



LENDING CLUB EDA

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Business Case

Overview of Lending Club

- Lending Club is a Financial/Banking domain organization
- The largest online loan marketplace in US
- Facilitates loans Personal loans,
 Business loans, Medical loans.
- Provides easy access to loans online
- * Low interest rates

Expectations

- Identify the driving factors for loan defaults
- Identify factors contributing to defaults
- Driving factors to be used in loan default and risk assessment
- Get Key insights to help Lending club in proper risk assessment
- Document the conclusions/recommendations to Lending club

Approach and steps

Data Understanding

- 39717 records and 111 columns
- Understanding of the fields and identify attributes that impact
- 50% columns with no data
- Columns with 60% + Null values

Data Cleanup

- Columns that do not impact EDA
- Fixing data types
- Fixing Invalid Values
- Standardize Precision
- Outlier Treatment

Univariate Analysis

Analyze using individual columns

Segmented Univariate Analysis

 Analyze factors impacting Charged-Off loans

Bivariate Analysis

• Analyze using 2 columns

Key Findings For Business

Fully Paid Loans

- 87% loans fully paid
- 13% loans charged off
- 50% of borrowers Not Verified

Charged Off Loans

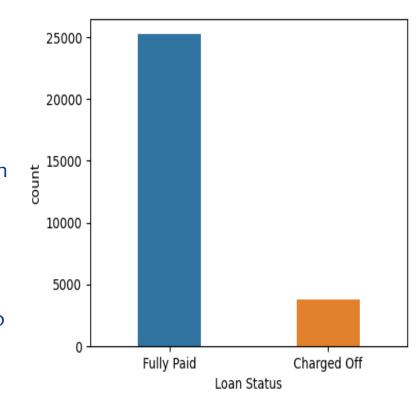
- 57.49% charged off loans were recovered
- 42.41% loans charged off
- 13.6% average charge off from 2007-2011

Profit and 100% Funding rate

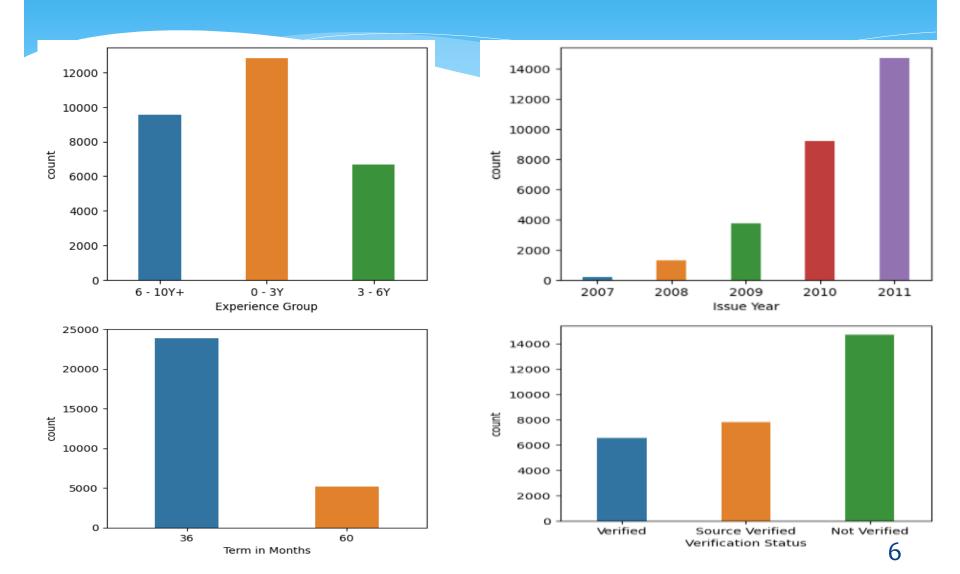
- 17.31% profit from fully paid loans
- 96.14% match of funded amount to loan amount
- 3.85% when loan amount did not match funded amount

Univariate Analysis

- * 87% Full paid and 13% Charged off loans
- * 36.1% (Maximum) borrowers in interest rate < 10%
- * Maximum borrowers in o-5oK income group (49.05%) income group and o-3Y(44.13%) employment length
- * 82.1% borrowers fall in 36 months term and 17.8% in 60 months term
- * 50% borrowers are not verified
- * Grades A and B have minimum defaults
- * Loans issued show huge growth year on year
- More loans taken towards Year End may be due to Festive season



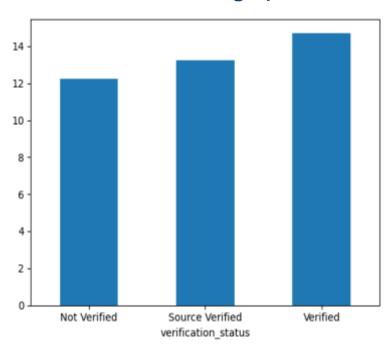
Univariate Analysis

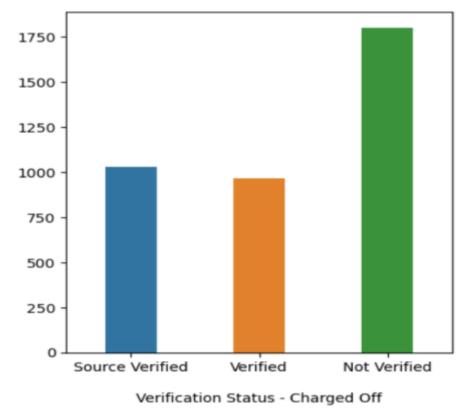


Bivariate Analysis

Verification status / Loan Status

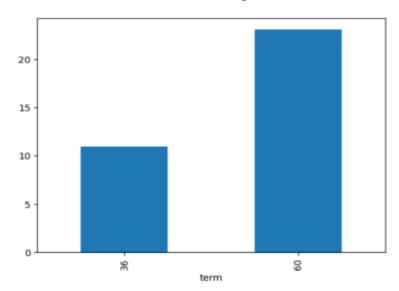
- More number of charged off loans from Not Verified Applicants
- Verified Applicants default 2.7% more when compared against total loans in Verified category

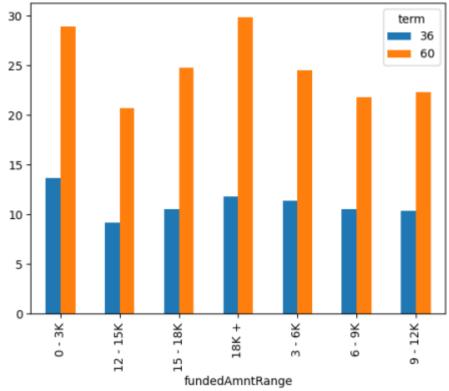




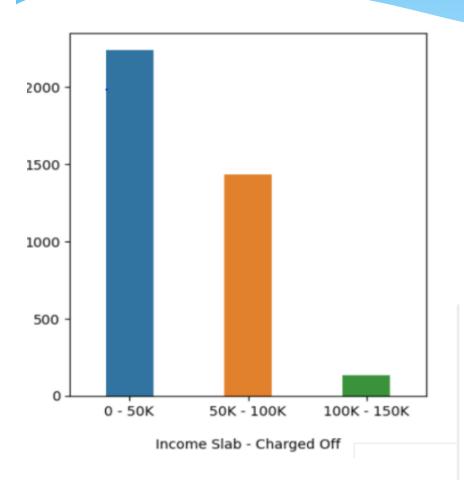
Bivariate Analysis Term / Loan Status

- 60 months loans are twice more likely to charge off than 36 months (60 month charged off versus 60 months loans issued)
- More defaults in 60 months come from high funded amounts and from amounts below 3K

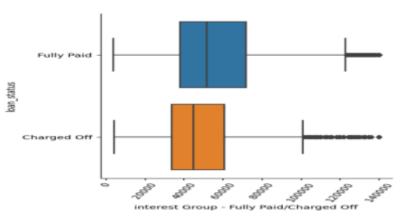




Bivariate Analysis Income Slab / Loan Status

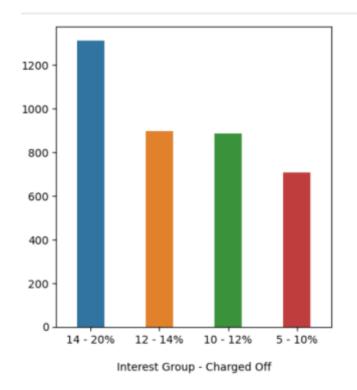


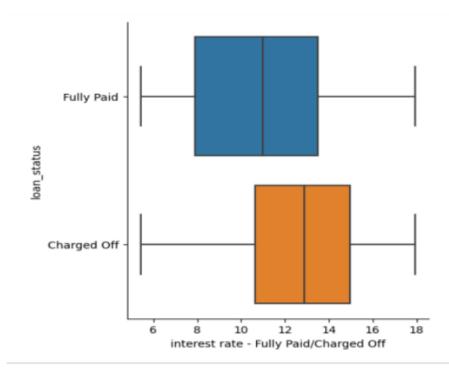
- * 4.7% more defaults in income below 50K when compared with 50-100K
- * 4% more defaults in income below 100K when compared with 100-150K
- * Defaults of 19% and 26% in income group below 50K for loan amounts above 15K
- * The defaults 14% and 16.9% for income range 50-100K for loan amounts 15K and above



Bivariate Analysis Interest rate/ Loan Status

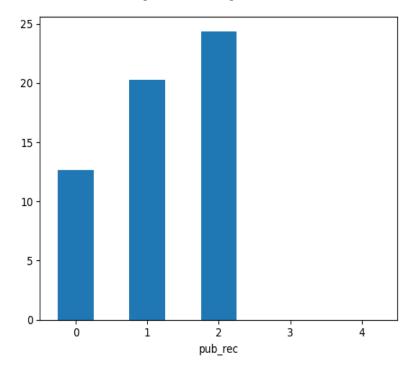
- We see the 21.4% defaults in high interest loans (14% +)
- * The interest rate is directly proportional with loan defaults
- * Lower interest rates are preferable

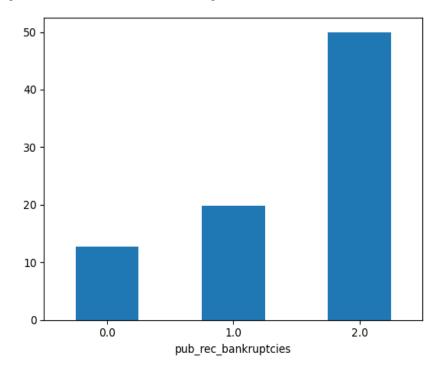




Bivariate Analysis Public Records & Inquiries

- Applicants with public record bankruptcies / derogatory public records more likely to default
- * Applicants having inquiries in last 6 months default more
- * Prefer o inquiries, o public records and o public record bankruptcies

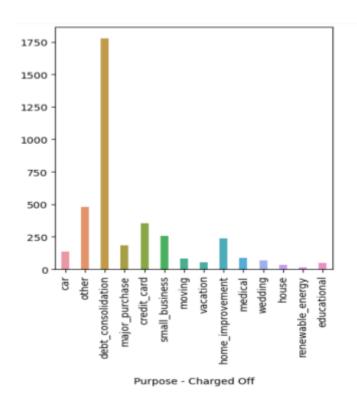


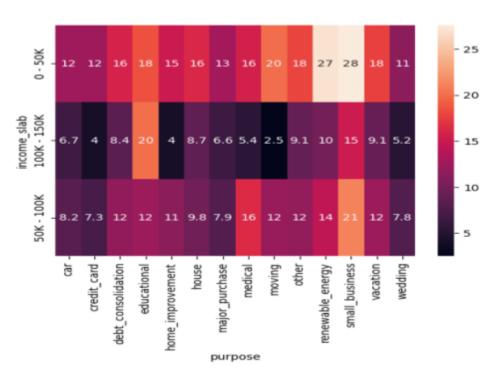


Bivariate Analysis

Purpose

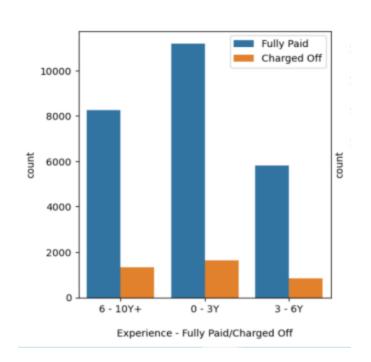
- * Small businesses, education and renewable energy are the top 3 defaults in loan categories
- Small businesses most likely default in income slabs below 50K and higher than 100K
- * For income range 50-100K, education is the top contributor followed by small businesses

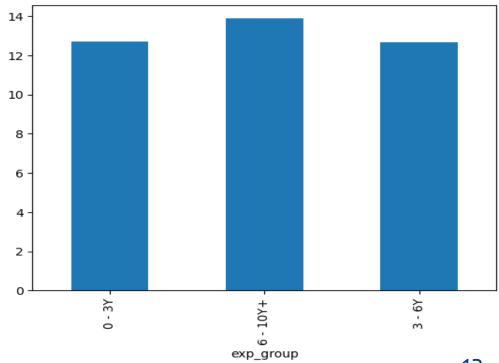




Bivariate Analysis Employment Length

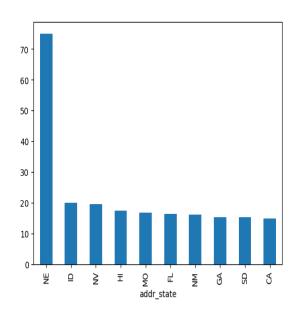
- * We have more borrowers who have fully paid and charged off in 0-3Y employment length
- * Borrowers in 6-10Y employment length default more when compared with total borrowers in the same group
- * More default comes from large fund amounts (12K or more) and the surprisingly amounts below 3K also that they borrow and are not able to repay

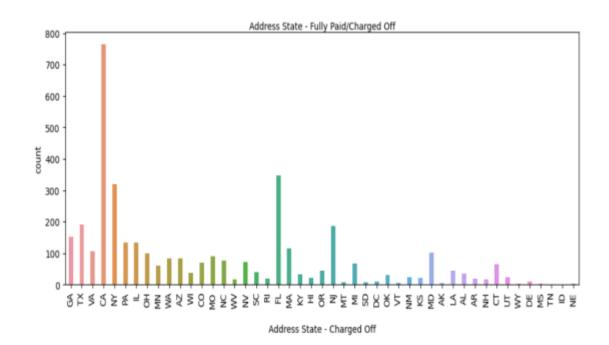




Bivariate Analysis State

- We have more borrowers who have fully paid and charged off from CA and FL
- * Borrowers in **NE, ID and NV** default more when compared with total borrowers in the same area
- * More verification preferred for top 10 default regions marked in the graph below





Recommendations to Lending Club

- Verify applicants before providing loans
- Consider revisiting or improving the verification process as verified applicants
 also default more
- 3. Recommend applicants from Grades A and B. Applicants from Grade C and above have higher default rates
- 4. More caution and verification is recommended for funding higher amounts with a tenure of 60 months as they tend to default more
- 5. Recommend more controls while funding applicants with multiple open accounts as they default more
- 6. Recommend lower interest rates with thorough evaluation of other factors like annual income etc. before choosing higher interest rates

Recommendations to Lending Club

- Recommend caution while funding small businesses in general and specially in income range below 50K
- 2. Loans borrowed for education and renewable energy also default more. More verification/controls to be exercised in these categories
- 3. Loans funded with amounts 12K and above default more in all income groups specially in 6-10Y+. A better verification process needs to be exercised here
- 4. Recommend Not to fund applicants with Inquiries in last 6 months
- 5. Recommend Not to consider applicants with public records and public record bankruptcies
- 6. Recommend more verification for applicants coming from Nebraska, Nevada Idaho, California and Florida

