

Lending Club Case Study

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Data Understanding



What is Lending Club ?

- It is a marketplace for lending various type of loans like home loans, personal loans, business loans etc that matches borrower who are seeking a loan with investors looking to lend money and make a return.
- Basically when an applicant apply for loans, the company has to make decision for loan approval based on applicant's Profile:
 - If Person likely to pay the loan then not approving will result to business loss to the company.
 - If Person not likely to pay the loan i.e. loan likely to get default then approving the loan will result to business loss to the company.

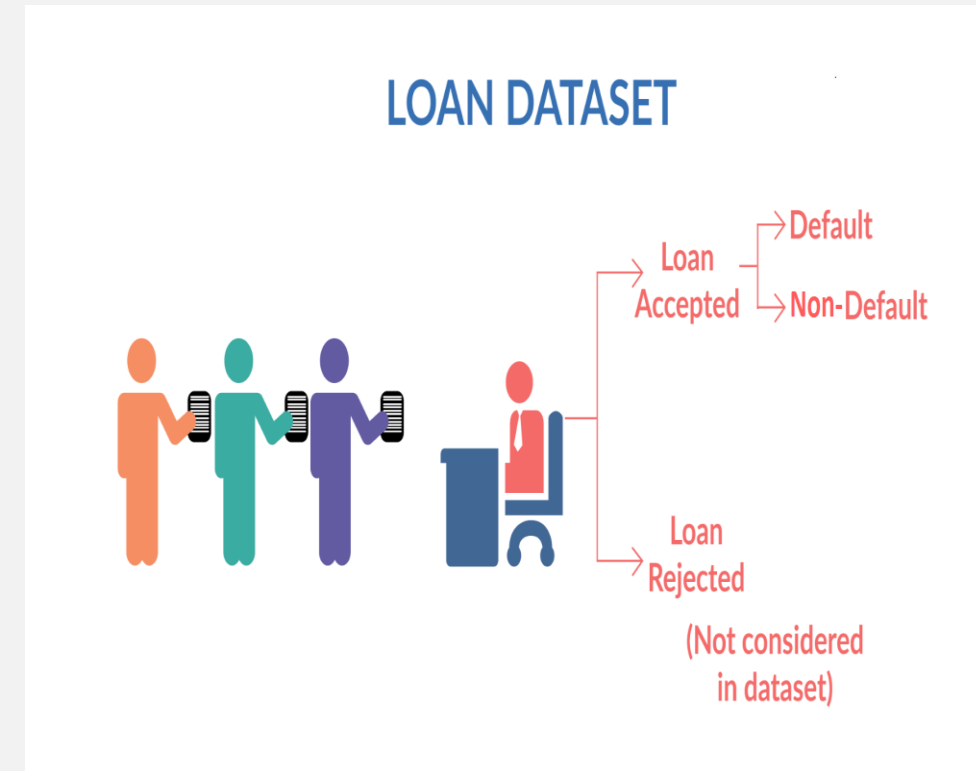


Business Problem

- Lending loans to any risky customer can lead to financial losses.
- The credit loss is the amount of money lost by the lender when the borrower refuses to pay or runs away with the money owed since borrowers who default cause the largest amount of loss to the lenders. In this case, the customers labelled as 'charged-off' are the 'defaulters'.
- The Company needs to find out what are the driving factors for a loan to get defaulted.
- Help the company to analyse the pattern in data and provide a solution on how they can reduce loan defaulting hence cutting down credit loss. Identification of such applicants using EDA is the aim of this case study.

LOAN DATASET

- There are 39417 rows and 111 columns in the dataset.
- Loan status is the target column.
- It has following Categories:
- Fully paid: Applicant has fully paid the loan (the principal and the interest rate).
- Current: Applicant is in the process of paying the instalments, i.e. the tenure of the loan is not yet completed. These candidates are not labelled as 'defaulted'.
- Charged-off: Applicant has not paid the instalments in due time for a long period of time, i.e. he/she has defaulted on the loan.



Data Cleaning



Data Cleaning

- We have multiple column having missing value.
- Some of column having more than 30 percentage data missing so will be dropping them.
- For column having few missing value we use imputation.

id	0.000000	desc	32.580507	total_pymnt	0.000000	tot_cur_bal	100.000000	bc_util	100.000000	num_rev_accts	100.000000
member_id	0.000000	purpose	0.000000	total_pymnt_inv	0.000000	open_acc_6m	100.000000	chargeoff_within_12_mths	0.140998	num_rev_tl_bal_gt_0	100.000000
loan_amnt	0.000000	title	0.027696	total_rec_prncp	0.000000	open_il_6m	100.000000	delinq_amnt	0.000000	num_sats	100.000000
funded_amnt	0.000000	zip_code	0.000000	total_rec_int	0.000000	open_il_12m	100.000000	mo_sin_old_il_acct	100.000000	num_tl_120dpd_2m	100.000000
funded_amnt_inv	0.000000	addr_state	0.000000	total_rec_late_fee	0.000000	open_il_24m	100.000000	mo_sin_old_rev_tl_op	100.000000	num_tl_30dpd	100.000000
term	0.000000	dti	0.000000	recoveries	0.000000	mths_since_rcnt_il	100.000000	mo_sin_rcnt_rev_tl_op	100.000000	num_tl_90g_dpd_24m	100.000000
int_rate	0.000000	delinq_2yrs	0.000000	collection_recovery_fee	0.000000	total_bal_il	100.000000	mo_sin_rcnt_tl	100.000000	num_tl_op_past_12m	100.000000
installment	0.000000	earliest_cr_line	0.000000	last_pymnt_d	0.178765	il_util	100.000000	mort_acc	100.000000	pct_tl_nvr_dlq	100.000000
grade	0.000000	inq_last_6mths	0.000000	last_pymnt_amnt	0.000000	open_rv_12m	100.000000	mths_since_recent_bc	100.000000	percent_bc_gt_75	100.000000
sub_grade	0.000000	mths_since_last_delinq	64.662487	next_pymnt_d	97.129693	open_rv_24m	100.000000	mths_since_recent_bc_dlq	100.000000	pub_rec_bankruptcies	1.754916
emp_title	6.191303	mths_since_last_record	92.985372	last_credit_pull_d	0.005036	max_bal_bc	100.000000	mths_since_recent_inq	100.000000	tax_liens	0.098195
emp_length	2.706650	open_acc	0.000000	collections_12_mths_ex_med	0.140998	all_util	100.000000	mths_since_recent_revdlq	100.000000	tot_hi_cred_lim	100.000000
home_ownership	0.000000	pub_rec	0.000000	mths_since_last_major_derog	100.000000	total_rev_hi_lim	100.000000	num_accts_ever_120_pd	100.000000	total_bal_ex_mort	100.000000
annual_inc	0.000000	revol_bal	0.000000	policy_code	0.000000	inq_fi	100.000000	num_actv_bc_tl	100.000000	total_bc_limit	100.000000
verification_status	0.000000	revol_util	0.125891	application_type	0.000000	total_cu_tl	100.000000	num_actv_rev_tl	100.000000	total_il_high_credit_limit	100.000000
issue_d	0.000000	total_acc	0.000000	annual_inc_joint	100.000000	inq_last_12m	100.000000	num_bc_sats	100.000000	dtype: float64	
loan_status	0.000000	initial_list_status	0.000000	dti_joint	100.000000	acc_open_past_24mths	100.000000	num_bc_tl	100.000000		
pymnt_plan	0.000000	out_prncp	0.000000	verification_status_joint	100.000000	avg_cur_bal	100.000000	num_il_tl	100.000000		
url	0.000000	out_prncp_inv	0.000000	acc_now_delinq	0.000000	bc_open_to_buy	100.000000	num_op_rev_tl	100.000000		
		total_pymnt	0.000000	tot_coll_amt	100.000000						

Data Cleaning - Dropping Column with null values

- After Dropping all the columns having more than 30 percent null value we left with 53 columns.
- Below the list of columns that present in the dataset.

```
class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
angeIndex: 39717 entries, 0 to 39716
ata columns (total 53 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null	Count	Dtype
0	id	39717	non-null	int64
1	member_id	39717	non-null	int64
2	loan_amnt	39717	non-null	int64
3	funded_amnt	39717	non-null	int64
4	funded_amnt_inv	39717	non-null	float64
5	term	39717	non-null	object
6	int_rate	39717	non-null	object
7	installment	39717	non-null	float64
8	grade	39717	non-null	object
9	sub_grade	39717	non-null	object
10	emp_title	37258	non-null	object
11	emp_length	38642	non-null	object
12	home_ownership	39717	non-null	object
13	annual_inc	39717	non-null	float64
14	verification_status	39717	non-null	object
15	issue_d	39717	non-null	object
16	loan_status	39717	non-null	object
17	pymnt_plan	39717	non-null	object
18	url	39717	non-null	object
19	purpose	39717	non-null	object
20	title	39706	non-null	object
21	zip_code	39717	non-null	object
22	addr_state	39717	non-null	object
23	dti	39717	non-null	float64
24	delinq_2yrs	39717	non-null	int64
25	earliest_cr_line	39717	non-null	object

26	inq_last_6mths	39717	non-null	int64
27	open_acc	39717	non-null	int64
28	pub_rec	39717	non-null	int64
29	revol_bal	39717	non-null	int64
30	revol_util	39667	non-null	object
31	total_acc	39717	non-null	int64
32	initial_list_status	39717	non-null	object
33	out_prncp	39717	non-null	float64
34	out_prncp_inv	39717	non-null	float64
35	total_pymnt	39717	non-null	float64
36	total_pymnt_inv	39717	non-null	float64
37	total_rec_prncp	39717	non-null	float64
38	total_rec_int	39717	non-null	float64
39	total_rec_late_fee	39717	non-null	float64
40	recoveries	39717	non-null	float64
41	collection_recovery_fee	39717	non-null	float64
42	last_pymnt_d	39646	non-null	object
43	last_pymnt_amnt	39717	non-null	float64
44	last_credit_pull_d	39715	non-null	object
45	collections_12_mths_ex_med	39661	non-null	float64
46	policy_code	39717	non-null	int64
47	application_type	39717	non-null	object
48	acc_now_delinq	39717	non-null	int64
49	chargeoff_within_12_mths	39661	non-null	float64
50	delinq_amnt	39717	non-null	int64
51	pub_rec_bankruptcies	39020	non-null	float64
52	tax_liens	39678	non-null	float64

Data Cleaning – Drop unnecessary columns

- There was some columns having only one value, so these are column which is not significant and does not impact the target variable. We have dropped those column.

```
for columns unique values are in term column
2
*****

for columns unique values are in int_rate column
371
*****

for columns unique values are in grade column
7
*****

for columns unique values are in sub_grade column
35
*****

for columns unique values are in emp_title column
28820
*****

for columns unique values are in emp_length column
11
*****
```

```
*****
for columns unique values are in home_ownership column
5
*****

for columns unique values are in verification_status column
3
*****

for columns unique values are in issue_d column
55
*****

for columns unique values are in loan_status column
3
*****

for columns unique values are in url column
39717
*****

for columns unique values are in purpose column
14
*****
```

```
*****
for columns unique values are in purpose column
14
*****

for columns unique values are in title column
19615
*****

for columns unique values are in zip_code column
823
*****

for columns unique values are in addr_state column
50
*****

for columns unique values are in earliest_cr_line column
526
*****

for columns unique values are in revol_util column
1089
*****
```

```
1000
*****

for columns unique values are in last_pymnt_d column
101
*****

for columns unique values are in last_credit_pull_d column
106
*****
```

Data Cleaning – Drop unnecessary columns

- There are some Customer behaviour variables which are not available at time of application of loan so, there are not important column which is deciding the loan status.
- We have dropped those columns and after dropping them our dataset is having 21 columns

```
loan_amnt                int64
funded_amnt_inv          float64
installment              float64
annual_inc               float64
dti                      float64
inq_last_6mths           int64
open_acc                 int64
pub_rec                  int64
total_acc                int64
total_pymnt              float64
term                     object
int_rate                 float64
grade                    object
sub_grade                object
emp_length               object
home_ownership            object
verification_status      object
issue_d                  object
loan_status              object
```

```
] 1 df_loan_new.shape
```

```
] (39717, 21)
```

```
purpose                object
revol_util              float64
dtype: object
```

Data Cleaning – Missing Value Treatment

- There were few missing value present in dataset for two columns, so we imputed values for `revol_util` by mean since it was numerical column and there was no outliers and `emp_length` by mode since it was categorical column.

```
In [219]: 1 df_loan_new.isna().sum()
```

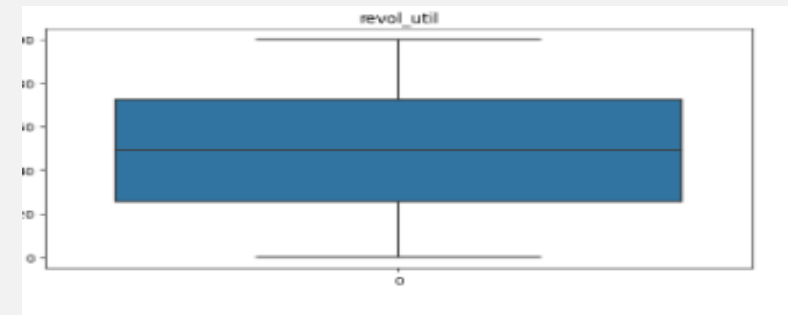
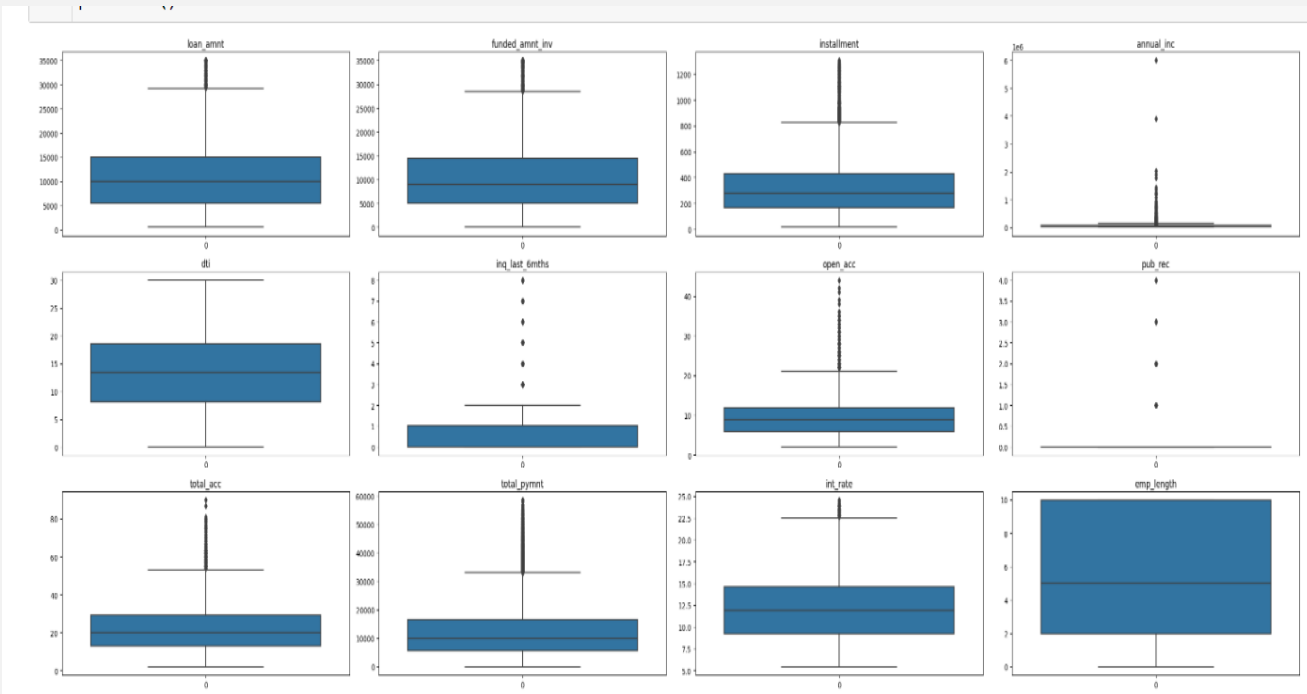
```
Out[219]: loan_amnt                0
funded_amnt_inv                0
installment                    0
annual_inc                     0
dti                             0
inq_last_6mths                 0
open_acc                       0
pub_rec                        0
total_acc                      0
total_pymnt                    0
term                           0
int_rate                       0
grade                          0
sub_grade                      0
emp_length                     1075
home_ownership                  0
verification_status             0
issue_d                         0
loan_status                     0
purpose                         0
revol_util                      50
dtype: int64
```

```
: 1 df_loan_new.isna().sum()
```

```
: loan_amnt                0
funded_amnt_inv            0
installment                 0
annual_inc                  0
dti                          0
inq_last_6mths              0
open_acc                    0
pub_rec                     0
total_acc                   0
total_pymnt                 0
term                        0
int_rate                    0
grade                       0
sub_grade                   0
emp_length                  0
home_ownership              0
verification_status         0
issue_d                     0
loan_status                  0
purpose                     0
revol_util                   0
dtype: int64
```

Data Cleaning – Outliers Detections and Treatments

- There were some columns where outliers were present, but we can see that much are value are close together.
- Instead of using IQR technique, we removed outliers based on percentile so that only the most extreme values removed from data set.
- After Removing outliers, we have 36758 rows in our final data set.



```
1 df_loan_new.shape
```

```
(36758, 21)
```

Data Analysis

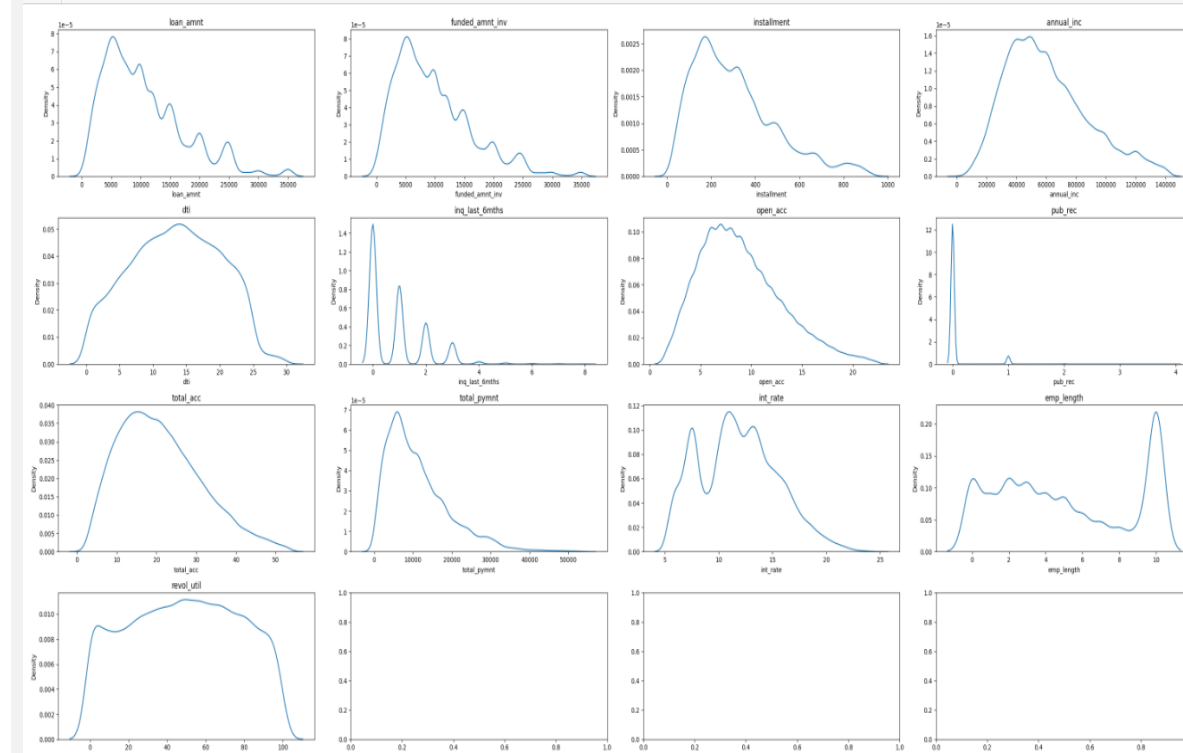
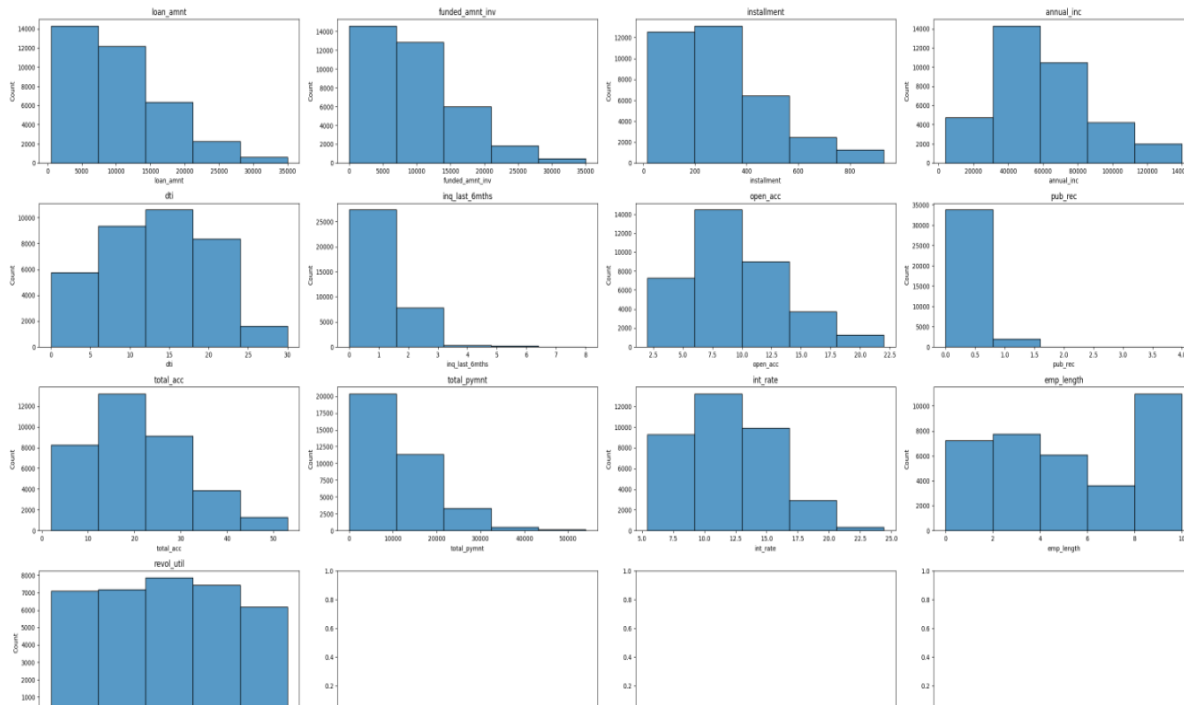


Data Analysis – Univariate Analysis

For Numerical columns:

- We have plot histogram and distribution plot to check the spread of data.
- We Observed that most the data is right skewed because of presence of extreme values towards higher side.
- For loan amount and funded_amnt_inv most the loan is distributed around 5000.

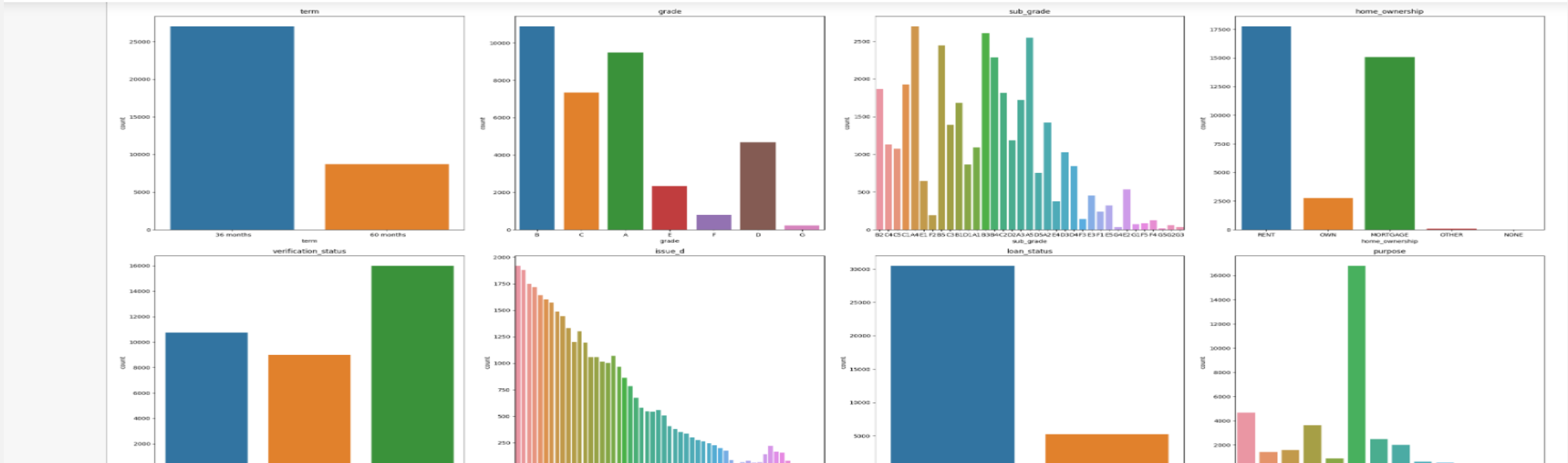
```
> plt.tight_layout()
6 plt.show()
```



Data Analysis – Univariate Analysis

For Categorical Columns:

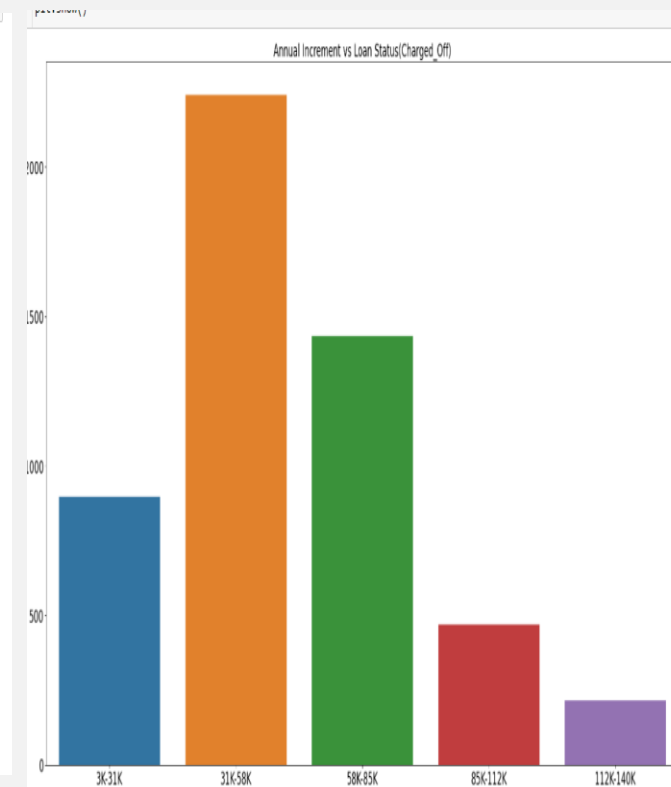
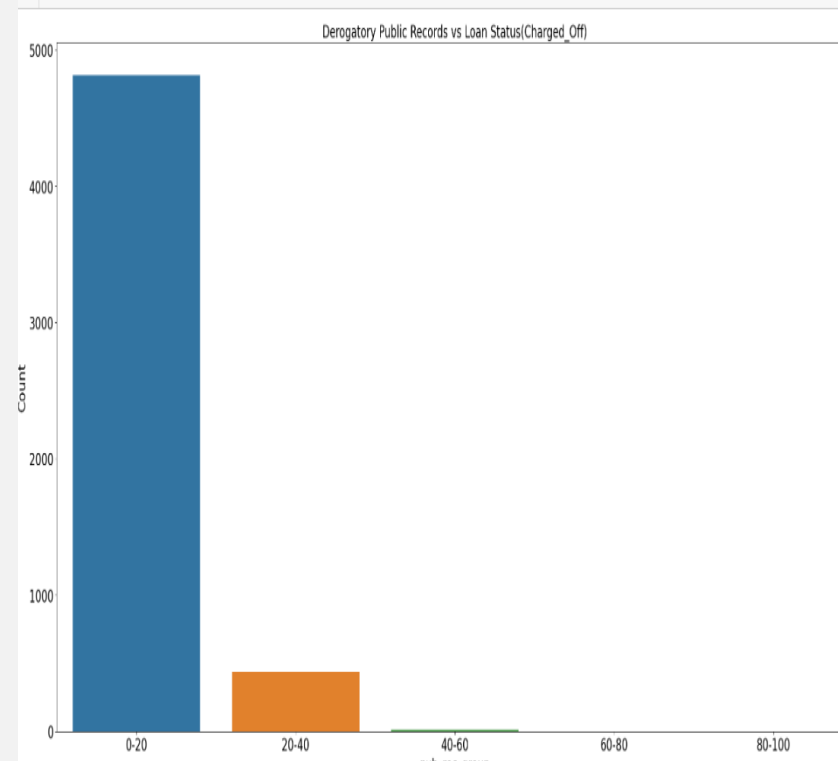
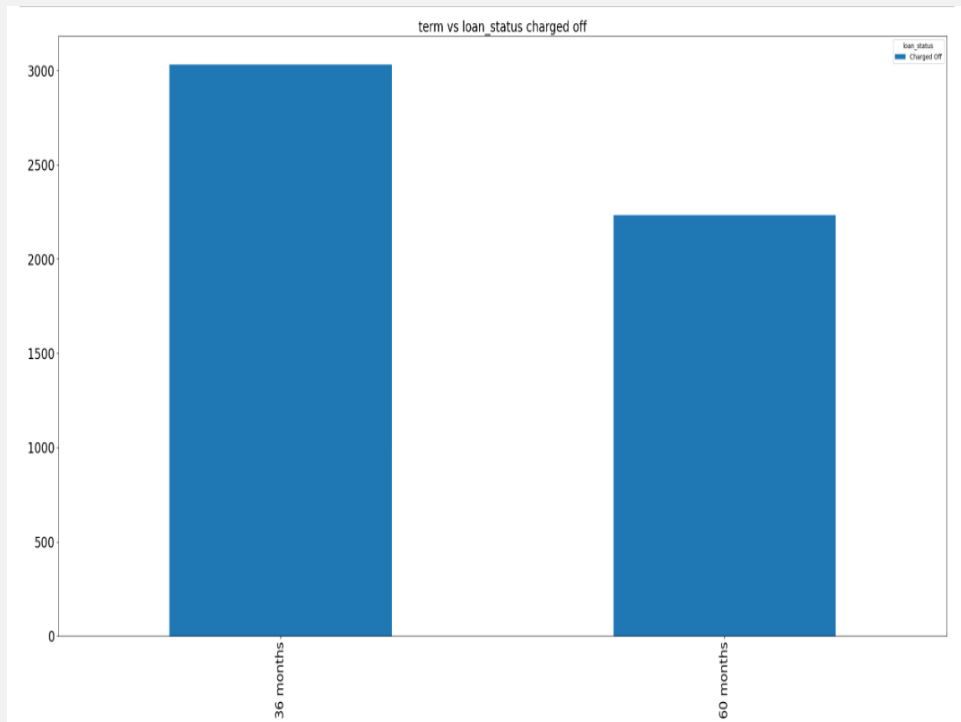
- We observed that there is huge data imbalance for loan status and term columns.
- Most of loans are fully paid and most of them are for 36 months period.
- Most of the loans has taken for debt_consolidation purpose.
- In home_ownership column we can see that None has only 3 values, so we decided to merge value with other.



Data Analysis – Bivariate Analysis

We observed the following observation when loan are likely to get charge off:

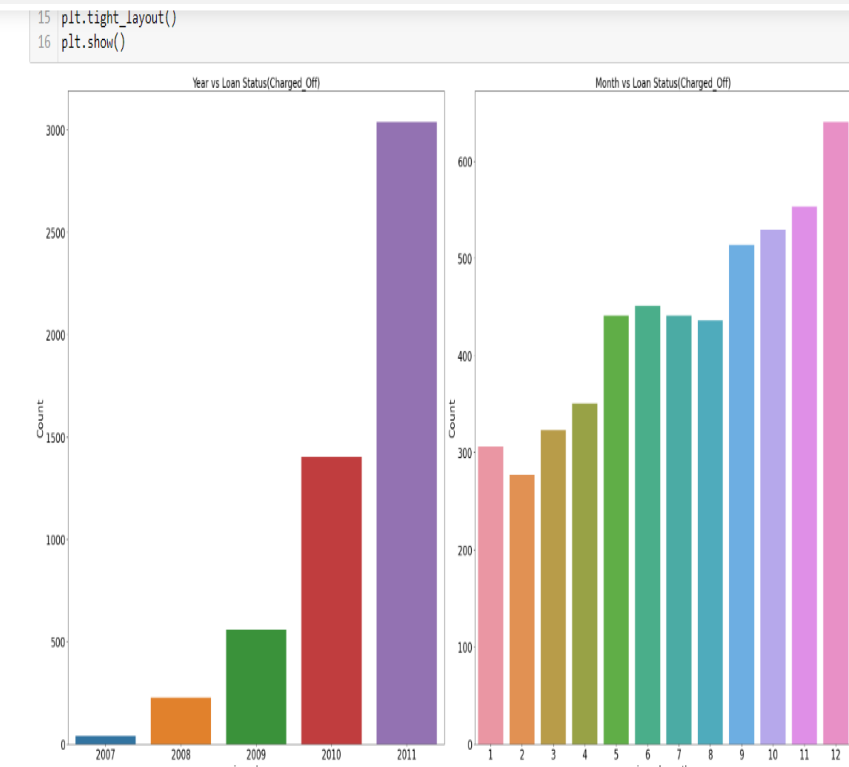
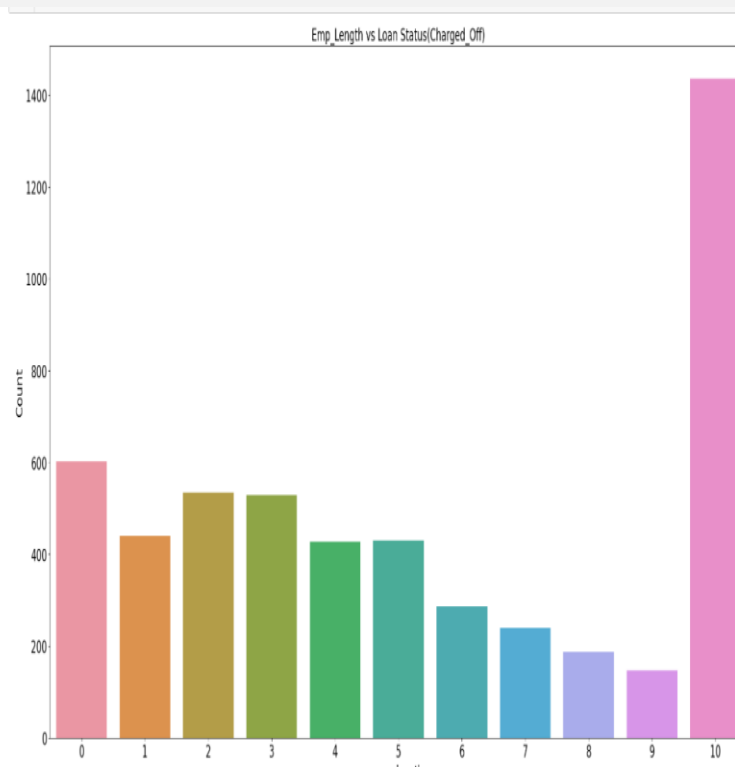
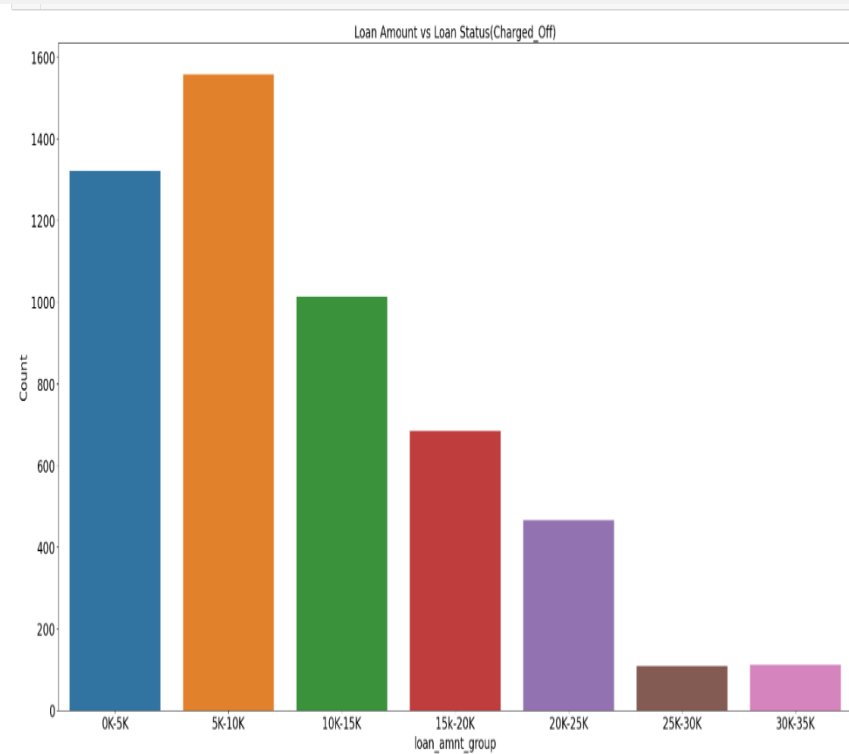
- Loans amount which lend for 36 months.
- Derogatory Public Records between 0-20.
- Annual_inc_group between 31K-58K.



Data Analysis – Bivariate Analysis

We observed the following observation when loan are likely to get charge off:

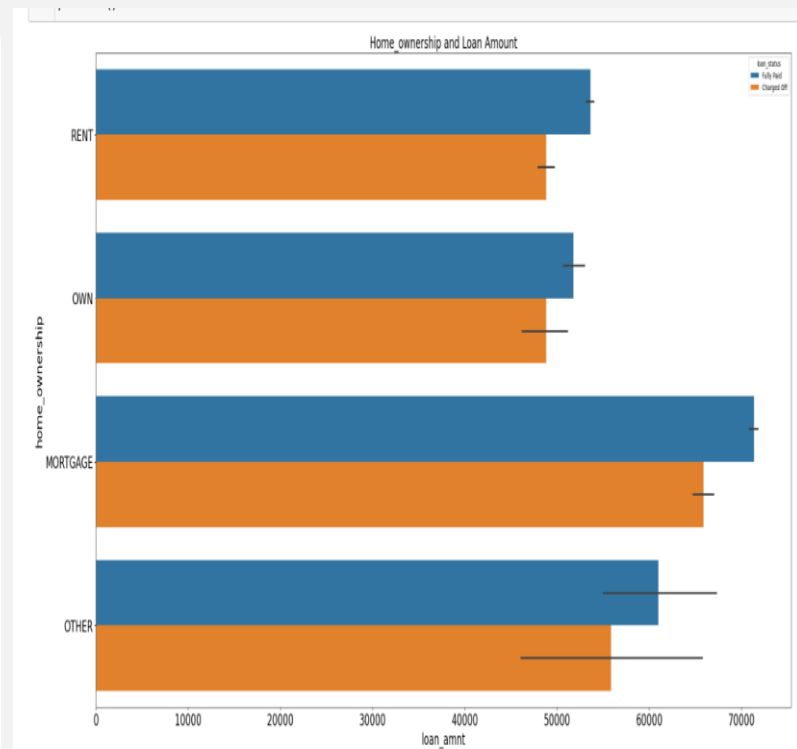
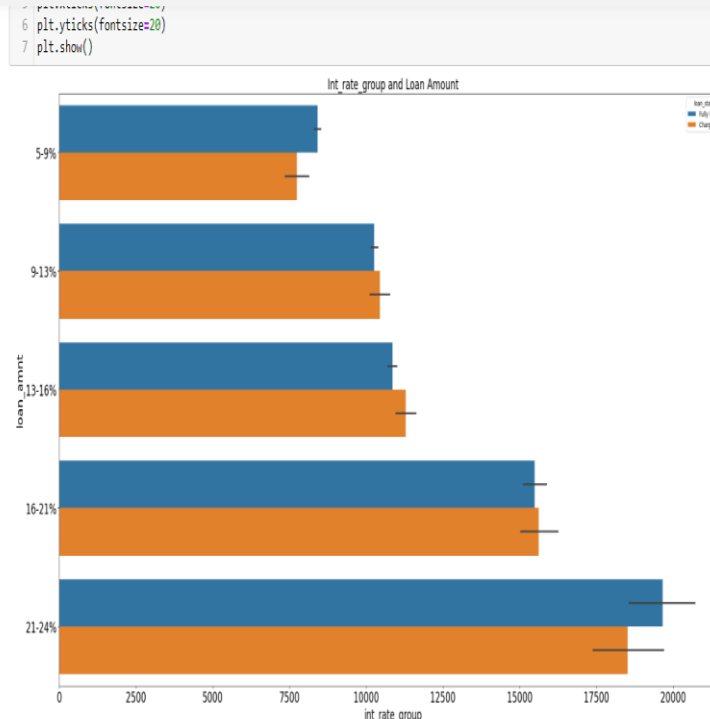
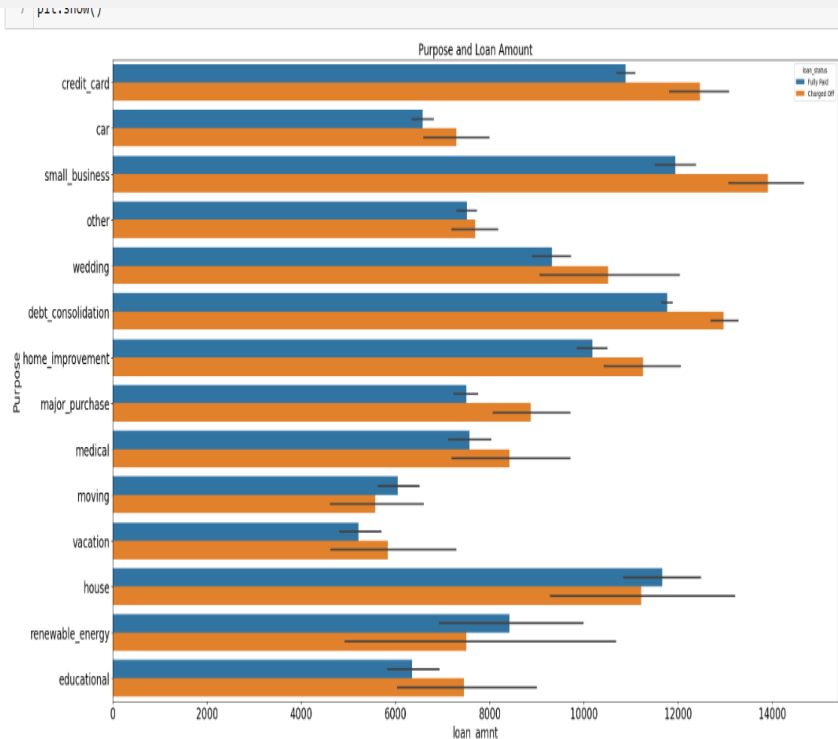
- When loan amount is less than 10K.
- When Emp_length is 10.
- In 2011 maximum loan amount get defaulted may be because of financial crisis in USA.
- Loan issued in the month of December.



Data Analysis – Multivariate Analysis

We observed the following observation when loan are likely to get charge off:

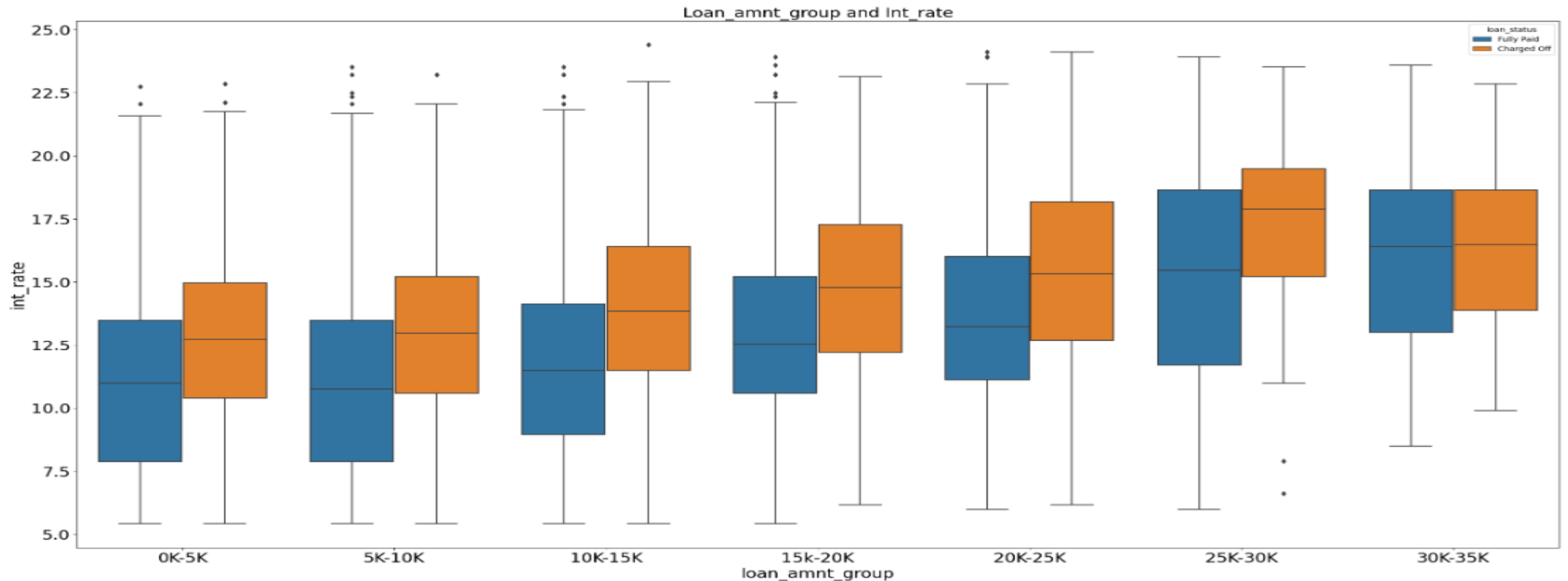
- When loan amount more than 11K when loan lend for small business.
- There is no much difference for int_rate between 9-21% on loan_status but there is less chance for loan to get defaulted for 5-9% and 21-24% .
- There is less chance getting defaulted when loan amount is greater than 60000 for all home_ownership.



Data Analysis – Multivariate Analysis

- We observed that average of interest rate for the loan status having charged off is higher than loan status having fully paid.
- There some extreme value present for interest_rate for loan amount less than 30K.

```
7 plt.show()
```



Recommendations



Recommendations

Below is the scenario of loan likely to get defaulted :

- Loan taken for small business purpose.
- Loan issued for term that has 60 months slight chance but there is very less difference.
- Loan issued for verification_status inrespect the verification_status when amount is greater than 16K.
- For annual_inc_group inrespect the annual_inc_group.
- For int_rate_group when interest rate between 9%-21%.
- For annual_inc_group inrespect the revol_util_group.
- For annual_inc_group inrespect the installment_group.
- INT Rate Group having interest having between 13-16% likely to get charged off (defaulted)
- Open_acc_group having 6-10.
- Pub_rec_group having between 0-20.
- Annual_inc_group having between 31-58K.
- Revol_util_group having 60-80.
- Installment_Group having 107-199.
- Funded_Amnt_Inv_Group having 5K-10K but close for 0K-5K.
- Dti_group having 12-18.
- Inq_last_6mths having 0.
- Loan_amnt_group having 0-5K.
- Emp_length having 10.

THANK YOU