



Lending Club Case Study

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What is Lending Club?

Lending Club is a marketplace for personal loans that matches borrowers who are seeking a loan with investors looking to lend money and make a return.

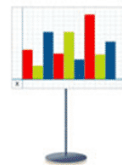
How Lending Club Works



Borrowers apply for loans.
Investors open an account.



Borrowers get funded.
Investors build a portfolio.



Borrowers repay automatically.
Investors earn & reinvest.

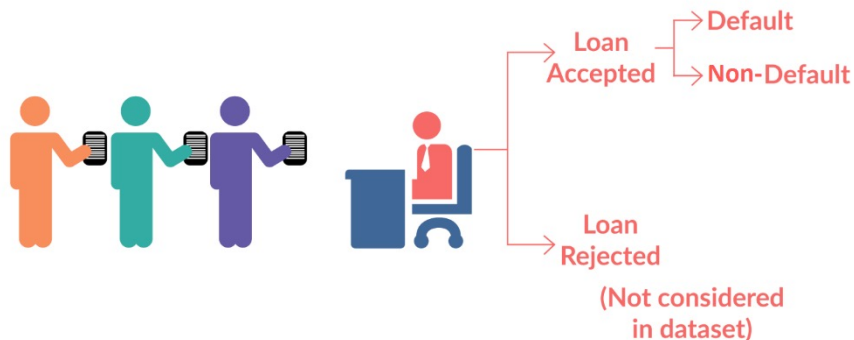
When the company receives a loan application, the company has to make a decision for loan approval based on the applicant's profile. Two types of risks are associated with the bank's decision:

- 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

In other words, the company wants to understand the **driving factors (or driver variables)** behind loan default, i.e. the variables which are strong indicators of default. The company can utilize this knowledge for its portfolio and risk assessment.



LOAN DATASET



Fully paid: Applicant has fully paid the loan (the principal and the interest rate)

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 Task done for this case study:

1. Data understanding
2. Data cleaning (cleaning missing values, removing redundant columns etc.)
3. Data Analysis
4. Recommendations

Relevant Insight

- Mean Default Rate 14%
- Mean Interest Rate 11,96%
- Mean Emp Length 5 Years
- Grade A, B, C - Good Payers
- 36 Month Terms – Good Payers
- Home with Mortgage – Good Payers
- If propose is Small Business risk is the highest
- If propose is wedding / major purchase and credit card is less risky
- Loan Amount - Median is 10.000
- Over the years, loan approvals have increased from 2007 to 2011.
- The last two years have not changed significantly . Max 24.4% 2009
- non-payment of debts can be noted in the highest amounts borrowed.
- The same with high interest rates (default)
- most of the loans are for debt consolidation.
- More installment more risk to default

1. Lending to high-income individuals (Over 10,000)
2. Avoid high installment, acceptable between 200 and 400
3. Consider 36 Month Terms
4. Recommend loans for marriage, car purchase, credit card payments, and debt consolidation purposes. Small business loans are very risky.
5. Consider loans between 5000 and 15000 as the least risky default.
6. Focus on clients with A,b and C grades.