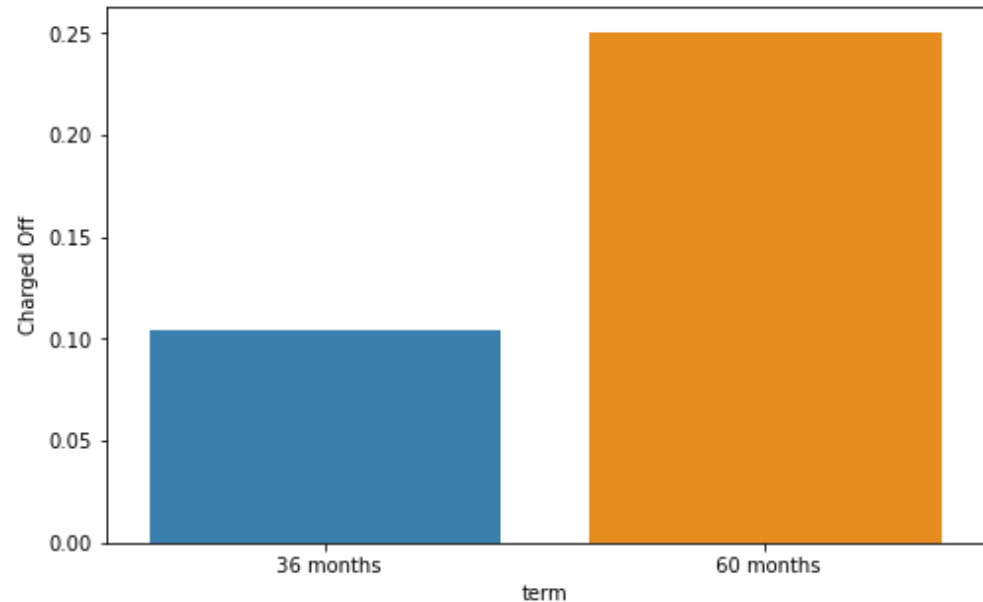


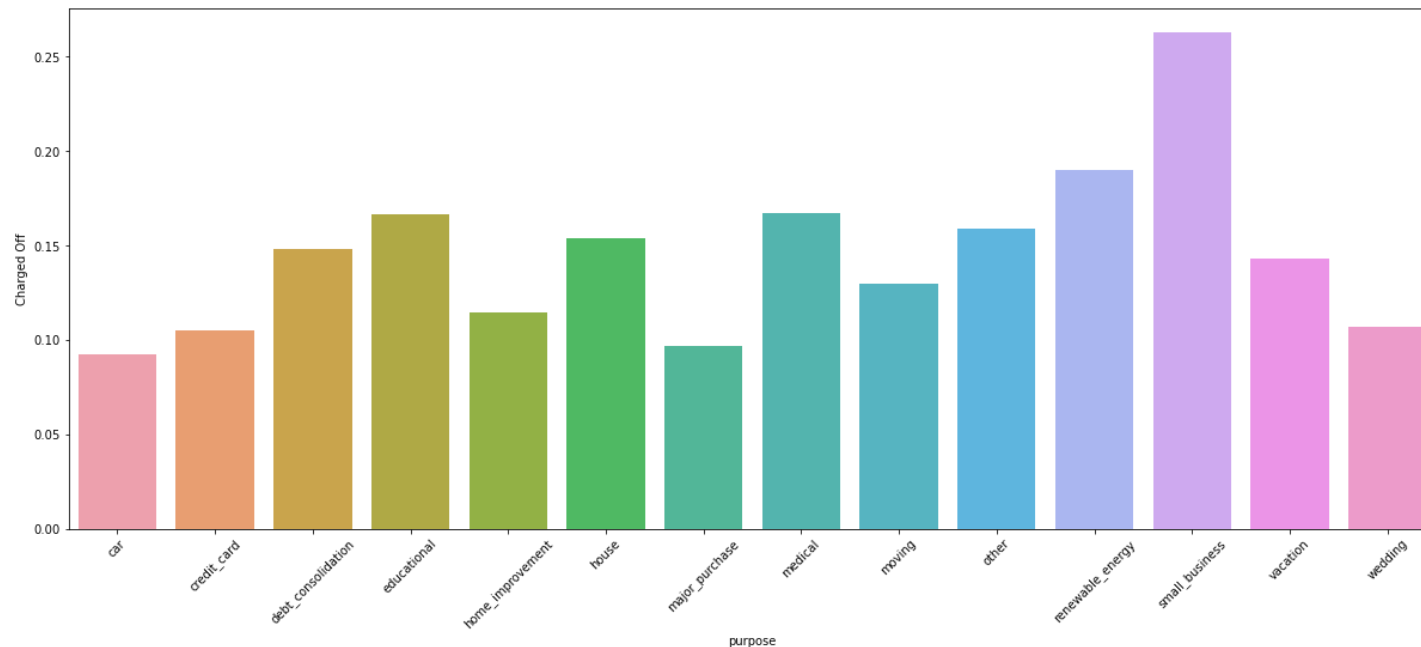
Conclusion 1

- The fig shows the chances of default across the “term” categories
- For Ex: **at least 1 out of 4 loans** (>25%) in “60 months” end up defaulting
- This helps the company to manage their portfolio by **not allocating a high number of loans** in the high risk “60 month” category



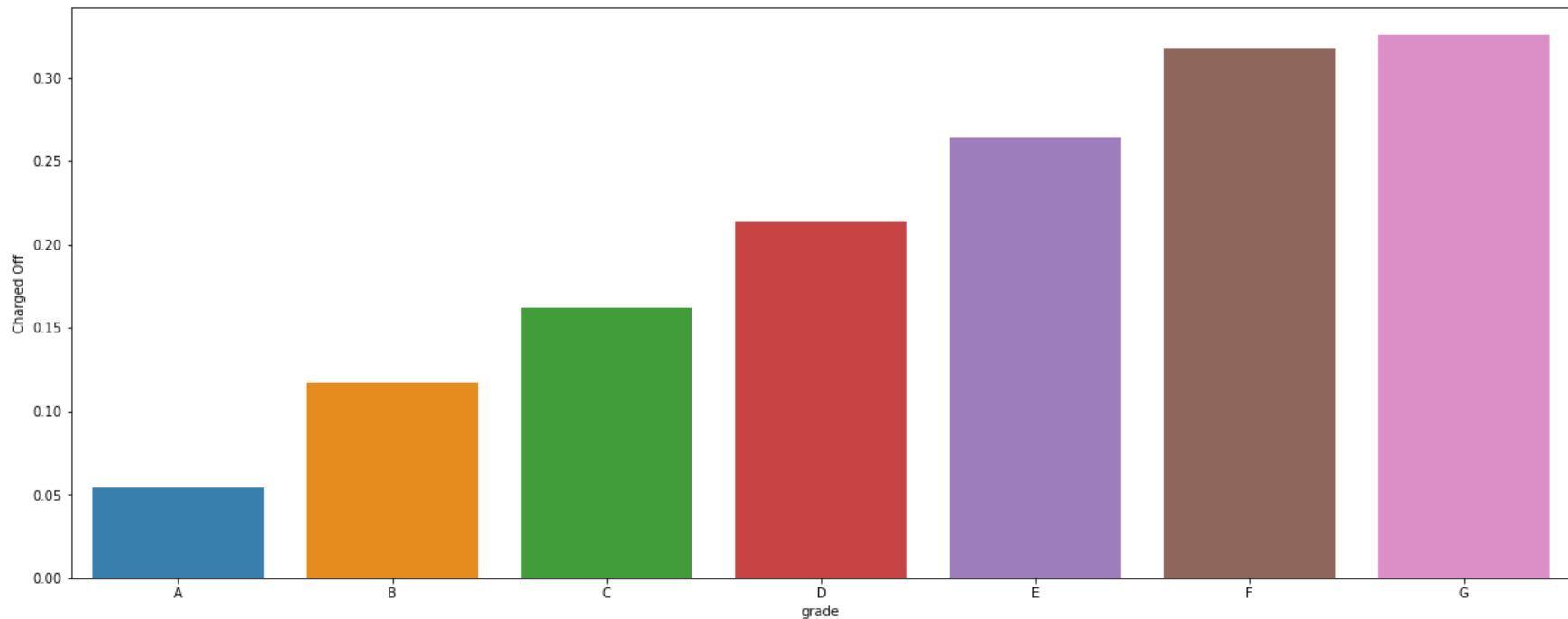
Conclusion 2

- The fig shows the chances of default across the “purpose” categories
- Ex: at least **1 out of 4 loans** (>25%) in “small business” end up defaulting
- This helps the company to manage their portfolio by **not allocating a high number of loans in the high risk “purpose” categories** like “small business”, “renewable energy”.



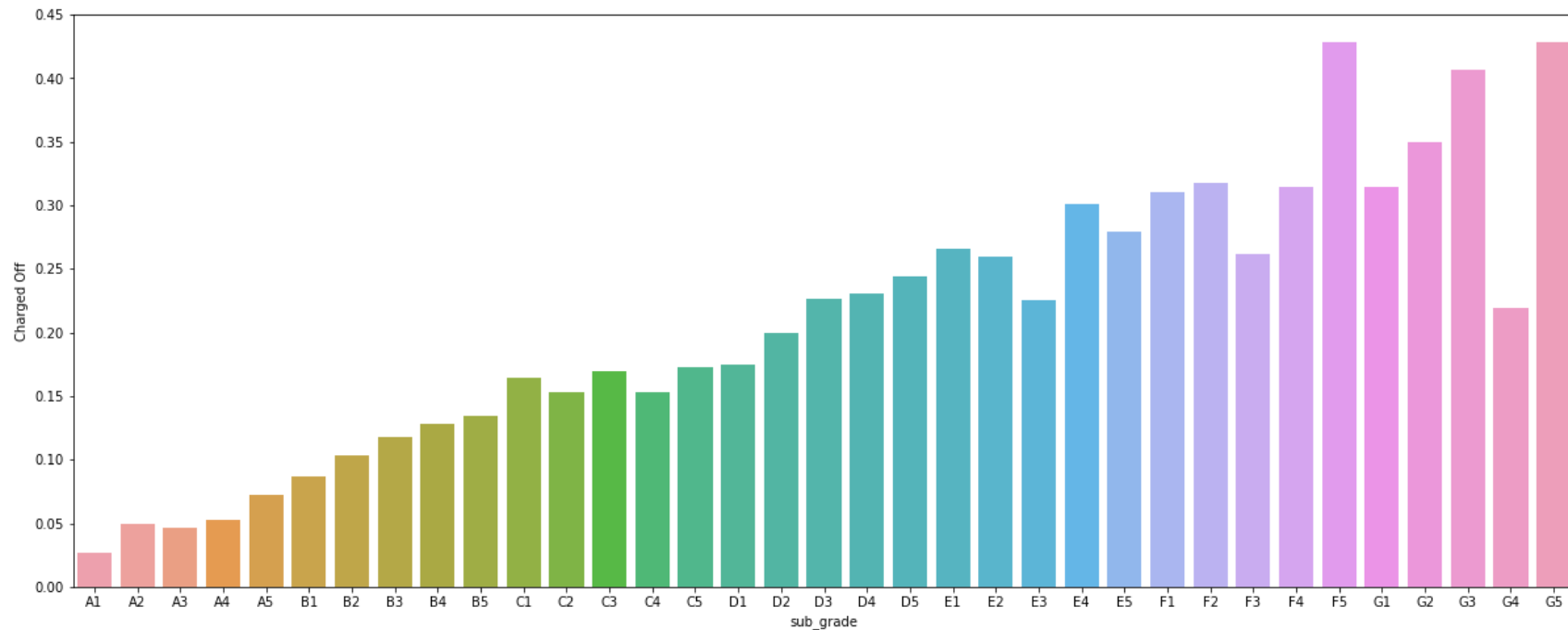
Conclusion 3

- The fig shows the chances of default across the “grade” categories
- For Ex: **more than 30% of loans in grade G** end up in defaulting
- This helps the company to manage their portfolio by **not allocating a high number of loans in the high risk “grade” categories like “G”, “F”**



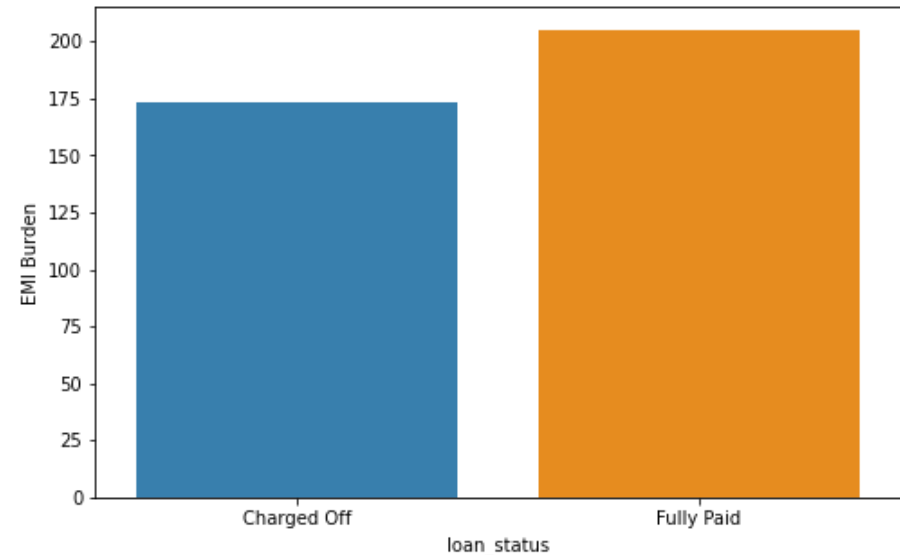
Conclusion 4

- The fig shows the chances of default across the “sub_grade” categories
- Ex: **more than 40% of loans** in “F5” & “G5” end up **defaulting**
- This helps the company to manage their portfolio by **not allocating a high number of loans in such high risk “sub_grade” categories**



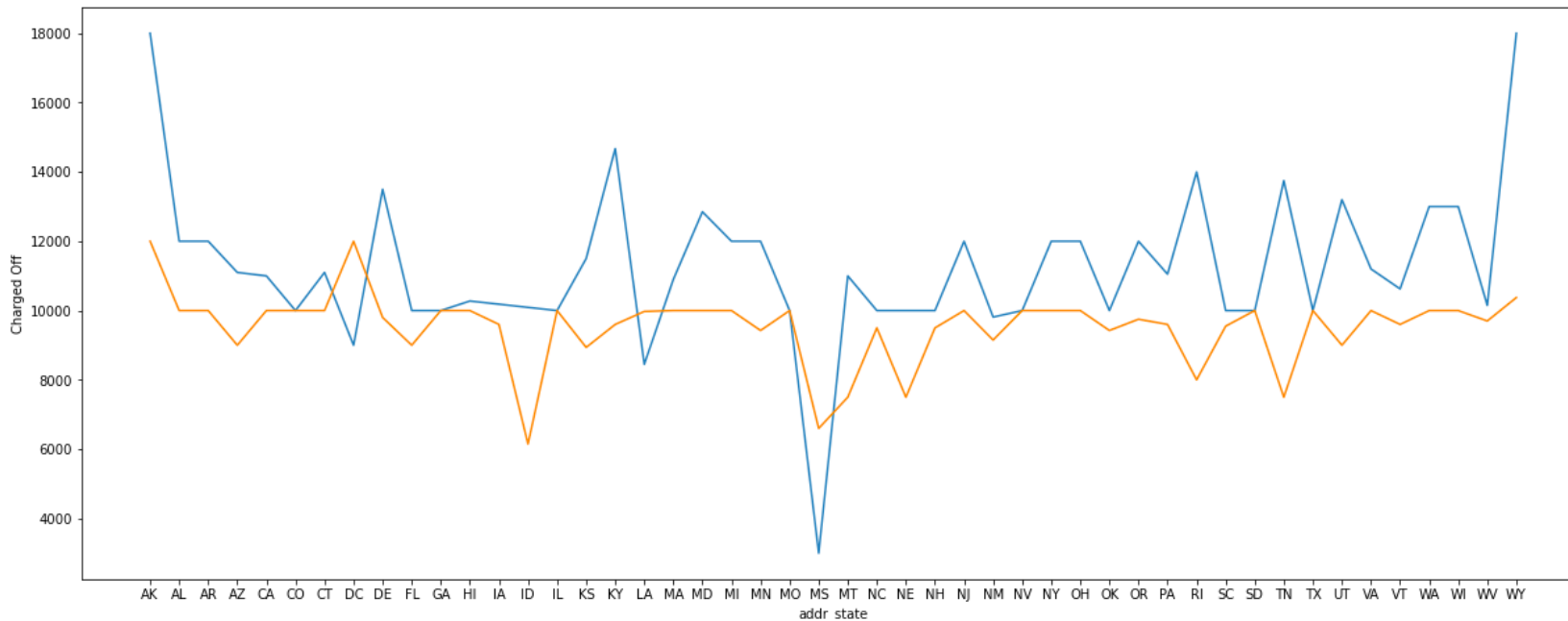
Conclusion 5

- **Business Driven Metric – EMI_BURDEN**
- The medians of the calculated emi_burden are "**173**" & "**205**" for "Charged Off" & "Fully Paid" respectively.
- Fully paid loans **have much higher emi_burden** values than that of defaults
- This derived metric helps in predicting defaults at the time of approval
- **Note:** The metric must be used with caution. An increase/decrease in "annual_inc" during the term can greatly affect its importance



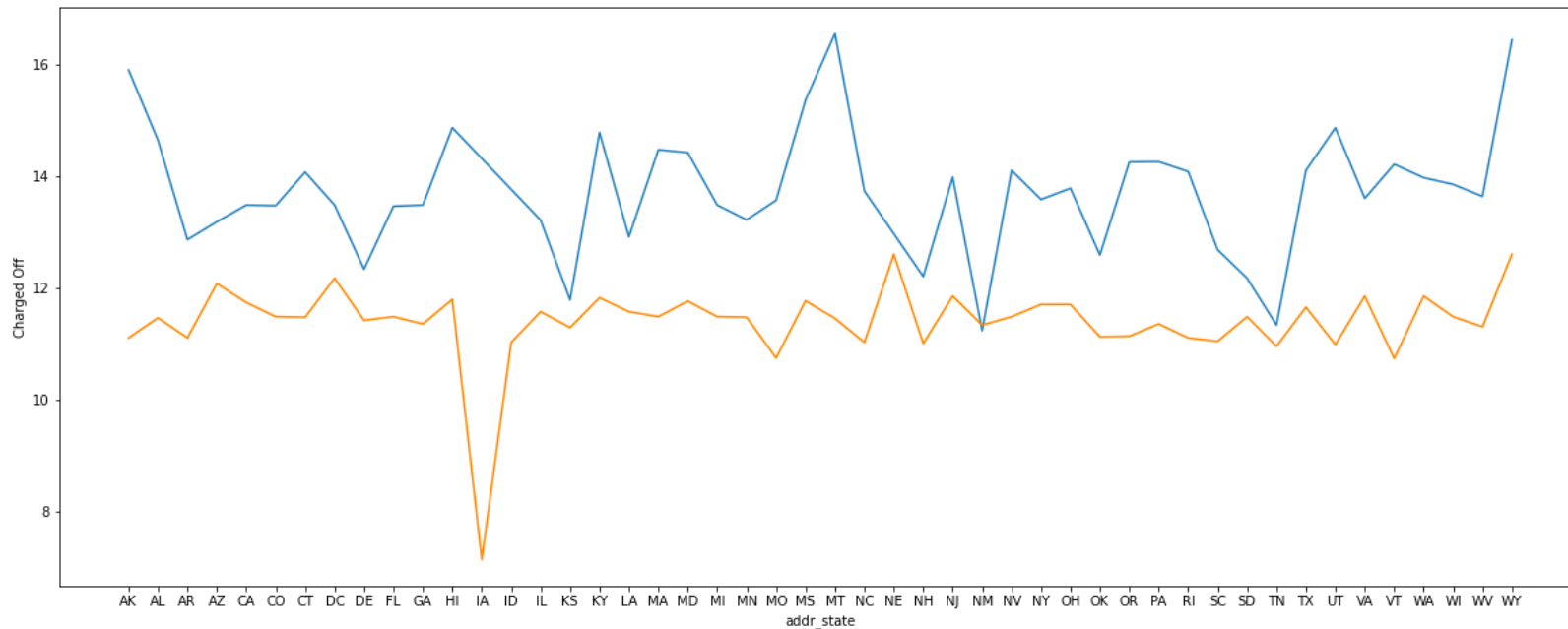
Recommendation 1:

- The fig shows median “loan_amnt” across “addr_state” categories, segmented by “loan_status”
- Ex: “loan_amnt” in the state “WY” has the following medians:
 - “Default” : 180000, “Fully Paid” : 10375
- The data can be used as **Recommended “loan_amnt”** for **consideration of approval** with a certain threshold
- Ex: For the state “WY”, and a threshold of 10%,
 - **Acceptable “loan_amnt”** = 10375 + 10% of 10375

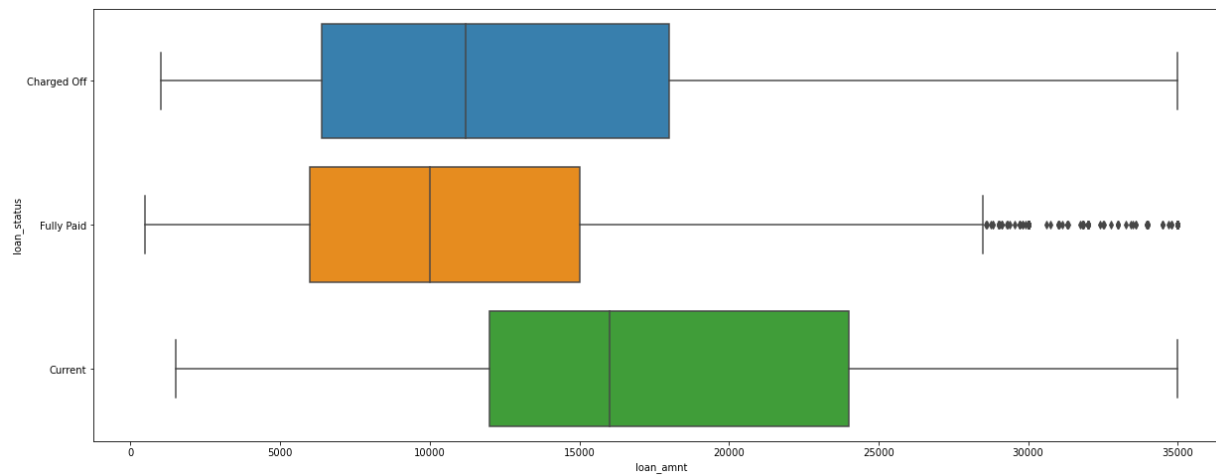


Recommendation 2:

- The fig shows the “int_rate” across “addr_state” categories, segmented by “loan_status”
- Ex: “int_rate” in the state “WY” has the following medians:
 - “Default” : 16.45, “Fully Paid” : 12.61
- The company can **use this data to determine “int_rate” for each state and thereby increase the overall success rate of the loans.**



Loan_amnt



Int_rate

