

# BANK LOAN

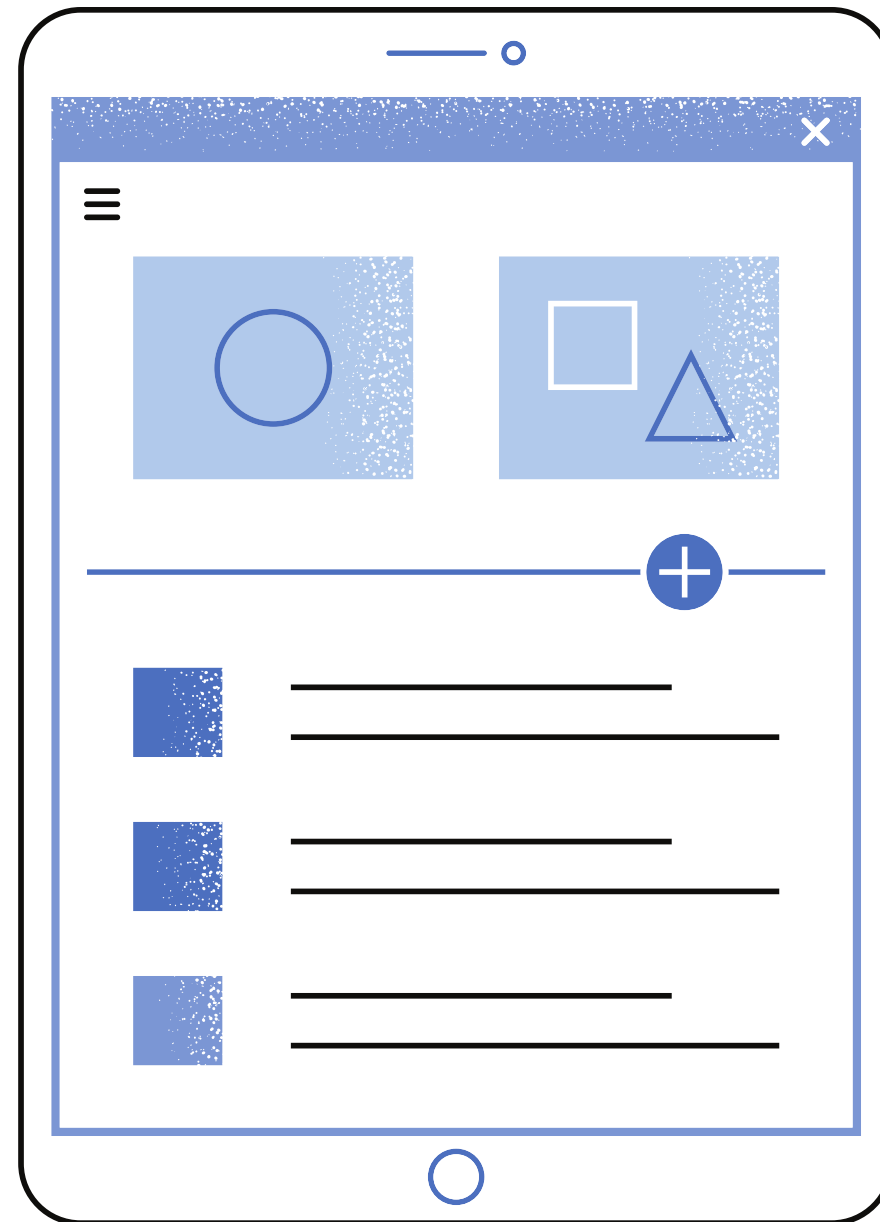
## ANALYSIS



# PROJECT

## OBJECTIVES

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### 01 Objective

This entails undertaking a detailed examination of various aspects of the bank's loan portfolio, including loan applications, funded amounts, amounts received, and key metrics like average interest rates and debt-to-income ratios.

### 02 Goal

The aim is to discern patterns, trends, and potential risks within the lending operations. This involves analyzing factors such as monthly trends, regional disparities, loan terms, borrower characteristics, and loan purposes to gain insights into the bank's lending activities.

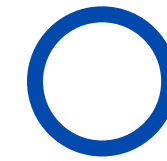
### 03 Outcome

By leveraging the insights gained from the analysis, the objective is to refine lending strategies, minimize risk exposure, and improve decision-making processes. Ultimately, the goal is to align lending practices with the bank's financial objectives, ensuring the health and profitability of its loan portfolio over time.

# MISSION

## STATEMENT

"Empowering informed lending decisions through comprehensive analysis, our mission is to unlock the full potential of the bank's loan portfolio. By delving deep into loan metrics and trends, we aim to provide actionable insights that optimize lending strategies, mitigate risks, and drive sustainable growth. Through rigorous analysis, we endeavor to enhance financial well-being for both the bank and its borrowers, fostering a resilient and prosperous lending ecosystem."





# DATA

WE HAVE

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The dataset contains information about bank loans, including borrower details (employment, credit grade, home ownership), loan issuance and payment dates, and financial metrics (income, debt-to-income ratio, loan terms). It provides a holistic view of lending activities, enabling analysis of borrower profiles, repayment behavior, and financial performance.

## Descriptive Information

This includes data such as `address_state`, `emp_title`, `grade`, `home_ownership`, `loan_status`, `purpose`, `sub_grade`, `term`, and `verification_status`. These variables provide descriptive information about the loan applicants, their loan characteristics, and the status of their loans.

## Temporal Information

Recorded by variables like `issue_date`, `last_credit_pull_date`, `last_payment_date`, and `next_payment_date`, this data reveals temporal aspects of the loan lifecycle, such as when the loan was issued, last payment dates, and upcoming payment dates.

## Financial Metrics

Encompasses data annual income, DTI (debt-to-income ratio), installment, interest rate, loan amount, total accounts, and total payment. These metrics provide insights into the financial health of the loan applicants, the terms of their loans, and their repayment behavior.

# GOOD LOAN

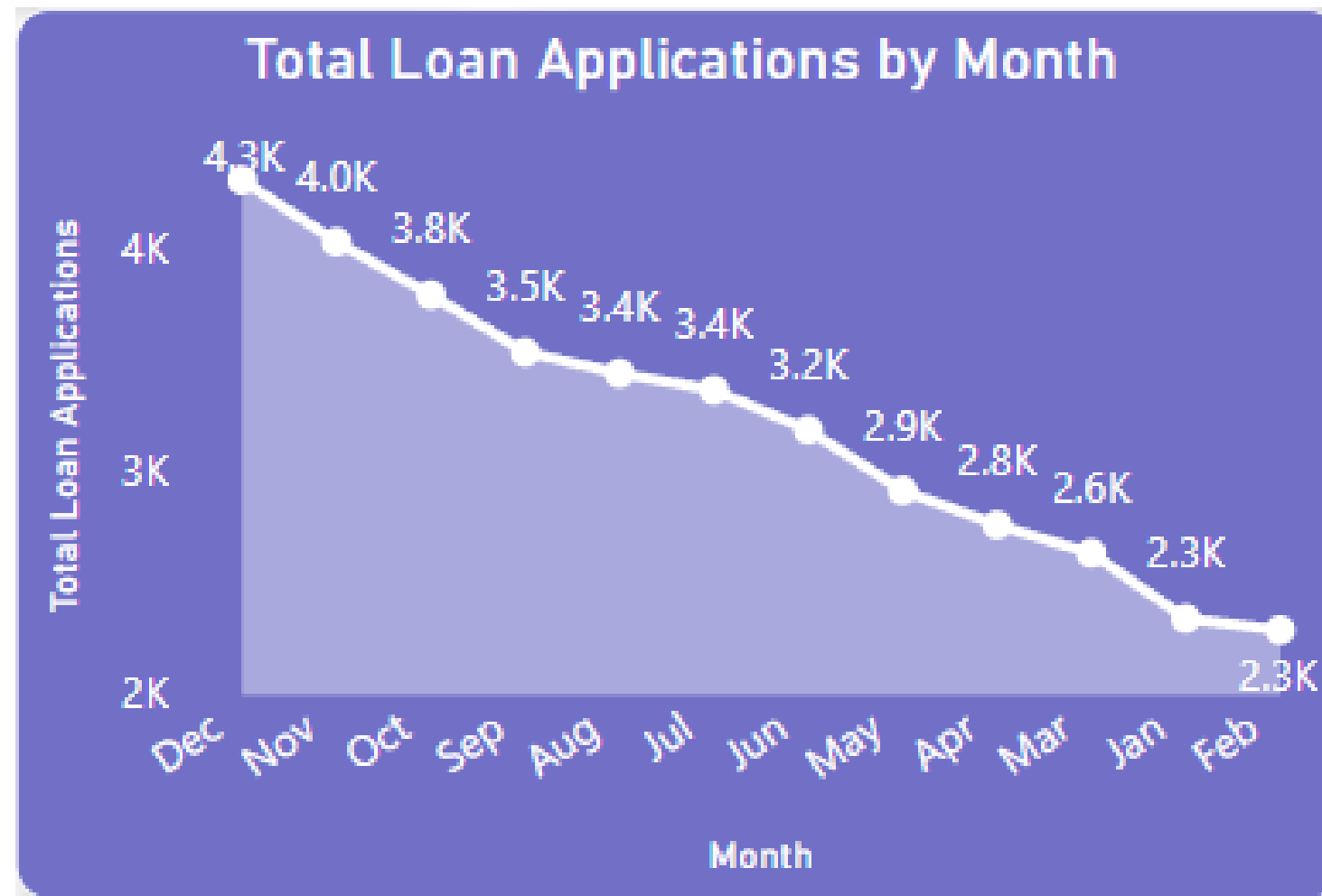
## ANALYSIS



- Good loan applications outnumber bad loans significantly, with 86.18% of total loan applications classified as good (33,243 applications) compared to 13.82% classified as bad (5,333 applications). This indicates a higher demand or qualification rate for loans with favorable characteristics.
- Despite the higher volume of good loan applications, it's noteworthy that bad loans still comprise a non-negligible portion of the total, suggesting the need for robust risk assessment and mitigation strategies to manage the associated risks effectively.

# MONTH-WISE

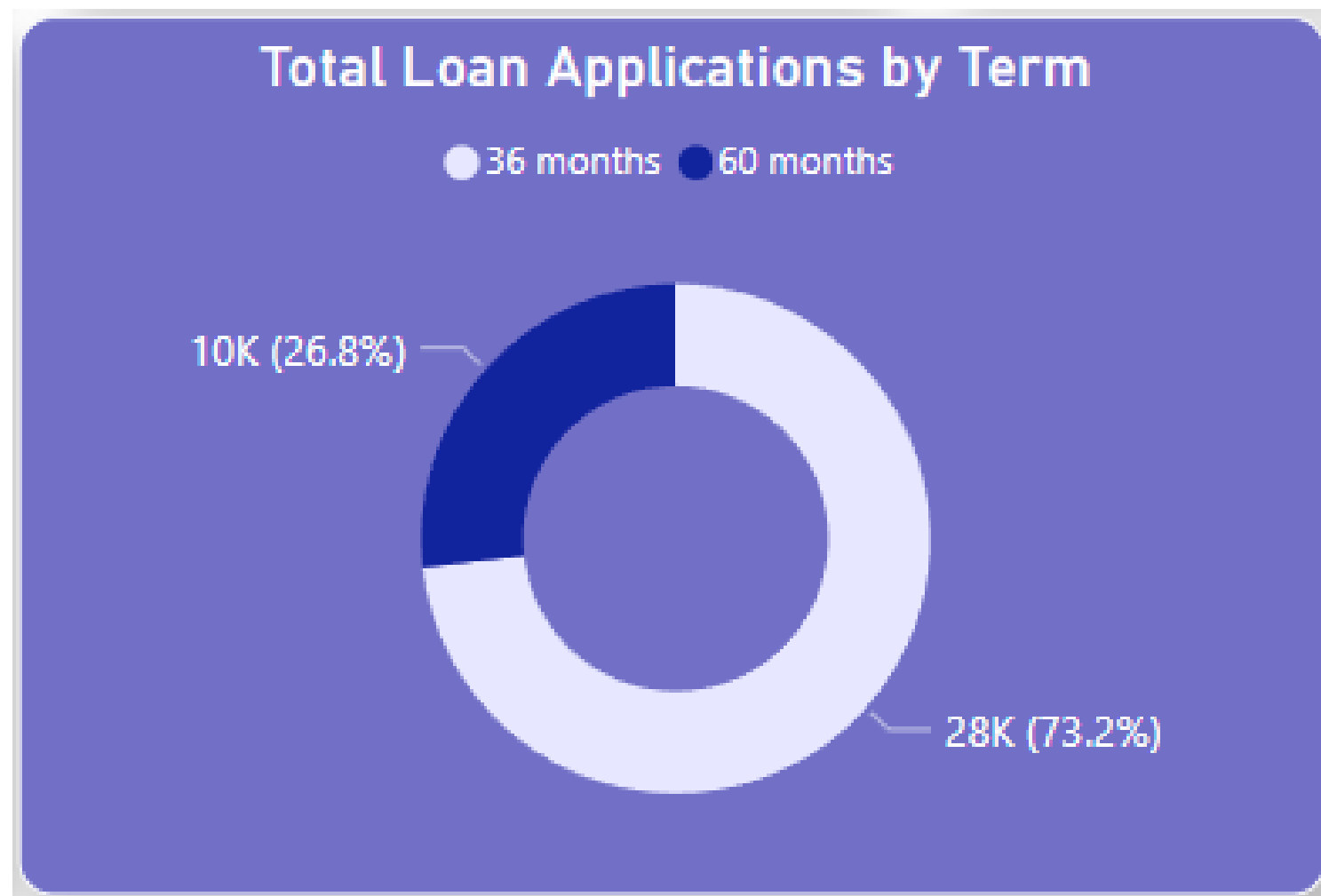
## TOTAL LOAN APPLICATIONS



- December saw the highest total loan applications at 4,314, representing an 89.29% increase over February, which had the lowest at 2,279. This suggests a seasonal trend or external factors influencing borrowing behavior.
- Total loan applications show a positive correlation with both total funded amount and total amount received, indicating a direct relationship between loan demand and financial transactions.
- December accounted for 11.18% of total loan applications, highlighting its significance in the annual lending activity.
- Monthly variations in total loan applications, total funded amount, and total amount received ranged from \$2,468,478 to \$5,398,1425, and \$2,757,8836 to \$5,807,4380 respectively, underscoring the fluctuating nature of lending activities throughout the year.

# TERM-WISE

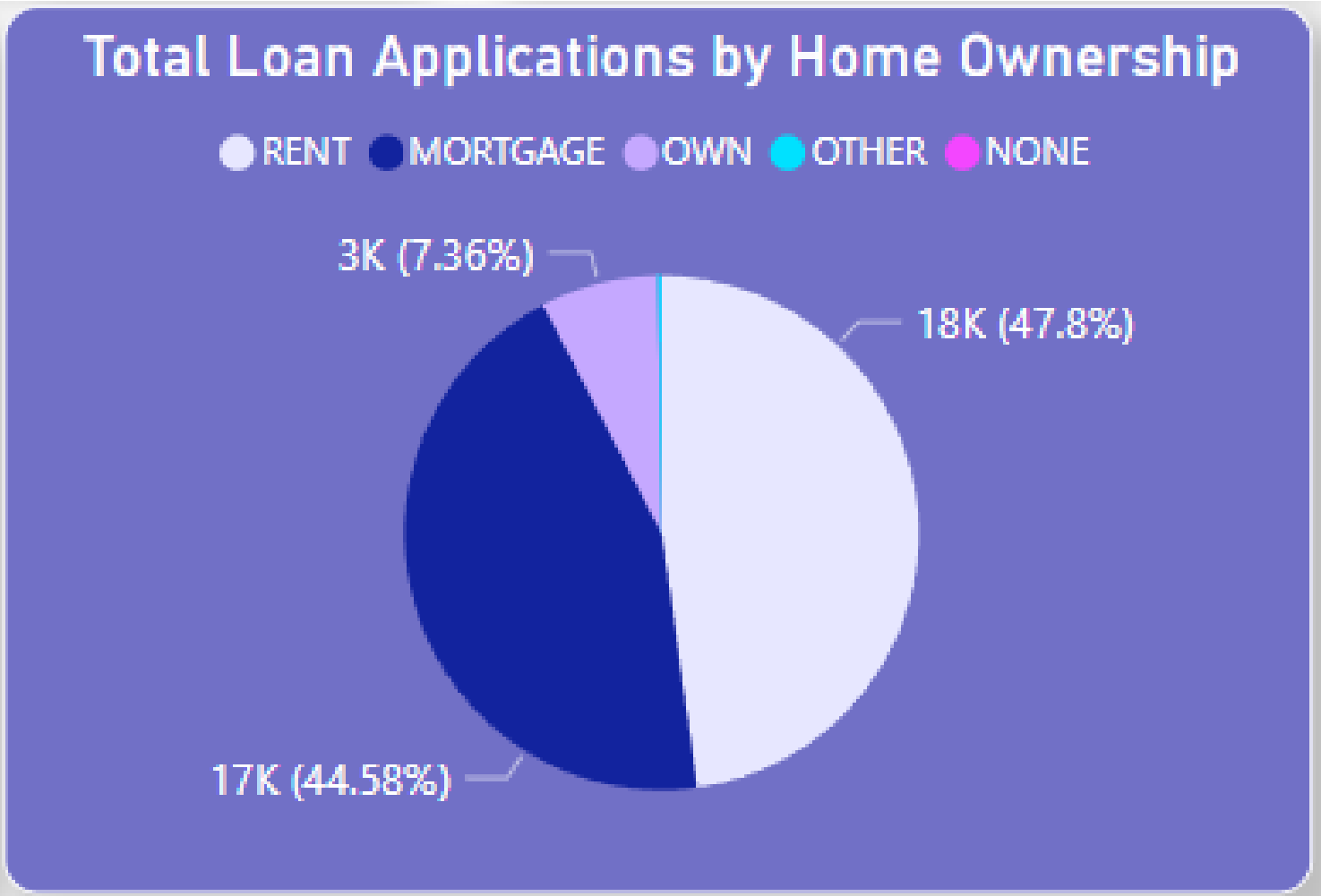
## TOTAL LOAN APPLICATIONS



- Loans with a 36-month period dominate, comprising 73.20% of total loan applications, indicating a preference for shorter loan terms among borrowers.
- Despite being less popular, 60-month loans still account for a significant portion, representing 37.52% of total loan applications, suggesting demand for longer-term financing options.

# OWNERSHIP WISE

## TOTAL LOAN APPLICATIONS

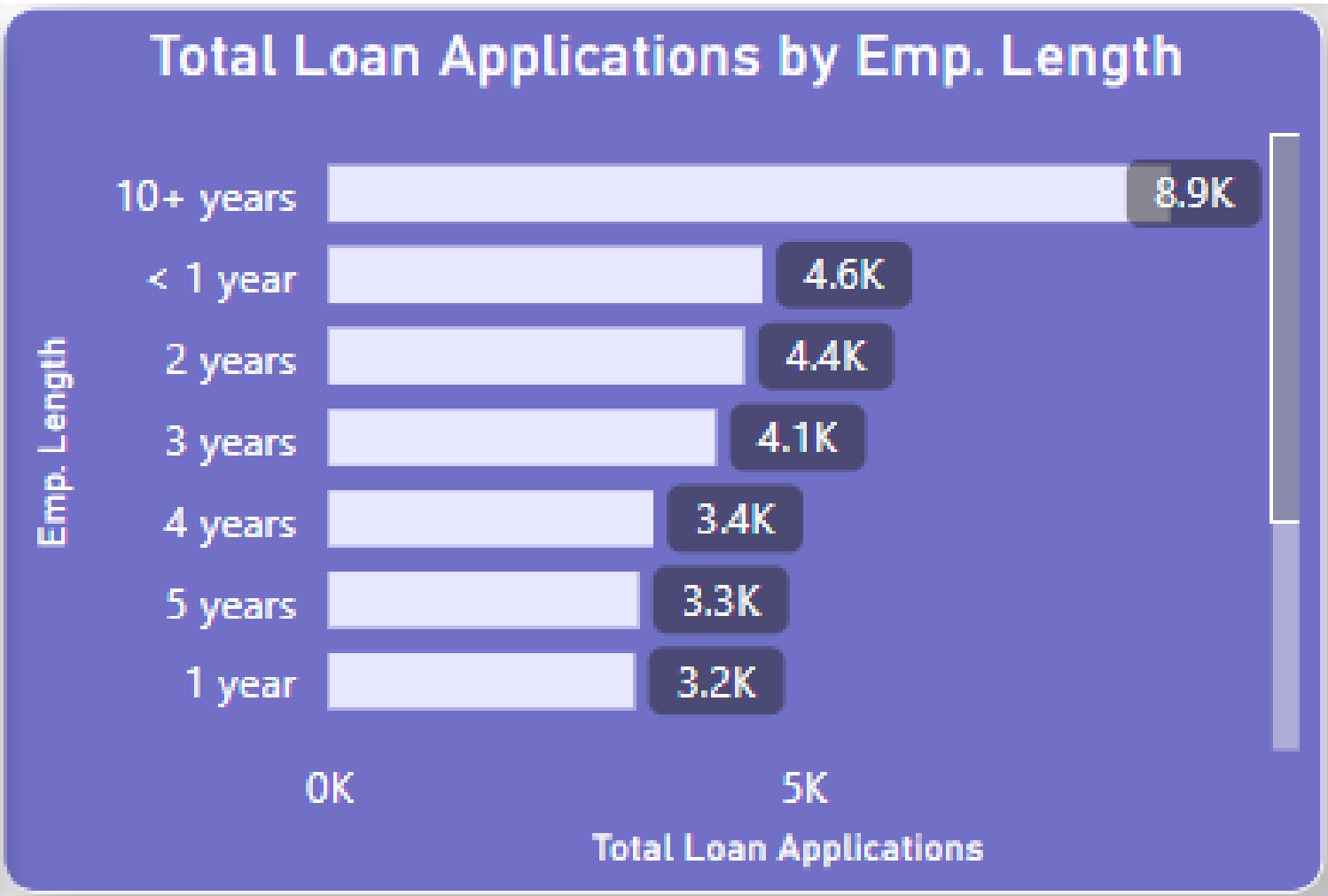


- Renters represent a substantial portion of loan applicants, comprising 47.80% of total loan applications.
- Homeowners with mortgages account for an even larger share, making up 50.37% of total loan applications, indicating a significant demand for financing among both renters and homeowners.



# EMPLOYEE LENGTH WISE

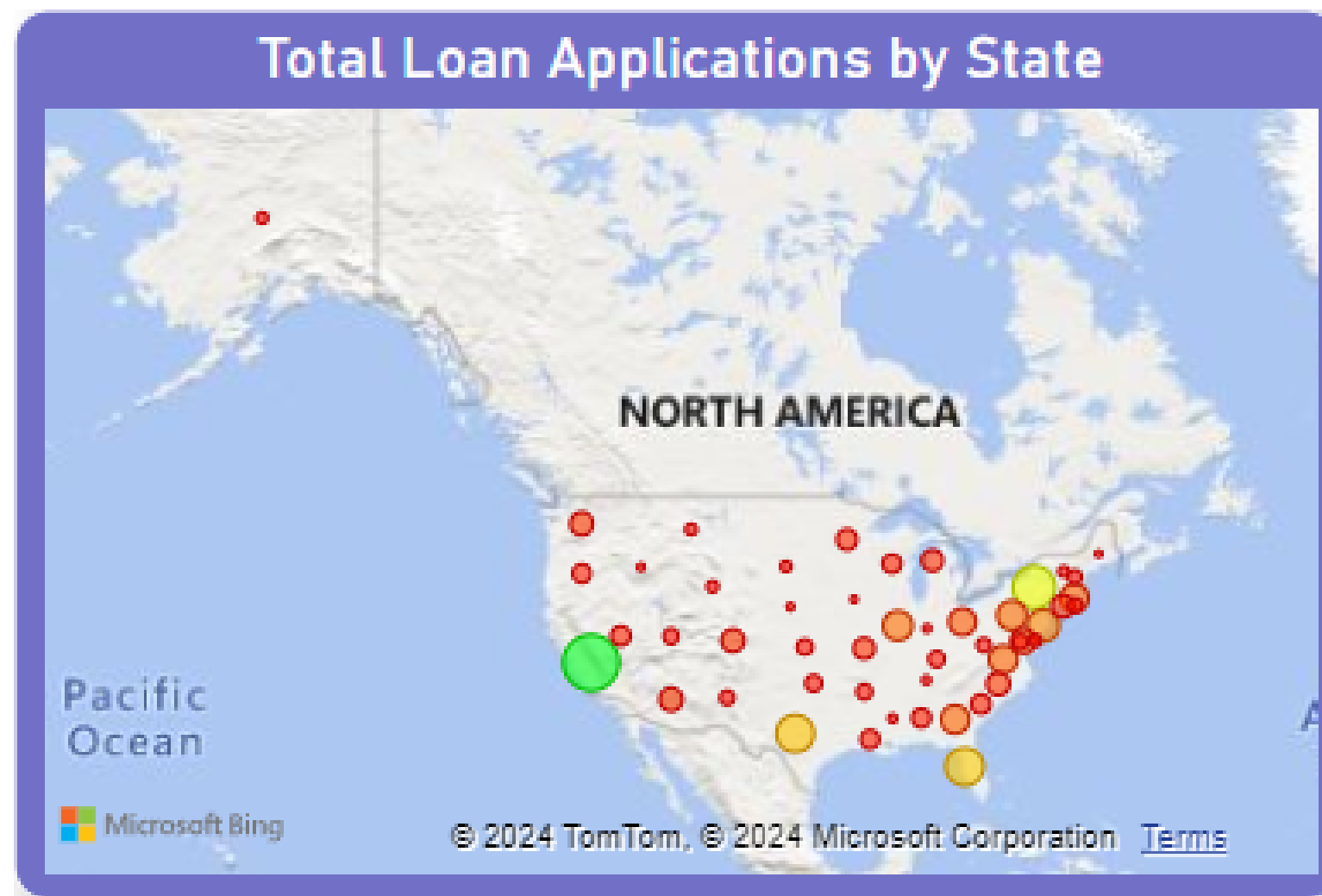
## TOTAL LOAN APPLICATIONS



- Employees with a tenure of 10+ years had the highest total loan applications at 8,870, surpassing those with 9 years by 606.77%, who had the lowest at 1,255. This suggests a correlation between employment length and borrowing behavior.
- Total loan applications show a positive correlation with both total funded amount and total amount received, indicating a direct relationship between employment length and financial transactions.
- Employees with 10+ years of tenure accounted for 22.99% of total loan applications, emphasizing their significant contribution to the overall borrowing activity.
- Across all employee lengths, total loan applications ranged from 1,255 to 8,870, total funded amount ranged from \$1,508,4225 to \$11,611,5950, and total amount received ranged from \$1,651,6173.0 to \$12,587,1616.0, reflecting varying borrowing preferences among employees with different lengths of service.

# STATE - WISE

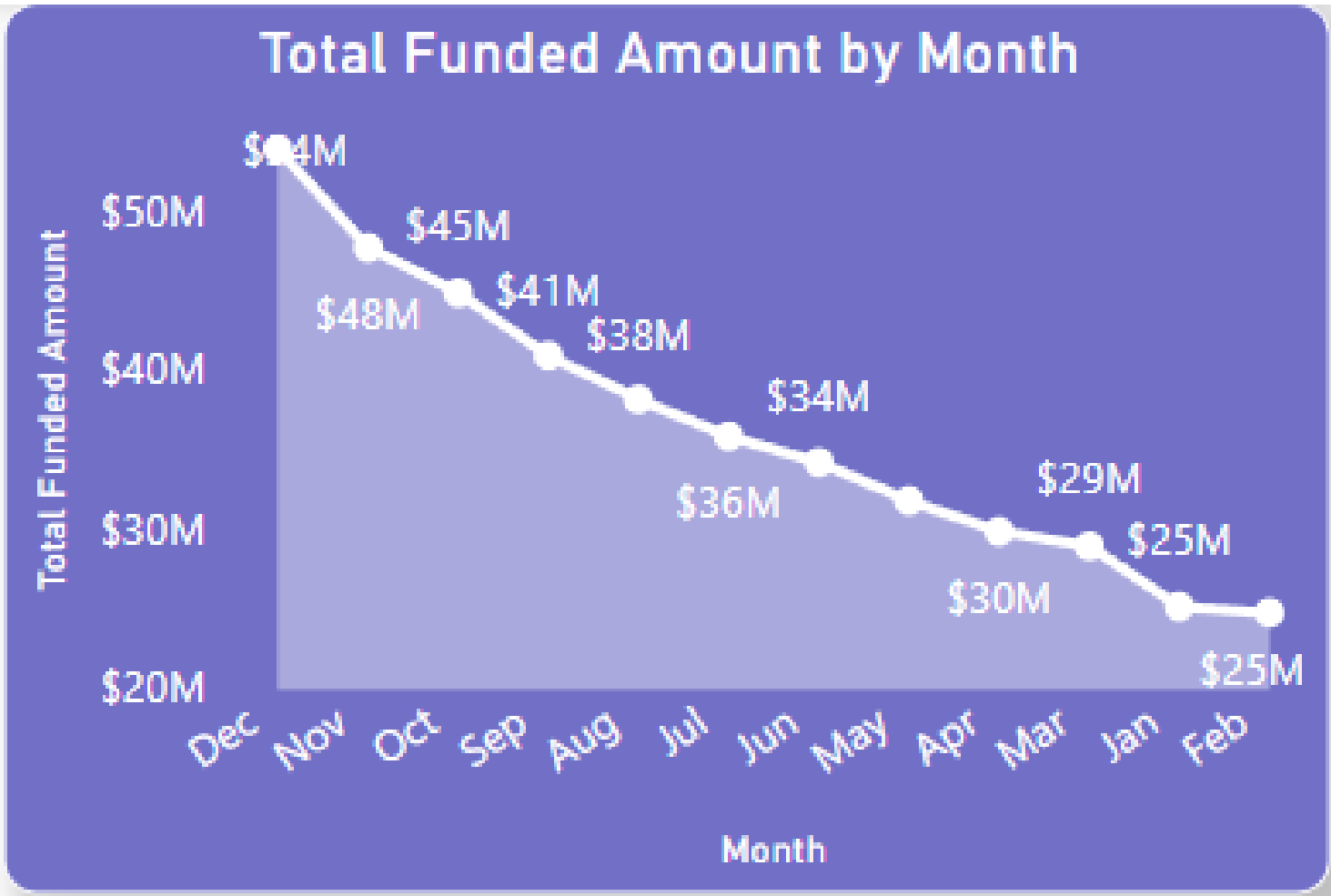
## TOTAL LOAN APPLICATIONS



- California (CA) leads in total loan applications with 6,894, representing a significant proportion of the total applications. Conversely, Maine (ME) has the lowest total loan applications at only 3, indicating regional disparities in borrowing activity.
- CA accounts for 17.87% of total loan applications, indicating its substantial contribution to the overall lending activity.
- Across all 50 states, total loan applications vary widely, ranging from 3 to 6,894, highlighting the geographic diversity in borrowing behavior and the importance of regional analysis in understanding lending patterns.

# MONTH - WISE

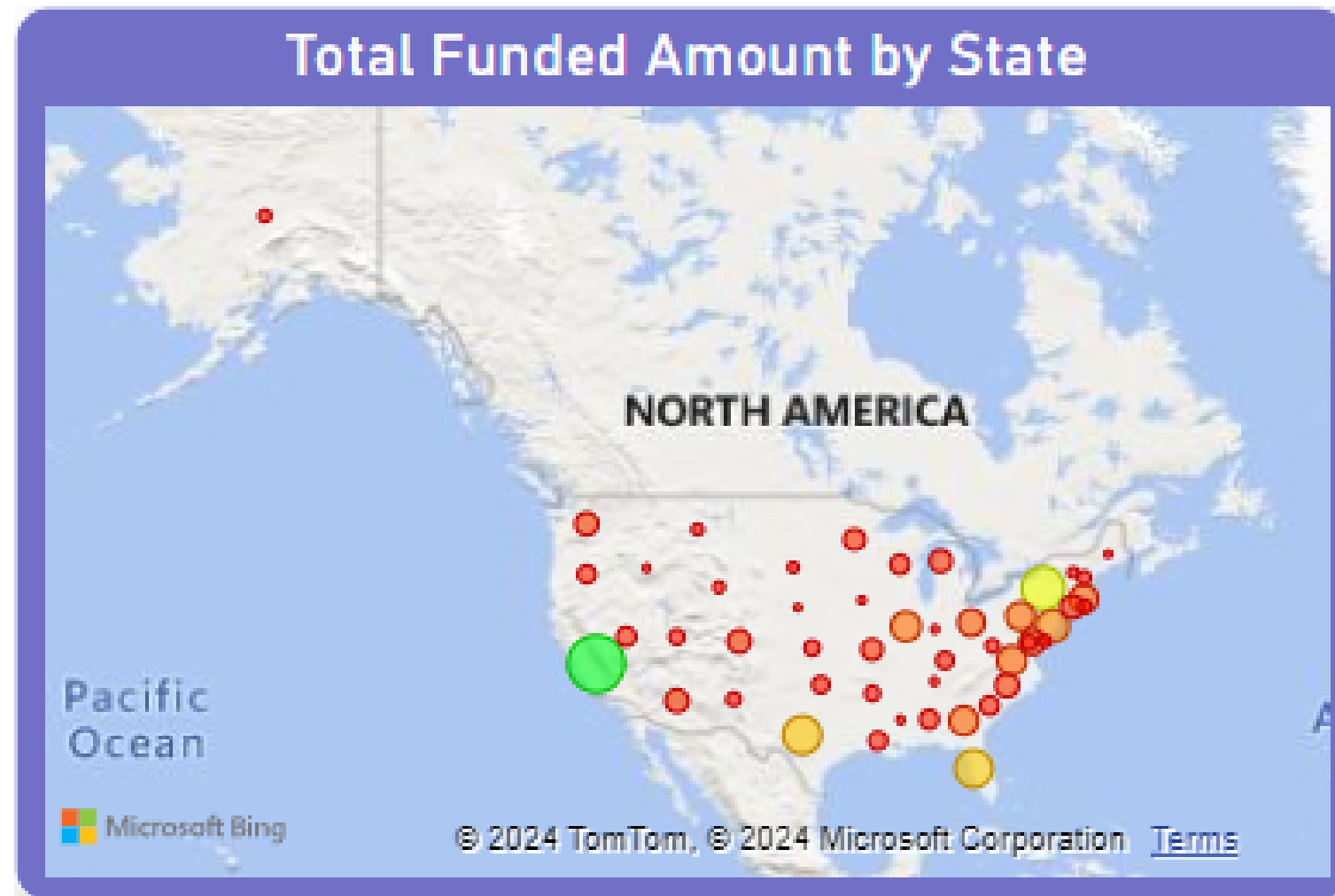
## TOTAL FUNDED AMOUNT



- December had the highest total loan applications at 4,314, representing an 89.29% increase over February, which had the lowest at 2,279. This indicates potential seasonal trends or external factors influencing borrowing behavior.
- Total loan applications show a positive correlation with total funded amount, suggesting that higher loan demand corresponds to increased funding.
- December accounted for 11.18% of total loan applications, underscoring its significance in the lending activity.
- Across all 12 months, total loan applications ranged from 2,279 to 4,314, and total funded amount ranged from \$2,464,7825 to \$5,398,1425, reflecting variations in lending activity throughout the year.

# STATE - WISE

## TOTAL FUNDED AMOUNT



- California (CA) leads in total funded amount with \$784,841,25, significantly higher than the lowest state, Maine (ME), which received only \$9,200. This substantial disparity reflects regional variations in borrowing and lending activity.
- CA accounts for 18.01% of total funded amount, indicating its significant contribution to the overall lending volume.
- Across all 50 states, total funded amount ranges from \$9,200 to \$78,484,125, highlighting the wide range of funding levels across different geographic regions and the importance of regional analysis in understanding lending patterns.

# SUMMARY

## OF THE ANALYSIS



01

### Loan Application Distribution

The analysis reveals significant variations in loan application volumes across different factors such as month, state, purpose, and borrower characteristics. Key insights include high application volumes in December and California, as well as preferences for debt consolidation and shorter employment lengths.

02

### Funding Disparities

There are substantial disparities in funded amounts across states, with California receiving the highest funding. However, there is a notable difference between the highest and lowest funded states, indicating potential areas for further investigation or targeted lending strategies.

03

### Correlation Between Metrics

Positive correlations are observed between loan application volumes, funded amounts, and other metrics such as loan purpose and employment length. This suggests that changes in one metric may influence others, highlighting the interconnected nature of lending operations.



# TIPS

## TO IMPROVE LOAN AND LENDING BUSINESS

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01

### Customer-Centric Approach

Tailoring loan products to meet diverse customer needs enhances satisfaction and loyalty. Streamlined application processes, responsive customer support, and transparent communication foster trust and improve the overall borrower experience.

02

### Robust Risk Management

Conducting comprehensive credit assessments and diversifying loan portfolios across industries, loan types, and borrower profiles mitigate the impact of defaults. Regular monitoring of loan performance allows for early identification of potential risks, enabling proactive risk mitigation strategies.

03

### Technology Integration

Leveraging digital platforms, data analytics, and artificial intelligence streamlines loan origination, underwriting, and servicing processes. This integration enhances operational efficiency, enables faster decision-making, and facilitates the development of innovative loan products that better meet customer needs.