Lending Club Case Study

Manjunatha P
Pallavi D S

- Abstract
- Data Insight
- Data Cleaning
- Derived Columns&Dropping the Rows
- Outliers
- Univariate Analysis
- Bivariate Analysis
- Conclusions

Abstract

Problem:

You work for 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.

Objective:

- Use EDA to understand how consumer attributes and loan attributes influence the tendency of default

Constraints:

- When a person applies for a loan, there are two types of decisions that could be taken by the company:
  - **Loan accepted**: If the company approves the loan, there are 3 possible scenarios described below:
    - **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
  - **Loan rejected:** The company had rejected the loan (because the candidate does not meet their requirements etc.). Since the
    - loan was rejected, there is no transactional history of those applicants with the company and so this data is notavailable with the company (and thus in this dataset)

Data Insight

- Loan.csv file contains total 39717 rows and 111 columns.
- There are two types of data related to Loan Attribute and Customer attributes.

Data Cleaning

- There were no duplicates rows found.
- There were 1140 rows present of loan_status equal to ‘current’ which has been deleted as it does n’t participate in analysis. There were
- 55 columns which is having all the rows values as null/blank and doesn’t participate in analysis has been removed.
- ‘ URL’ ,‘desc’ and ‘title’ text/description values and doesn’t participate has been dropped from analysis.
- Limiting our analysis till ‘Group’ level only so sub group has been dropped.
- Using domain knowledge, some data columns are related to post the loan approval and doesn’t participate in analysis. 19 data columns has deleted.
- 8 columns whose values were 1, and has only one value for all records has been dropped from analysis.
- There were two columns which is having more that 50% of data as null has been removed.
- After all the Data cleaning process we are left with 38577 rows and 19 columns.

Derived Columns and Dropping Rows

- Additional string value has been trimmed from ‘term’ column and has been converted to int data types.
- ‘int_rate’ has been converted from string to int. Additional ‘%’ has been trimmed.
- Column ‘loan_funded_amnt’ and ‘funded_amnt’ converted to float.
- loan_amnt', 'funded_amnt', 'funded_amnt_inv', 'int_rate', ‘dti' columns valued rounded off to two decimal points.
- issue_d has been converted to datatype.
- Creating a derived columns for ‘issue_year’ and ‘issue_month ’ from ‘issue_d’ which will be using for further analysis.
- ‘loan_amnt_b’, ‘annual_inc_b’, ‘int_rate_b, and ‘dti_b’ derived columns has been created for better analysis.

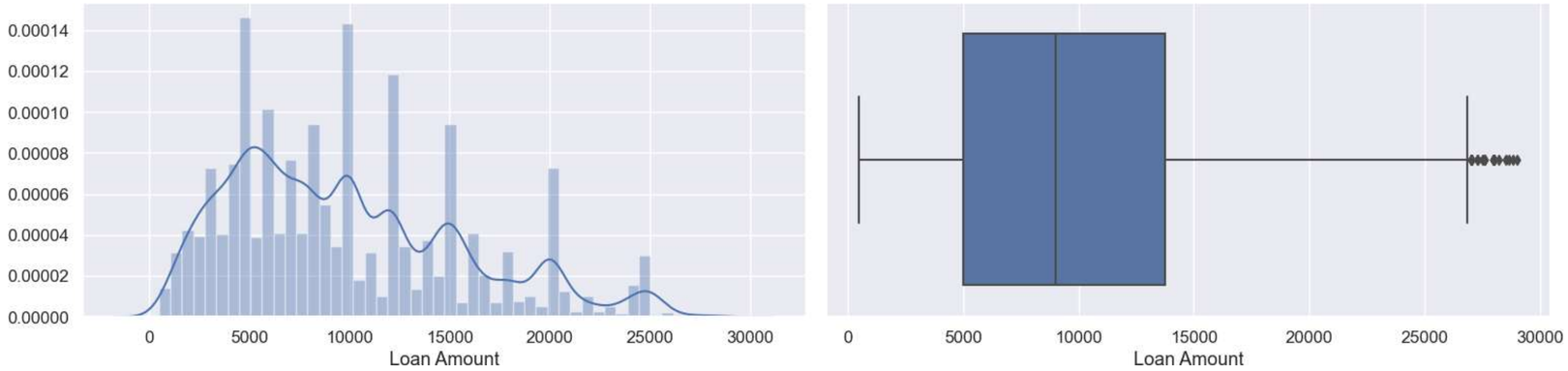
Outliers

- ‘emp_length’ and pub_rec_bankruptcies contains 2.67% and 1.80% of rows as null, which is very small percetnage of data which we can drop it.
- Outliers exits for numeric data 'loan_amnt', 'funded_amnt', ‘funded_amnt_inv','int_rate', 'installment', ‘annual_inc'.
- Outliers treatment has been done for above fields using box plot .

Univariate Analysis

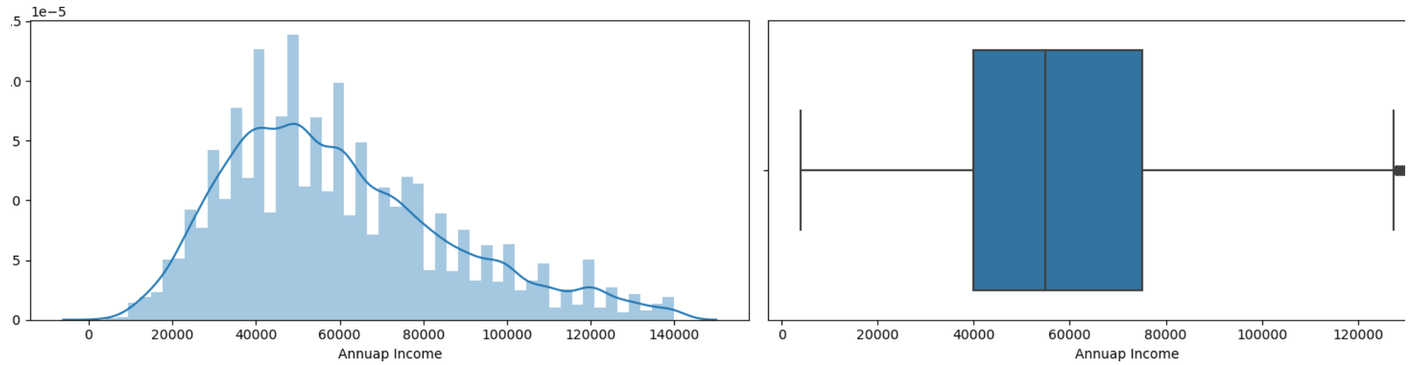
Loan Amount

- **Observations:**
  - Most of the loan amount applied was in the range of 5k-14k.
  - Max Loan amount applied was 29k.



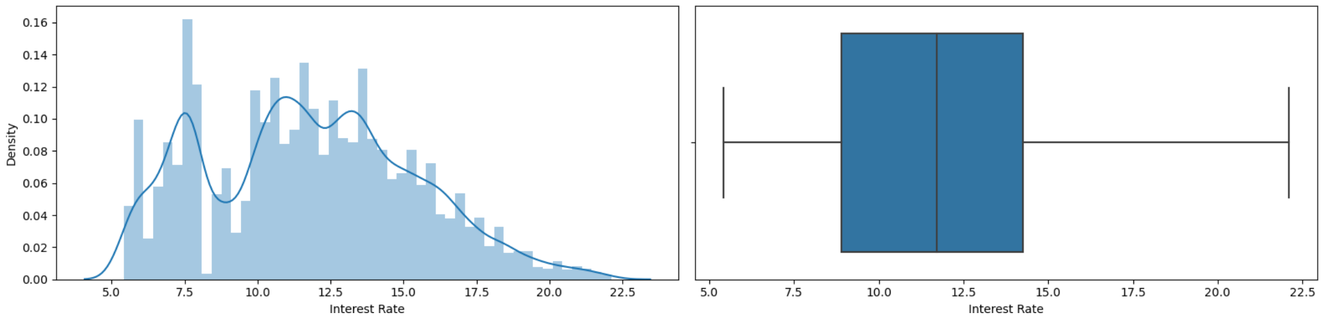
Annual Income

- **Observations:**
  - The Annual income of most if applicants lies between 40k-75k.
  - Average Annual Income is : 59883



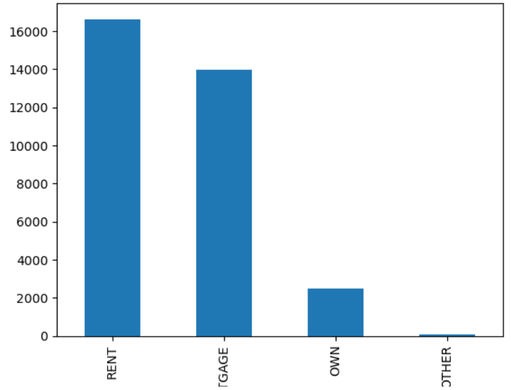
Interest Rate

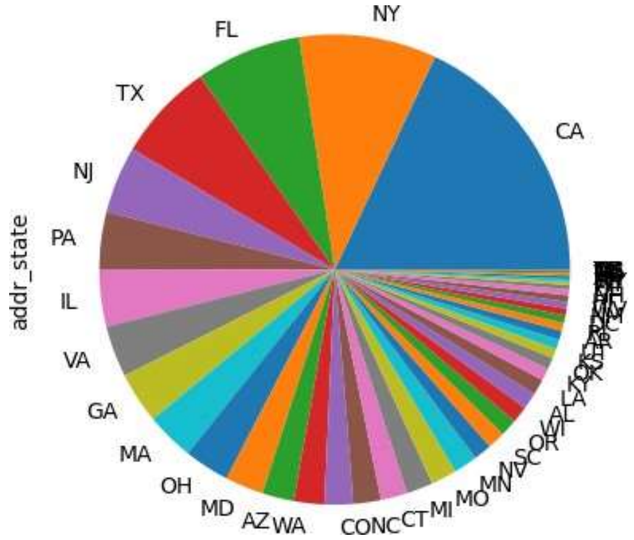
- **Observations:**
  - Most of the applicant's rate of interest is between in the range of 8%-14%.
  - Average Rate of interest of rate is
    11.7 %

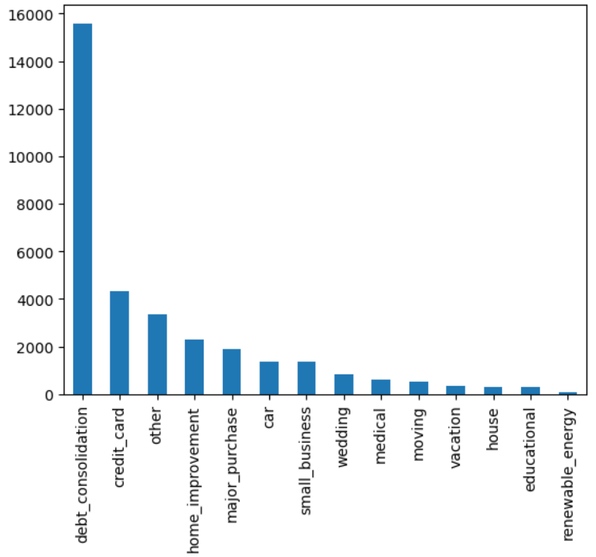


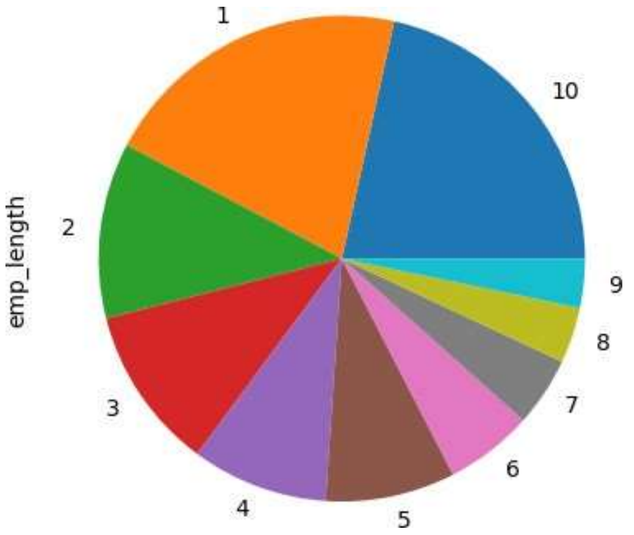
Univarients Analysis

- **Observations**:
  - Majority of loan applicants are either living on Rent or on Mortgage
  - Most of the loan applicants are for debt_consolidations
  - Most of the Loan applicants are from CA(State).
  - Most of the applications are having 10+ yrs of Exp.





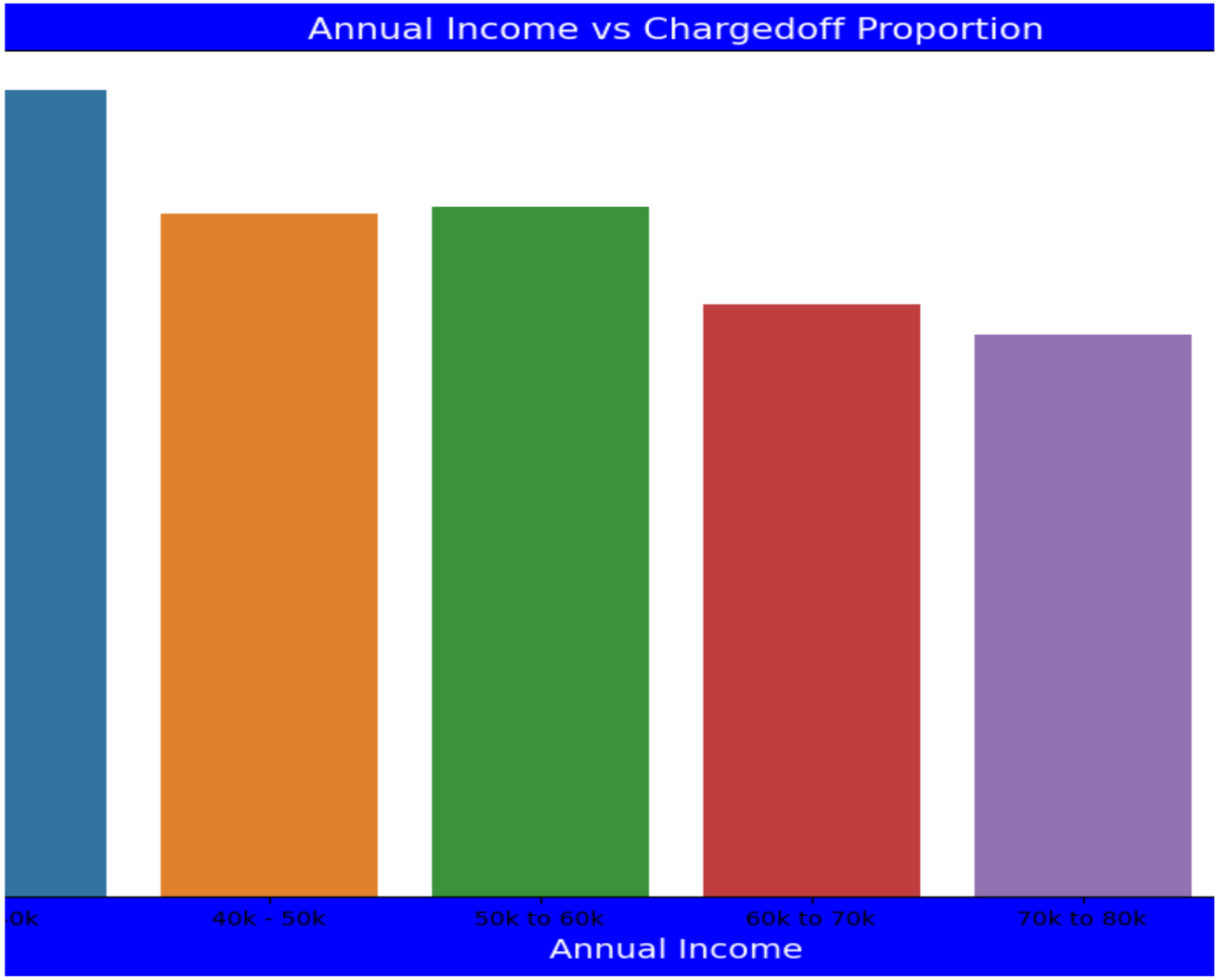




Bivariate Analysis

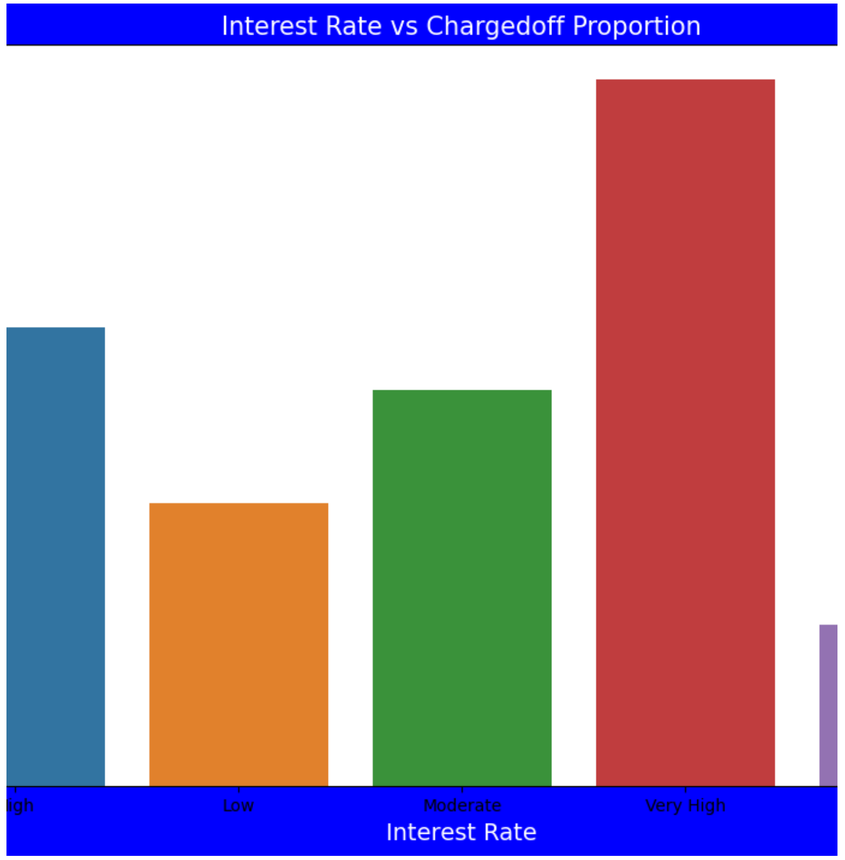
Annual income vs Charged Off

- **Observations:**
  - Income range 80k+ has less chances of charged off.
  - Income range 0-20k has high chances of charged off.
  - Notice that with increase in annual income charged off proportion got decreased.



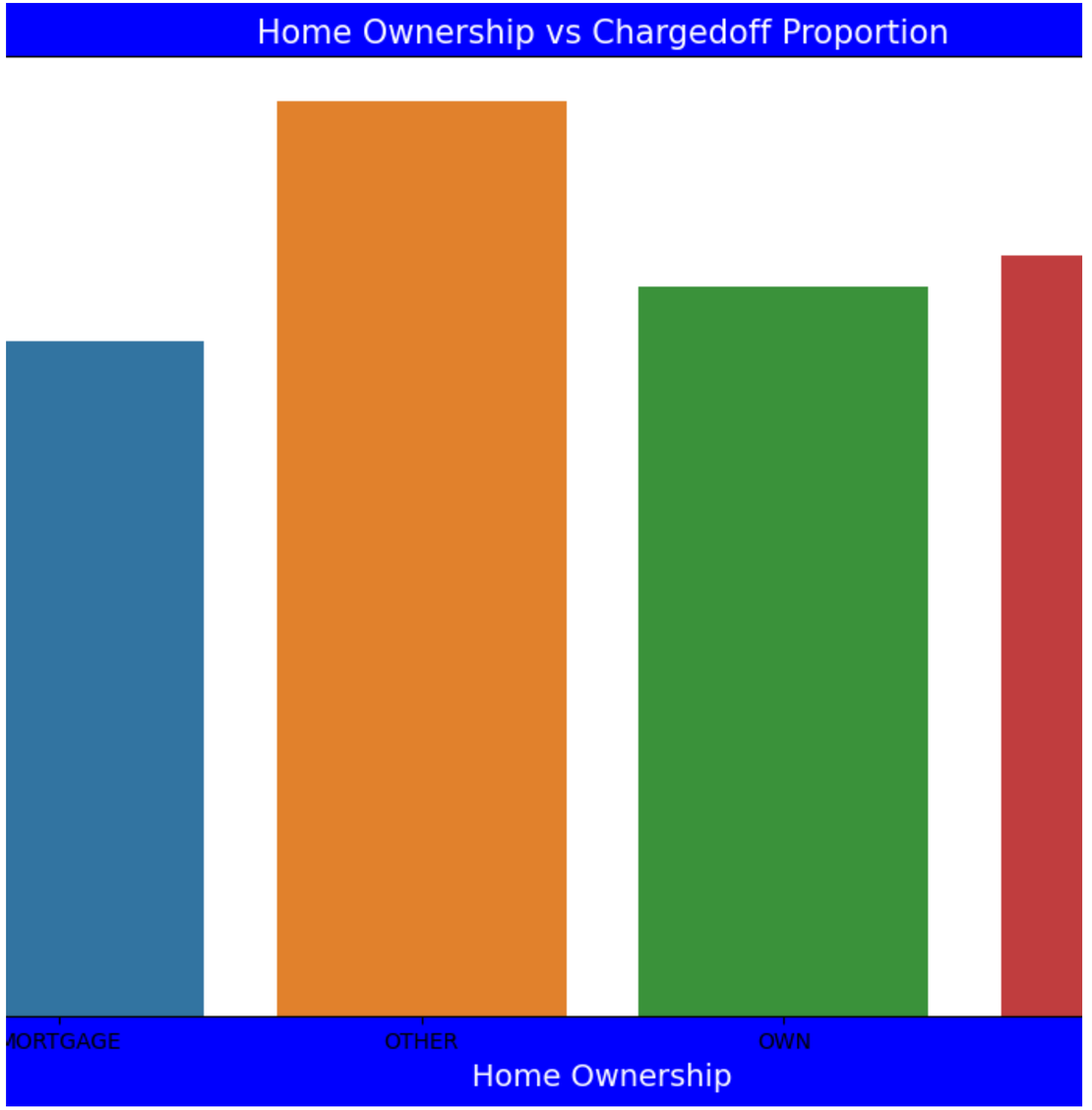
Interest Rate vs Charged off

- **Observations:**
  - Interest rate less than 10% or very low has very less chances of charged off. Interest rates are starting from minimum 5 %.
  - Interest rate more than 16% or very high has good chances of charged off as compared to other category interest rates.
  - Charged off proportion is increasing with higher interest rates.



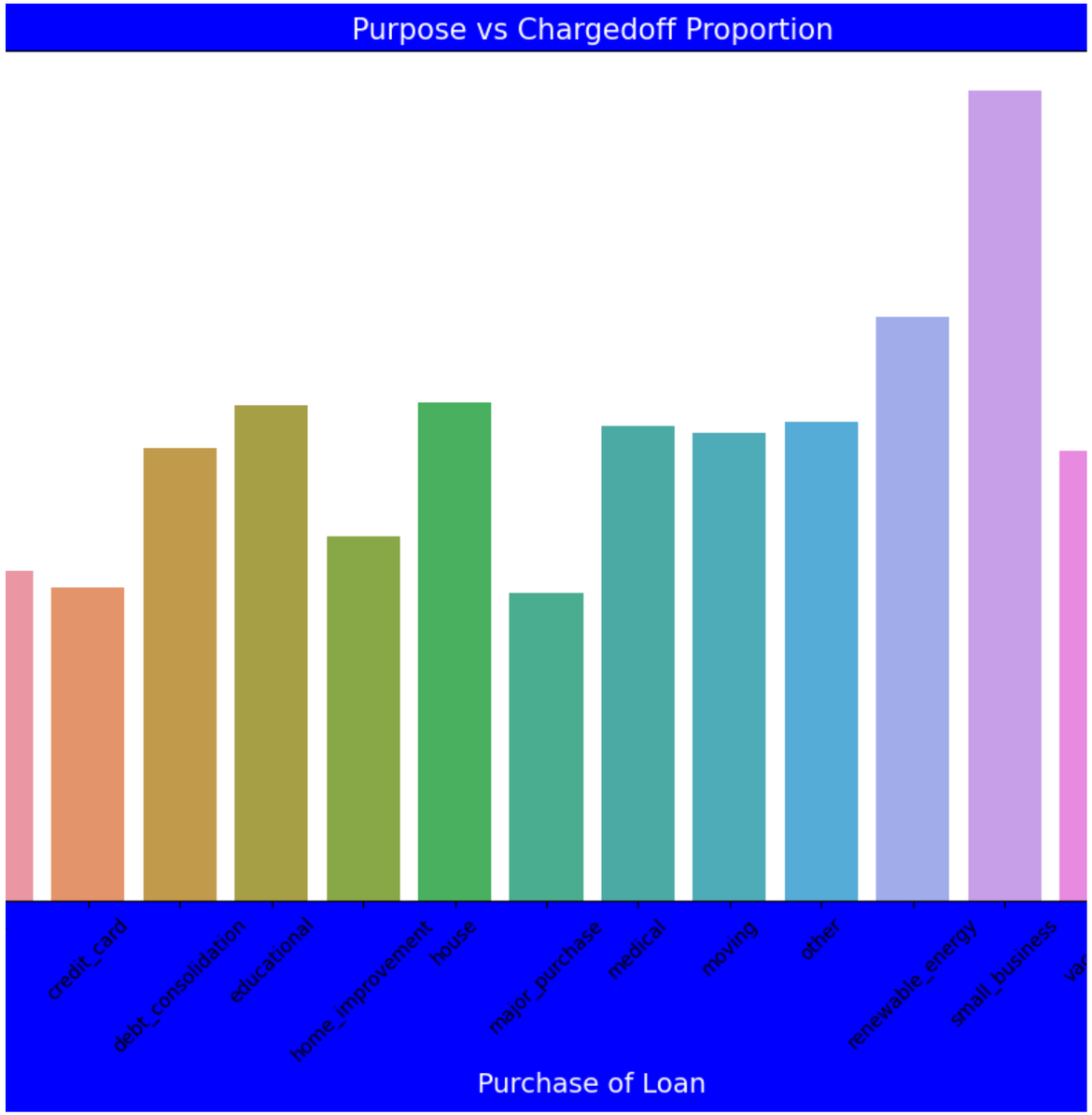
Home Ownership vs Charged off

- **Observations:**
  - Those who are not owning the home is having high chances of loan defaulter.
  - From the graph even shows high chances of charged off. Proportions, but data available is very limited compared to other points



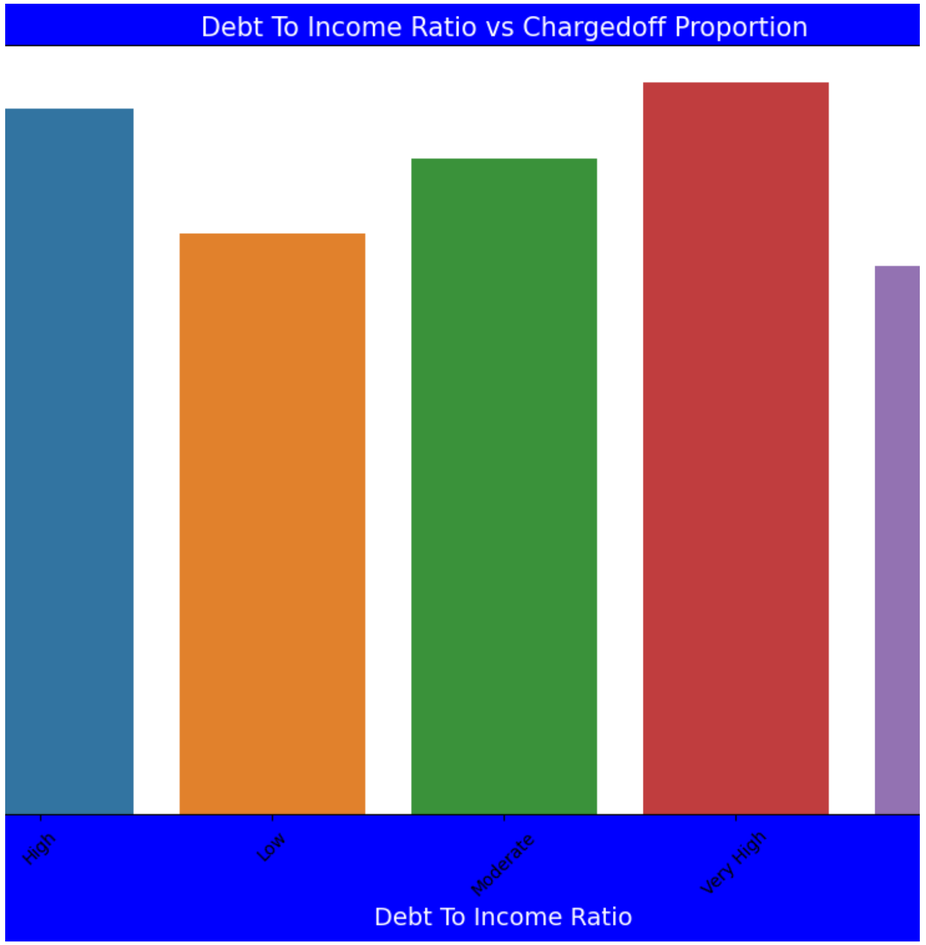
Purpose vs Charged Off

- **Observations:**
  - Those applicants who is having home loan is having low chances of loan defaults.
  - Those applicants having loan for small business is having high chances for loan defaults.



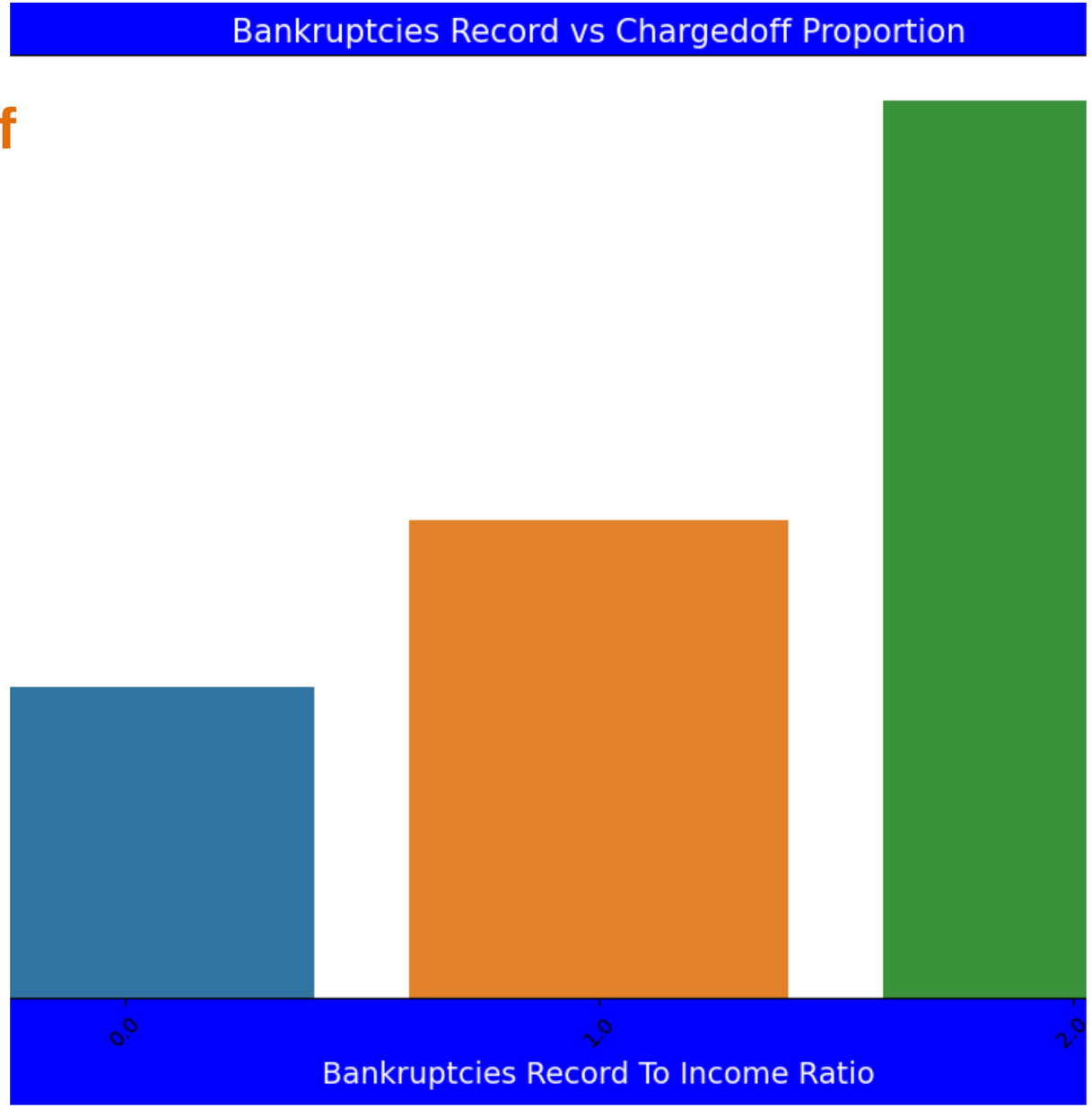
DTI Vs Charged off

- **Observation**:
  - High DTI value having high risk of defaults
  - Lower the DTO having low chances loan defaults.



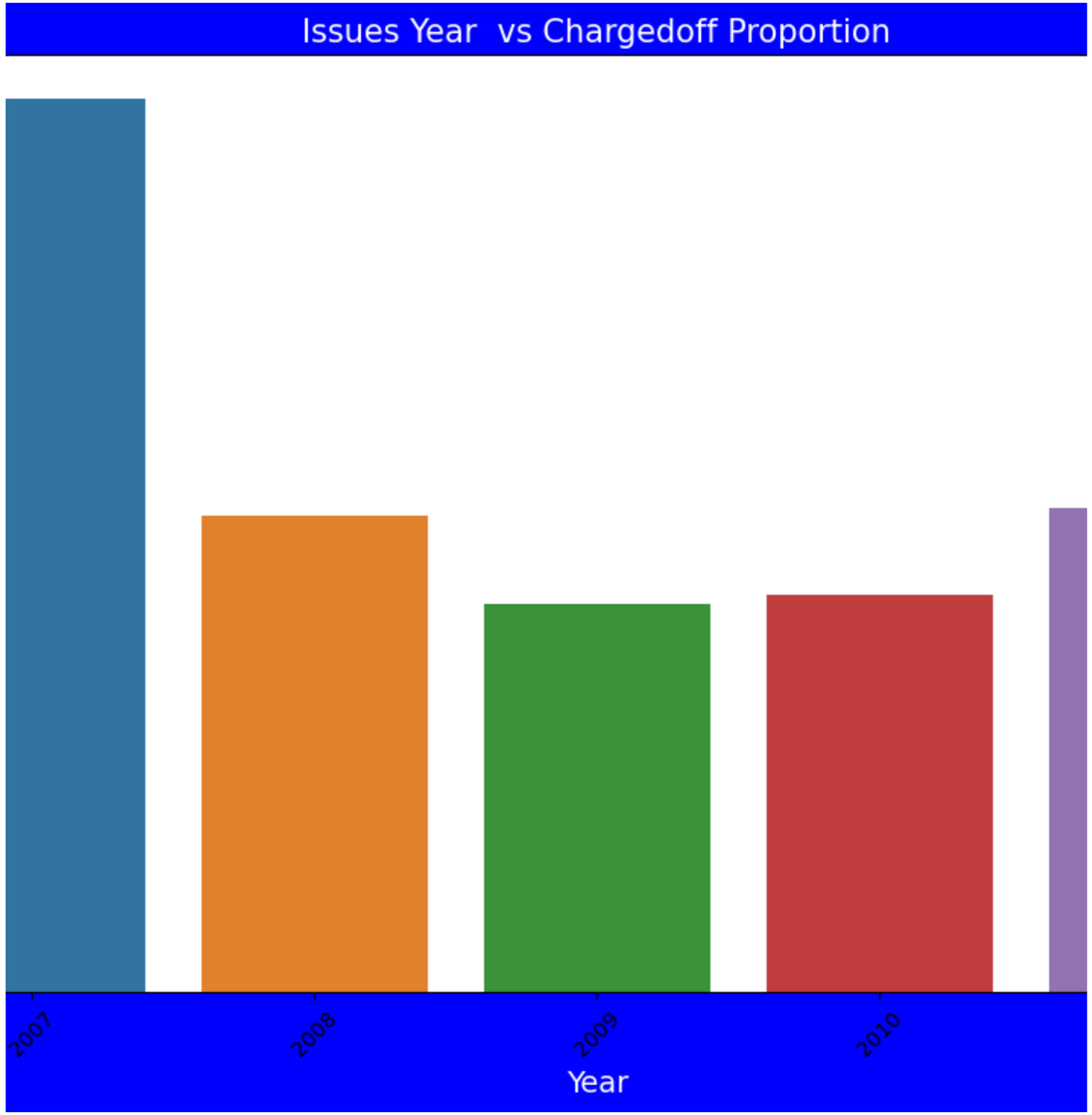
Bankruptcies Record vs Charged off

- **Observations:**
  - Bankruptcies Record with 2 is having high impact on loan defaults
  - Bankruptcies Record with 0 is low impact on loan defaults
  - Lower the Bankruptcies lower the risk.



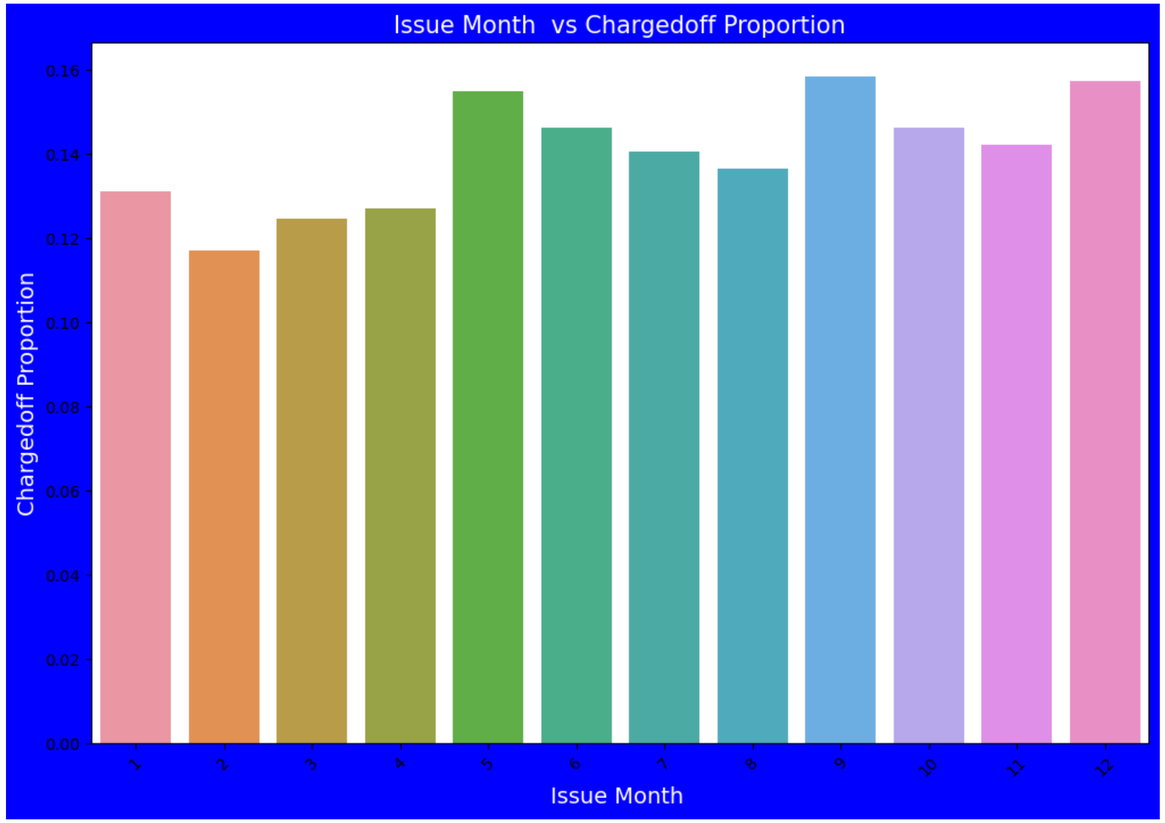
Issue Year vs Charged off

- **Observations:**
  - Year 2007 is highest loan defaults.
  - 2009 is having lowest loan defaults.



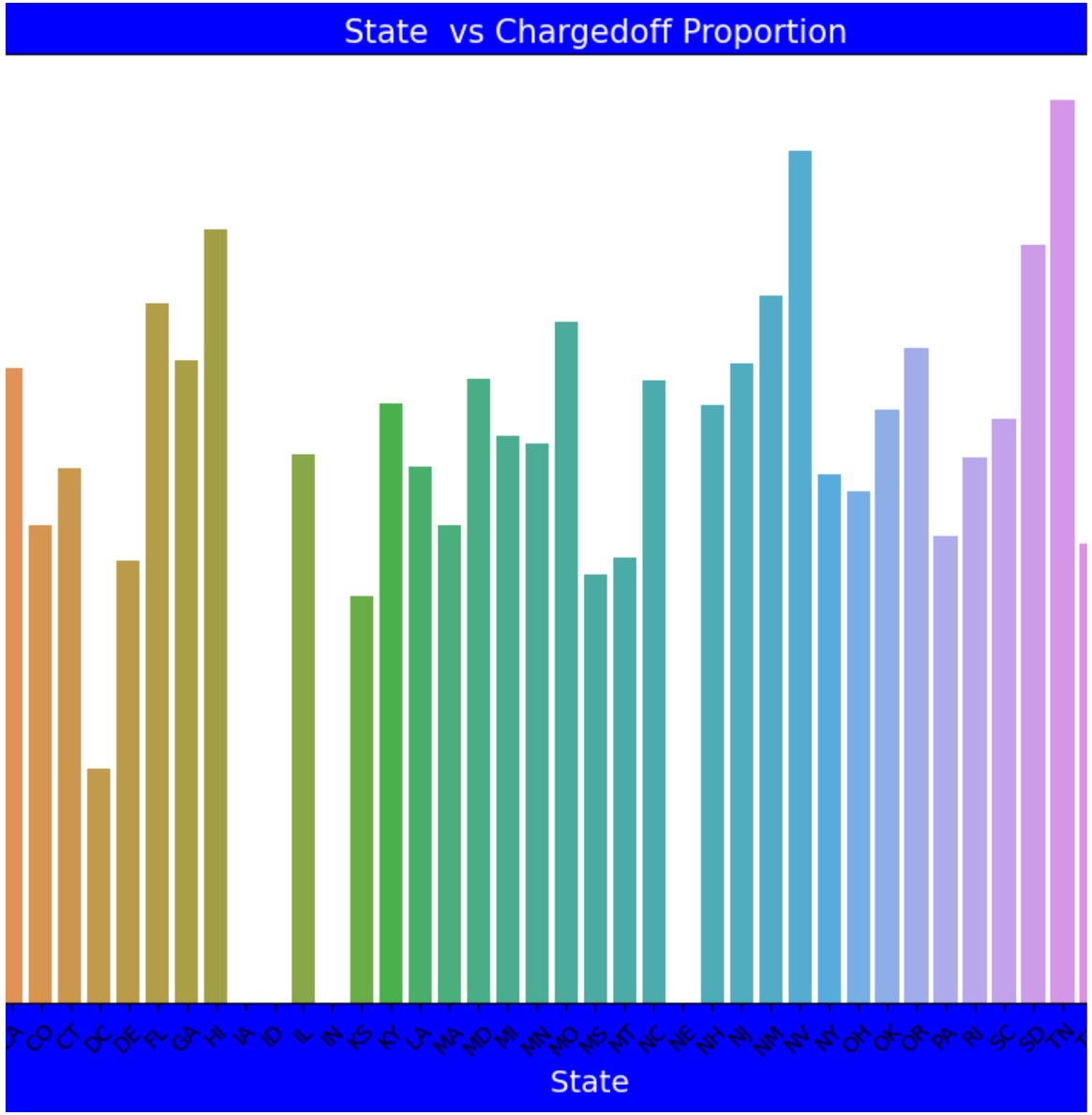
Issue Month Vs Charged off

- **Observations:**
  - Those loan has been issued in May, September and December is having high number of loan defaults
  - Those loan has been issued in month of February is having high number of loan defaults
  - Majority of loan defaults coming from applicants whose loan has been approved from September-to December



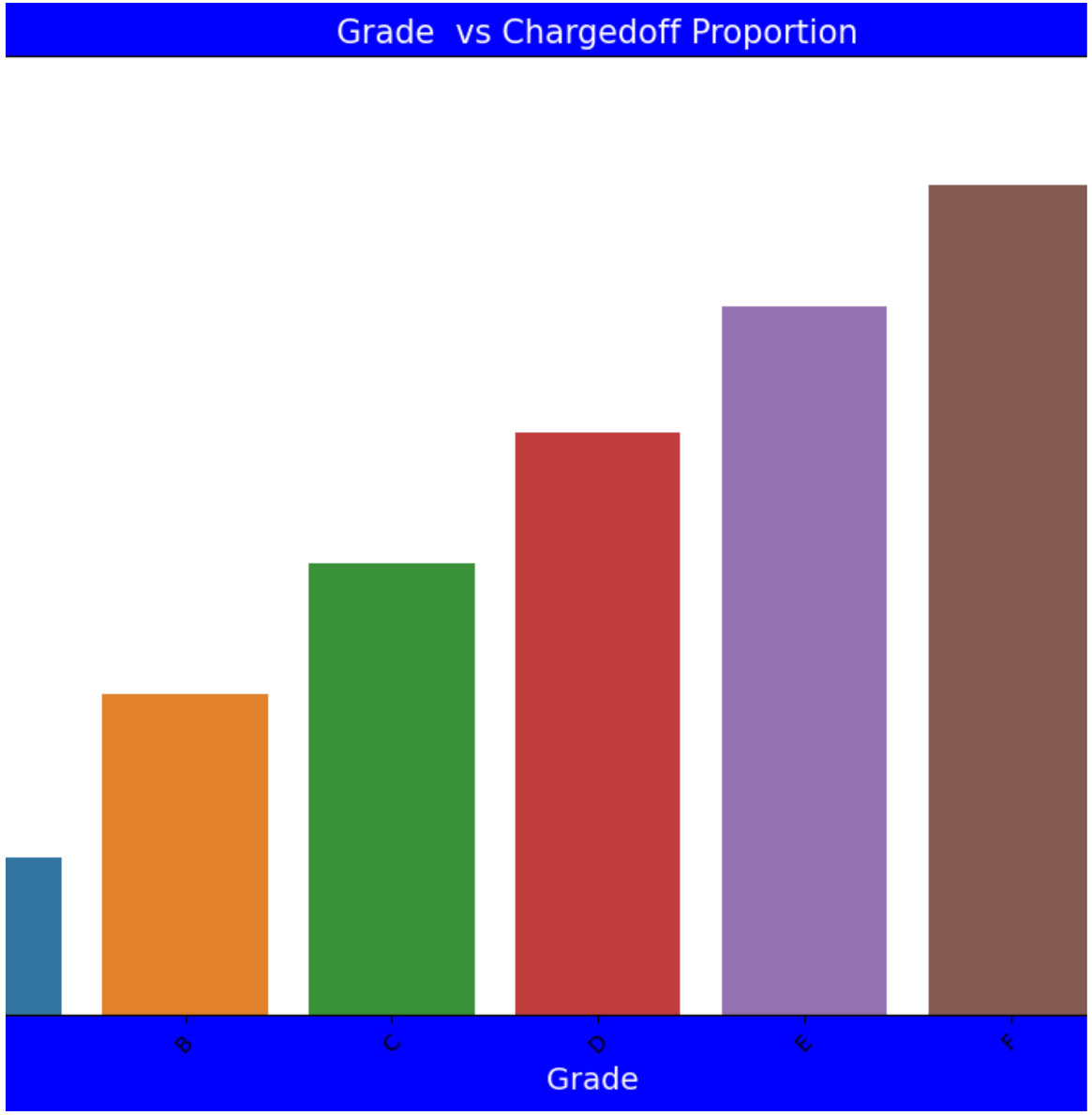
State vs Charged off

- **Observations**:
  - DE States is holding highest number of loan defaults.
  - CA is having low number of loan defaults



Grade vs ChargedOff

- **Observations**:
  - The Loan applicants with loan Grade G is having highest Loan Defaults.
  - The Loan applicants with loan A is having lowest Loan Defaults.



Conclusions

- Income range between 0-20k has high chances of charged off.
- Interest rate more than 16% has good chances of charged off as compared to other category interest rates.
- Those who are not owning the home is having high chances of loan defaulter.
- Those applicants having loan for small business is having high chances for loan defaults.
- High DTI value having high risk of defaults.
- Higher the Bankruptcies record higher the chance of loan defaults.
- DE States is holding highest number of loan defaults.
- The Loan applicants with loan Grade G is having highest Loan Defaults.