedReturn.dropna(axis = 0, inplace = True)
```

```
In [70]: # histogram plot
         plt.figure(figsize = [8,5])
         sb.distplot(df_new.EstimatedReturn, kde = False, bins = 200, color = "Purple")
         plt.xlim(0, .2)
         lchart_labels('Estimated Return','Count','Estimated Return Distribution');
         plt.show()
```



- The estimated return is the difference between the Estimated Effective Yield and the Estimated Loss Rate. From the histogram, it looks left skewed with a mean of 0.09 and a standard deviation of 0.03.

1.4.15 PLOT VII

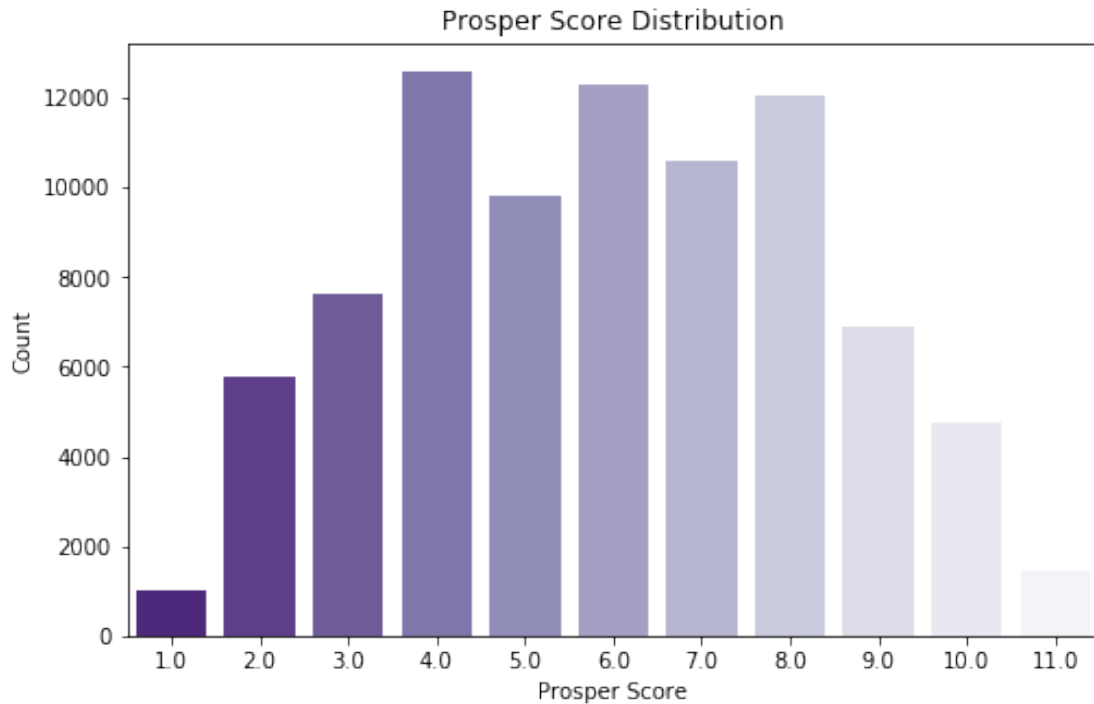
1.4.16 Prosper Score

Prosper Score: A custom risk score built using historic Prosper data. The score ranges from 1-11, with 11 being the best, or lowest risk score. [Prosper website::](#)

```
In [71]: df_new['ProsperScore'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[71]: 4.0      12595
         6.0      12278
         8.0      12053
         7.0      10597
         5.0       9813
         3.0       7642
         9.0       6911
         2.0       5766
        10.0       4750
        11.0       1456
         1.0        992
        Name: ProsperScore, dtype: int64
```

```
In [72]: # A bar chart to display Prosper Score
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
emp_plot = sb.countplot(data = df_new, x = 'ProsperScore', palette = "Purples_r")
lchart_labels('Prosper Score', 'Count', 'Prosper Score Distribution');
```



- The highest-rated loan score is 4 with 12595, which has a high risk according to the prosper score rating. The best rating of 11 has a frequency of 1456, which is the second least on the bar chart. The appearance of the chart almost seems bell shaped which is similar to a normal distribution.

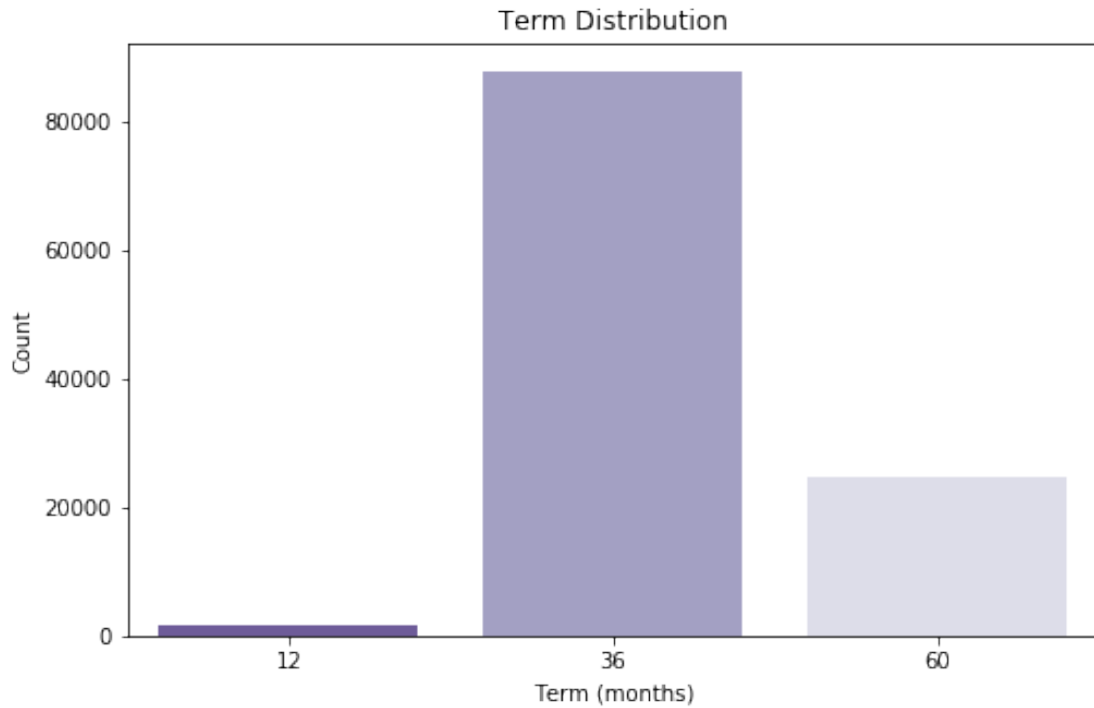
1.4.17 PLOT VIII

1.4.18 Loan Term

```
In [73]: df_new['Term'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[73]: 36      87778
         60      24545
         12       1614
         Name: Term, dtype: int64
```

```
In [74]: # A bar chart to display Term of various loans
plt.figure(figsize = [8, 5])
sb.countplot(data = df_new, x = 'Term', palette = "Purples_r")
lchart_labels('Term (months)', 'Count', 'Term Distribution');
```

- The highest Term is 36 months with 87,778 loans associated, followed by 60 months with 24,545 loans.

1.4.19 PLOT IX

1.4.20 Loan Borrower Rate

```
In [75]: df_new['BorrowerRate'].value_counts()
```

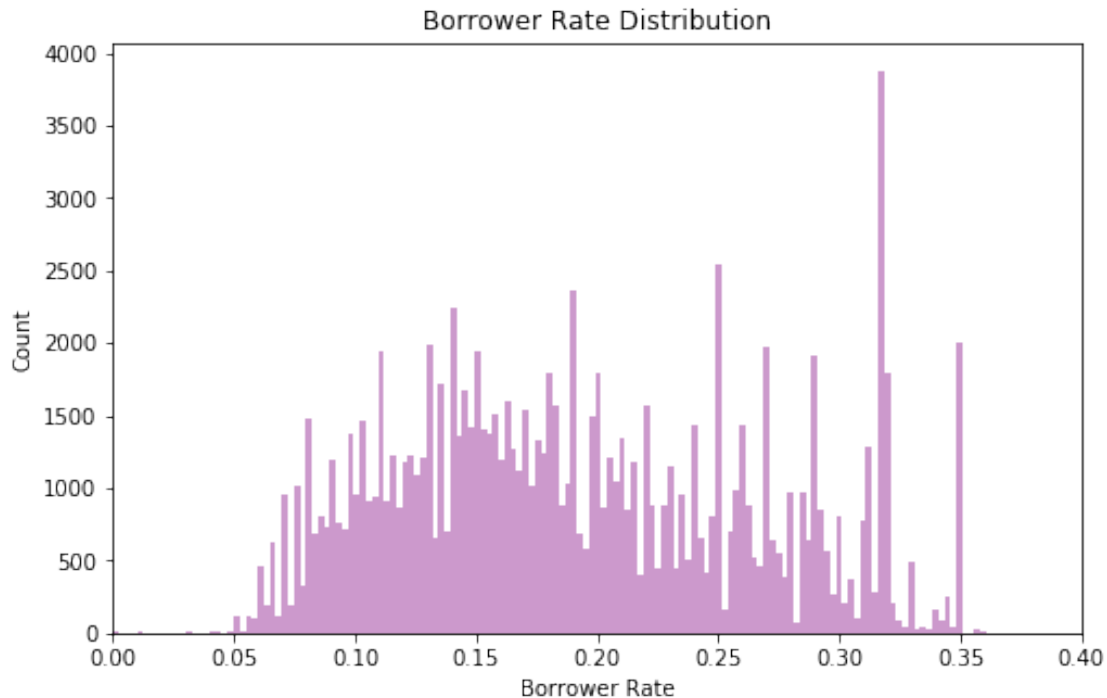
```
Out[75]: 0.3177    3672
         0.3500    1905
         0.3199    1651
         0.2900    1508
         0.2699    1319
         0.1500    1182
         0.1400    1035
         0.1099     949
         0.2000     907
         0.1585     806
         0.1800     800
         0.1299     782
         0.2099     776
         0.2599     761
         0.2199     739
         0.1620     733
```

0.3134	726
0.1899	713
0.1550	713
0.1840	669
0.1449	629
0.1700	621
0.2085	613
0.2049	610
0.0990	610
0.1249	596
0.2500	578
0.2400	575
0.0974	566
0.1189	565
...	
0.0658	1
0.3153	1
0.1666	1
0.3433	1
0.1873	1
0.3360	1
0.0742	1
0.0868	1
0.0846	1
0.2777	1
0.3106	1
0.0832	1
0.0797	1
0.1432	1
0.2216	1
0.2252	1
0.2431	1
0.1822	1
0.3071	1
0.0614	1
0.3478	1
0.0638	1
0.0827	1
0.1367	1
0.2881	1
0.2717	1
0.1732	1
0.1704	1
0.1786	1
0.1721	1

Name: BorrowerRate, Length: 2294, dtype: int64

In [76]: *#Borrower Rate Distribution*

```
plt.figure(figsize = [8,5])
sb.distplot(df_new.BorrowerRate, kde = False, bins = 200, color = "Purple")
plt.xlim(0, .4)
lchart_labels('Borrower Rate','Count','Borrower Rate Distribution');
plt.show()
```



1.4.21 Discuss the distribution(s) of your variable(s) of interest. Were there any unusual points? Did you need to perform any transformations?

For our variables of interest we started by looking at our demographic features commencing with income range of borrowers we had to rename some of the entries as they are similar in meaning to get a better picture of the data. Majority of borrowers have an income range of \ \$25k-49k followed by an income range of \ \$50k-74k. The minimum number of borrowers fall within \ \$1-24k income range. For employment status over 100,000 borrowers are employed. These are made up of fully employed, self-employed and partially employed borrowers. 795 borrowers are retired representing the shortest bar. About 58,308 being the highest of loans are taken for the purposes of Debt Consolidation indicated by 1. There are 1,019 more borrowers who are home owners, than those who are not home owners. This means majority have a mortgage on their credit profile or provide documentation confirming they are a homeowner.

For the current loan distribution as of the time dataset was downlaoded 56,576 was the highest representing current loans, whereas, 38,074 of the loans have been com-

pleted. There is a record of 5,018 defaulted loans. The estimated return description result indicated missing values could distort our exploration. To avert this we removed missing value entries.

The estimated return is the difference between the Estimated Effective Yield and the Estimated Loss Rate. From the histogram, it looks left skewed with a mean of 0.09 and a standard deviation of 0.03. The highest-rated loan score is 4 with 12595, which has a high risk according to the prosper score rating. The best rating of 11 has a frequency of 1456, which is the second least on the bar chart.

1.4.22 Of the features you investigated, were there any unusual distributions? Did you perform any operations on the data to tidy, adjust, or change the form of the data? If so, why did you do this?

The data in mostly had missing data which where justified for certain variables. For variables such as the esitmated return missing values had to be dropped as it distorted the statistics operated on the variable.

1.5 Bivariate Exploration

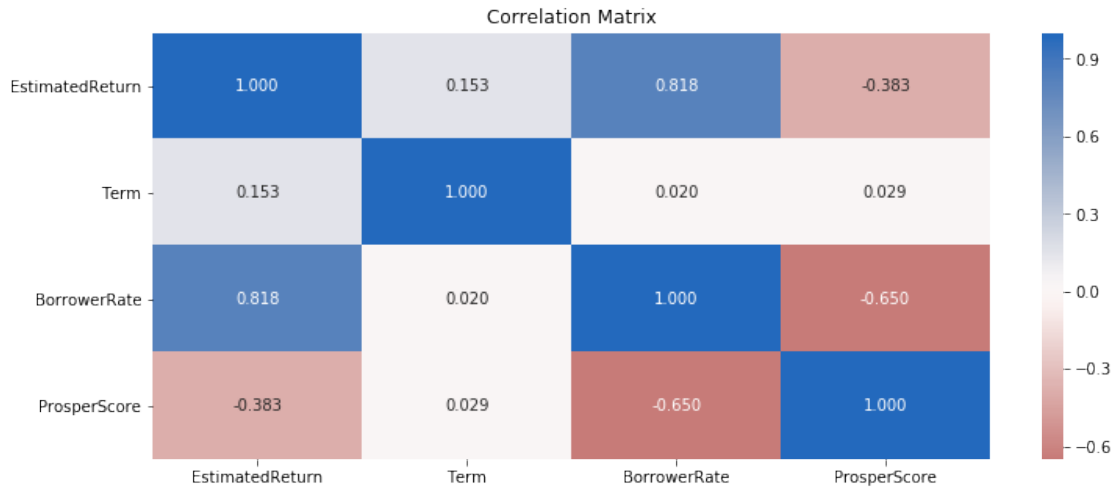
In this section, we investigate relationships between pairs of variables in the data. As variables are of quantitative and qualitative types we will use a couple of methods that are best suited.

```
In [77]: # numeric and categorical variables
num_variables = ['EstimatedReturn', 'Term', 'BorrowerRate', 'ProsperScore']
cat_variables = ['IncomeRange', 'LoanStatus', 'IsBorrowerHomeowner', 'ListingCategory (
```

1.5.1 PLOT I

1.5.2 Correlation matrix for all numeric variables under consideration

```
In [78]: # Correlation matrix for all numeric variables
plt.figure(figsize = [12, 5])
sb.heatmap(df_new[num_variables].corr(), annot = True, fmt = '.3f',
           cmap = 'vlag_r', center = 0)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



- ProsperScore is negatively related to EstimatedReturn and BorrowerRate but positively related to loan Term.
- BorrowerRate is positively related to EstimatedReturn and loan Term but negatively related to ProsperScore.

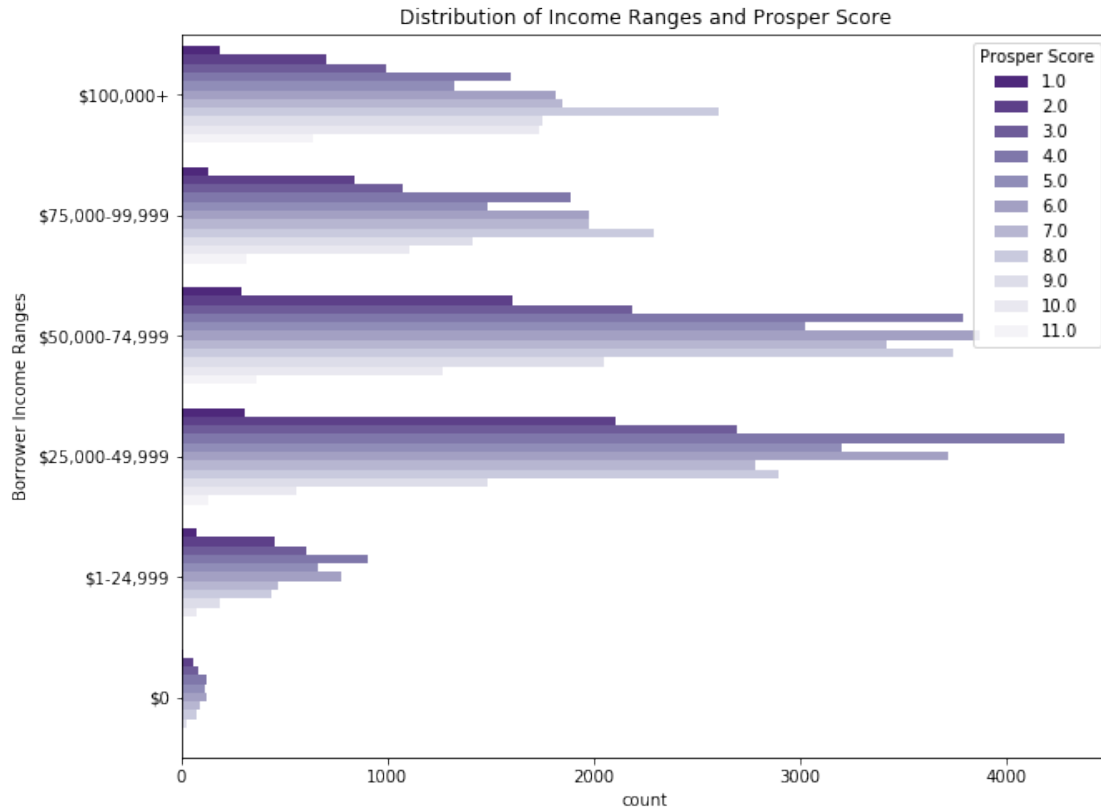
1.5.3 PLOT II

1.5.4 Clustered bar chart to find distribution between Income Range and Prosper Score

```
In [79]: # clustered bar chart
plt.figure(figsize = [10,8])

ax = sb.countplot(data = df_new, y = 'IncomeRange', hue = 'ProsperScore',
                  palette = 'Purples_r')

ax.legend(title = 'Prosper Score')
plt.title('Distribution of Income Ranges and Prosper Score')
plt.ylabel('Borrower Income Ranges');
```



- The ProsperScore of 4 is the highest score which falls within the salary range of \ \$25k-49k of borrowers.
- For the salary range of \ \$50k-74k we realize the highest ProsperScore is 6 which has a better risk level than 4.

1.5.5 PLOT III

1.5.6 Multiplot for Loan Status variables against Borrower Rate

In [80]: # multiplot for loan status

```
variables = ['Current', 'Completed', 'Chargedoff', 'Defaulted']
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = [16, 10])
```

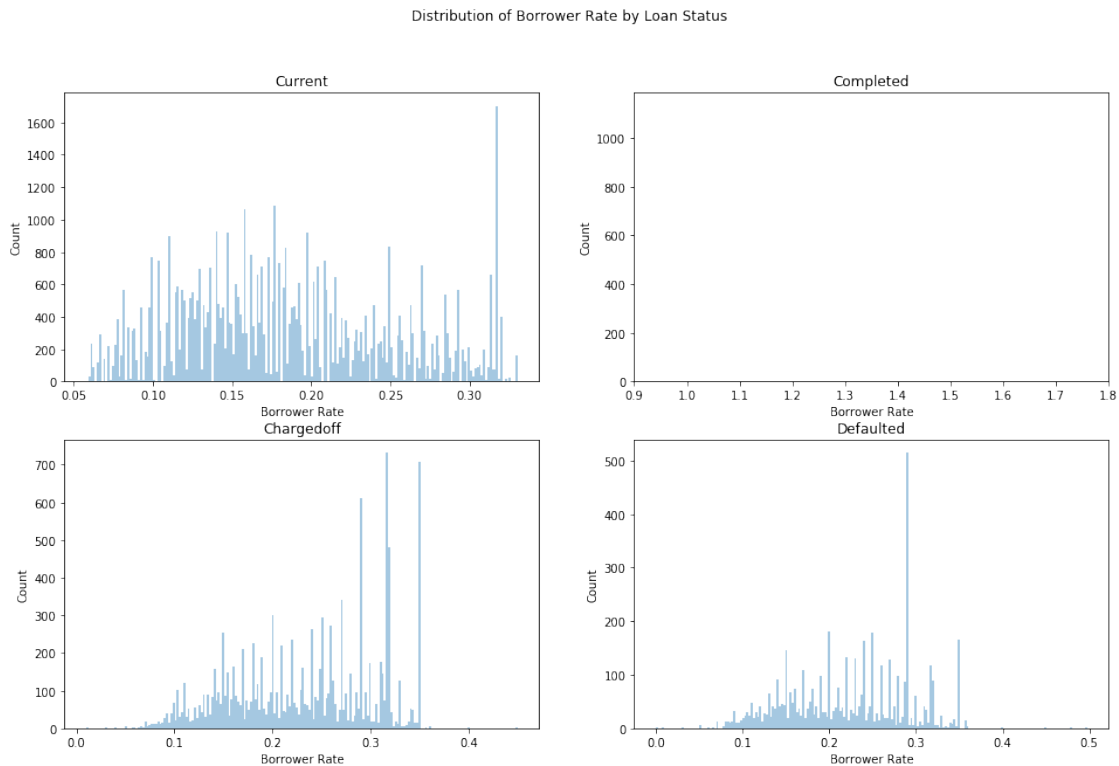
```
# loop through variables list
for i in range(len(variables)):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i+1)
```

```
sb.distplot(df_new.query('LoanStatus == "{}"'.format(variables[i])).BorrowerRate,
            kde = False, bins = 200)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Borrower Rate')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title(variables[i])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.xlim(.9, 1.8)

plt.suptitle('Distribution of Borrower Rate by Loan Status');
```



- Current loans have interest rates ranging from 10% to 35%
- Similar can be said of chargedoff loans
- The highest interest rate on borrowing for default loans fell between 20% to 30%

1.5.7 Findings for What is the relationship between the Borrower Rate on loans and employment status?

1.5.8 PLOT IV

1.5.9 Multiplot for employment Status variables against Borrower Rate

In [81]: *# multiplot for loan status*

```
variables = ['Employed', 'Not employed', 'Retired', 'Other']
```

```
plt.figure(figsize = [16, 10])

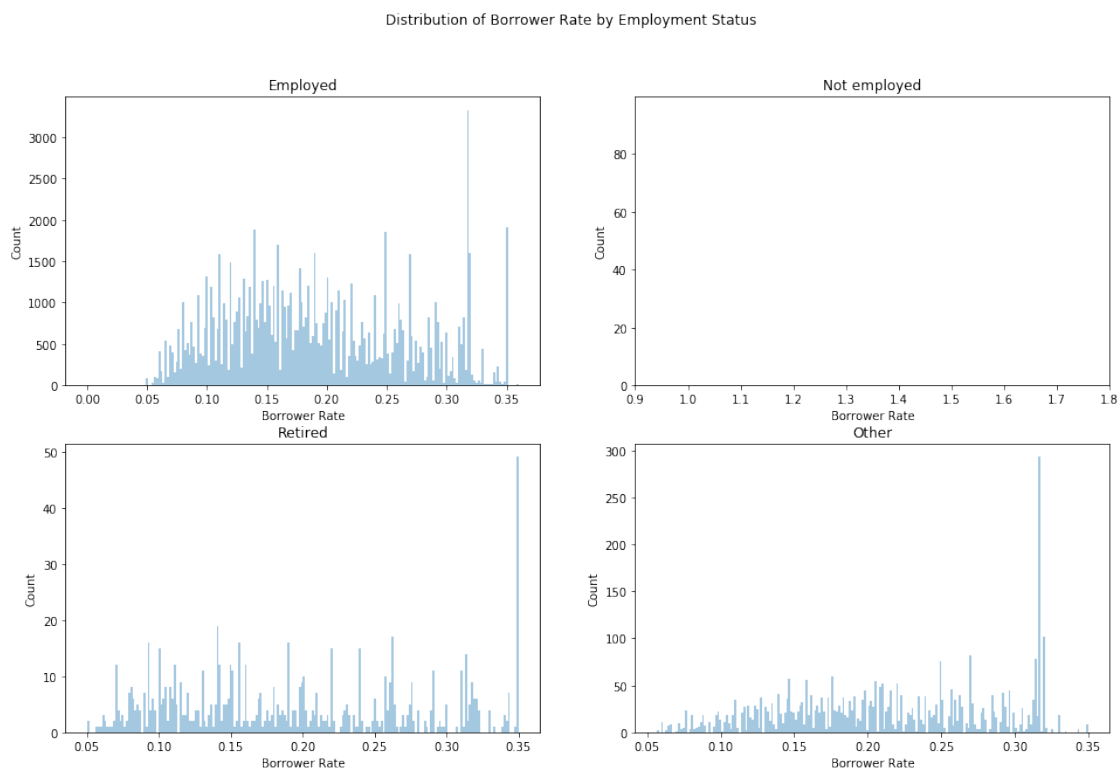
# loop through variables list
for i in range(len(variables)):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i+1)

    sb.distplot(df_new.query('EmploymentStatus == "{}"'.format(variables[i])).BorrowerRate,
                kde = False, bins = 200)

    plt.xlabel('Borrower Rate')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.title(variables[i])

plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.xlim(.9, 1.8)

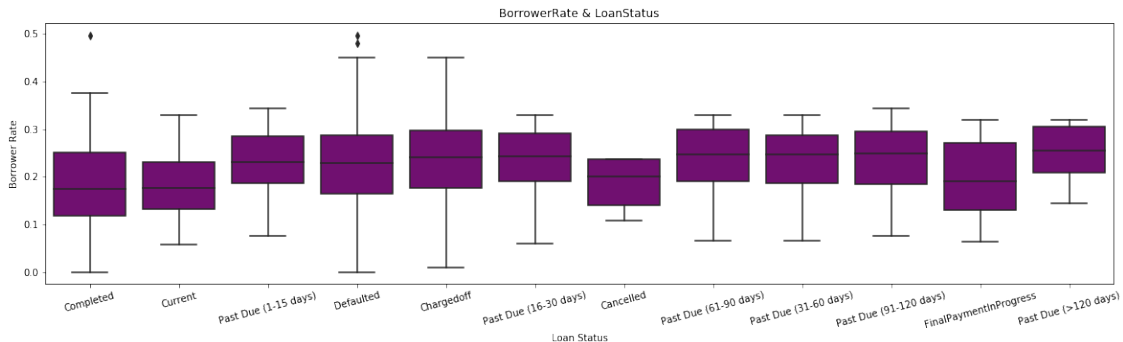
plt.suptitle('Distribution of Borrower Rate by Employment Status');
```



- Employed borrowers have a highest rate range between 30-35%
- Retired borrowers have a highest borrower rate of 35%

1.5.10 PLOT V

```
In [82]: # Borrower APR vs Status of Loan
plt.figure(figsize = [20, 5])
sb.boxplot(data=df_new,y='BorrowerRate',x='LoanStatus',color='purple');
plt.title('BorrowerRate & LoanStatus');
plt.ylabel('Borrower Rate');
plt.xlabel('Loan Status');
plt.xticks(rotation=15);
```



- From the chart, completed and current loan statuses have the lowest borrower rates.
- It is observed, loans that are past due have higher borrower rates.

1.5.11 Talk about some of the relationships you observed in this part of the investigation. How did the feature(s) of interest vary with other features in the dataset?

ProsperScore is moderately negatively related to EstimatedReturn and BorrowerRate but positively related to loan Term. BorrowerRate is strongly positively related to EstimatedReturn and loan Term but negatively related to ProsperScore. The ProsperScore of 4 is the highest score which falls within the salary range of \ \$25k-49k of borrowers. For the salary range of \ \$50k-74k we realize the highest ProsperScore is 6 which has a better risk level than 4. Current loans have interest rates ranging from 10% to 35% as well as chargeoff. The highest interest rate on borrowing for default loans fell between 20% to 30%.

1.5.12 Did you observe any interesting relationships between the other features (not the main feature(s) of interest)?

Employed borrowers have a highest rate range between 30-35% and retired borrowers have a highest borrower rate of 35%.

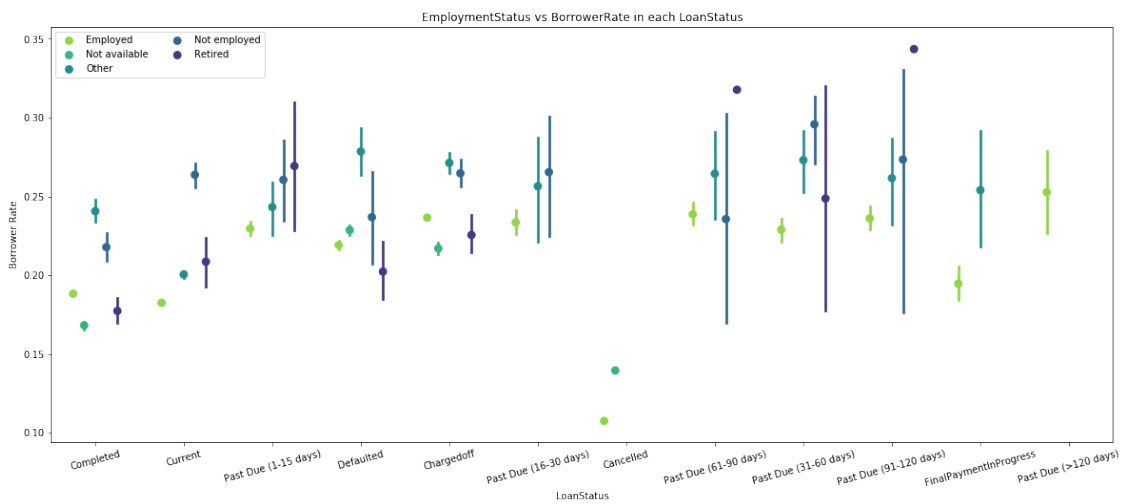
1.6 Multivariate Exploration

In this section we create plots of three or more variables to investigate our data even further. Here we derive insights from previous explorations of selected variables.

1.6.1 PLOT I

EmploymentStatus vs BorrowerRate in each LoanStatus

```
In [83]: # EmploymentStatus vs BorrowerRate in each LoanStatus
fig = plt.figure(figsize = [20,8])
ax = sb.pointplot(data = df_new, x = 'LoanStatus', y = 'BorrowerRate', hue = 'EmploymentStatus',
                  dodge = 0.5, palette = 'viridis_r')
plt.title('EmploymentStatus vs BorrowerRate in each LoanStatus')
plt.ylabel('Borrower Rate')
plt.xticks(rotation=15)
plt.legend(ncol=2)
plt.show();
```

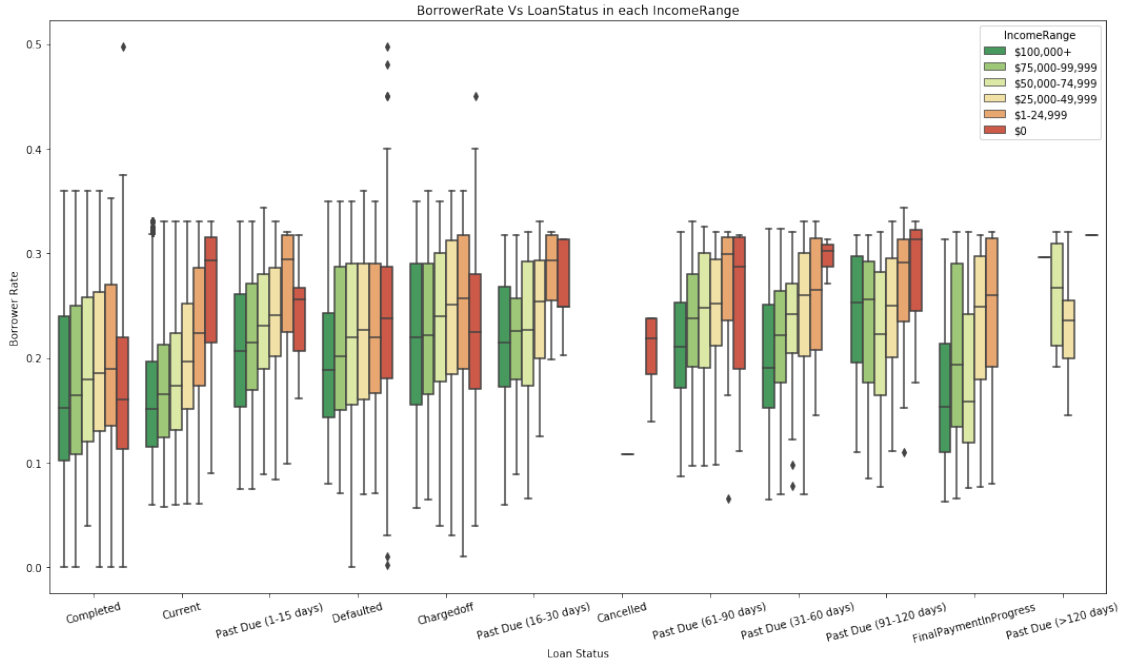


- Retired and not employed have the highest borrower rate especially with past due loans.

1.6.2 PLOT II

1.6.3 LoanStatus Vs BorrowerRate in each IncomeRange

```
In [84]: # LoanStatus Vs BorrowerRate in each EmploymentStatus
plt.figure(figsize=[18,10])
sb.boxplot(x="LoanStatus", y="BorrowerRate", hue="IncomeRange", data=df_new, palette="R")
plt.title('BorrowerRate Vs LoanStatus in each IncomeRange');
plt.xlabel('Loan Status');
plt.ylabel('Borrower Rate');
plt.xticks(rotation = 15);
```



- Past due loan statuses have higher borrower rates for borrower's with no income or \ \$0 and \ \$1-25k income range.

1.6.4 Talk about some of the relationships you observed in this part of the investigation. Were there features that strengthened each other in terms of looking at your feature(s) of interest?

Retired and not employed employment statuses have the highest borrower rate especially with past due loans. Past due loan statuses have higher borrower rates for borrower's with no income or \ \$0 and \ \$1-25k income range. We can induce, borrowers who are retired and not employed with with \ \$0-25k income range may not perform well on loans taken.

1.6.5 Were there any interesting or surprising interactions between features?

There are a few outliers in chargeoff, defaulted loan, and pastDue(31-60 days) status.

1.7 Conclusions

From our exploration ProsperScore is moderately negatively related to EstimatedReturn and BorrowerRate but positively related to loan Term. This means as ProsperScore increases EstimatedReturn and BorrowerRate decreases and vice versa. Further, it was realized BorrowerRate is strongly positively related to EstimatedReturn and loan Term but negatively related to ProsperScore. This means a unit increase in BorrowerRate will lead to an increase in EstimatedReturn and loan Term. We can therefore say, longer loan terms have higher BorrowerRates.

Our exploration also brought to the fore, the fact that most loans taken from Prosper Loan are for the purposes of Debt Consolidation. Also, default loans were mainly by borrowers whose employment status was not employed and retired with income range or \"\$0 and \"\$1-25k. The highest-rated loan score is 4 with 12595, which has a high risk according to the prosper score rating. The best rating of 11 has a frequency of 1456, which is the second least on the bar chart.

In []: