Lending club case study

Group Members:

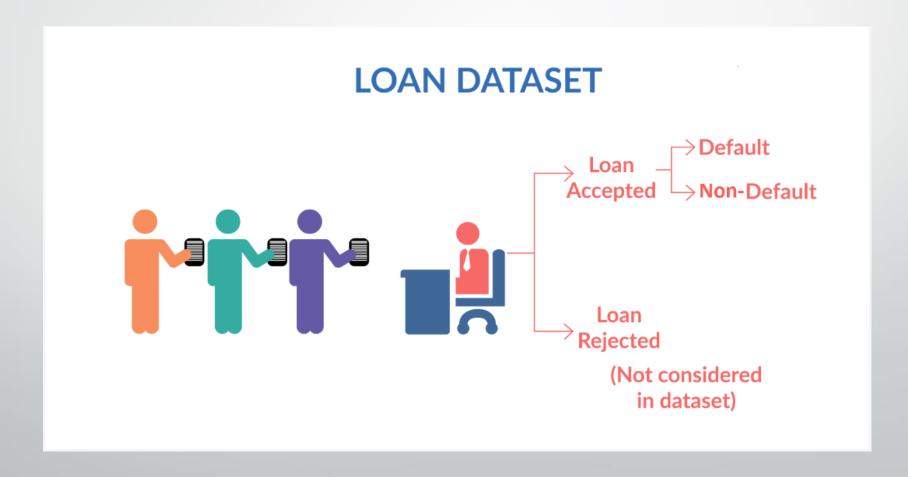
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Problem statement

- Lending club case study assignment is to provide an idea about how real business problems are solved using EDA
- It helps in understanding risk analytics in banking and financial services.
- To understand how data is used to minimize the risk of losing money while lending to customers.
- The case study is conducted to analyze the information about past loan customers and understand if they 'defaulted' or not.
- To understand the driving variable which causes the customer to default the loan payment

Overview of Loan Applied



CASE STUDY APPROACH

- Handle missing values
- String & date conversions.
- Create new derived columns

2.Data cleaning

- Analyze single columns
- Visualize the distribution using plots

3.Univariate Analysis

- Analyze columns against categorical columns
- Visualize the distribution using plots

4.Segmented
Univariate
Analysis

- Analyzing two columns together.
- Visualize the distribution using plots

5.Bivariate Analysis

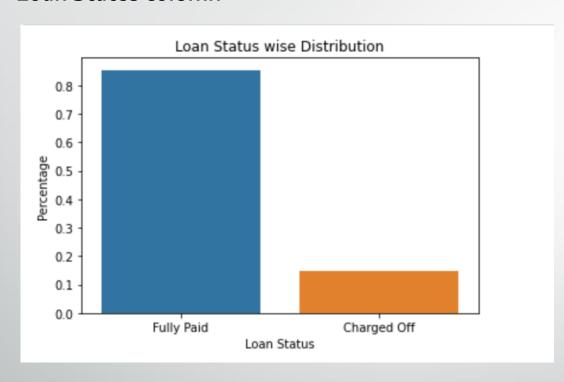
- Analyze all plots & identify the different patterns
- Identify main driving variables behind loan defaults.
- Provide recommendations to reduce the loss in business

6.Analysis feedback & recommendations

EDA Process

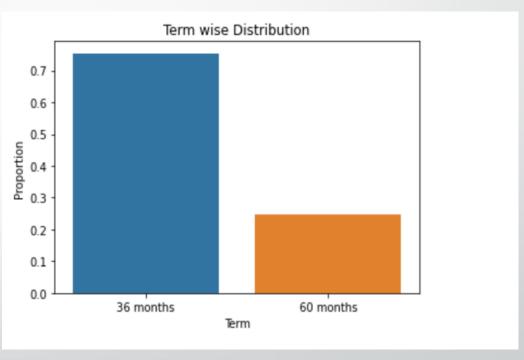
- Load dataset.
- Analyze data, columns & values
 - 1.Data understanding

Loan Status column

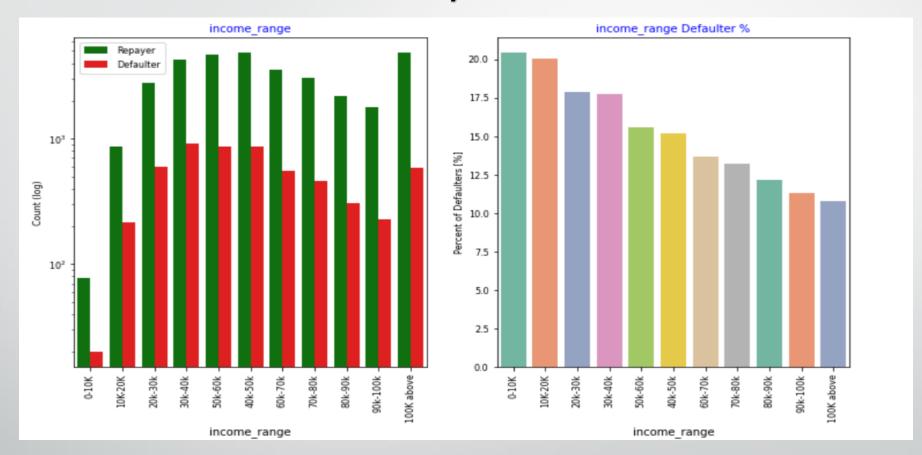


- More then 80 % of customers are fully paid the loan
- Almost 15% of customers charged off/defaulted

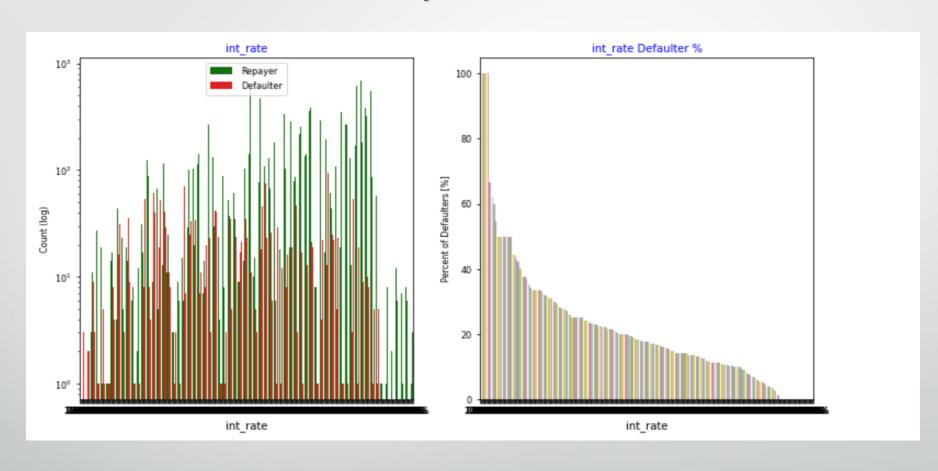
Term column



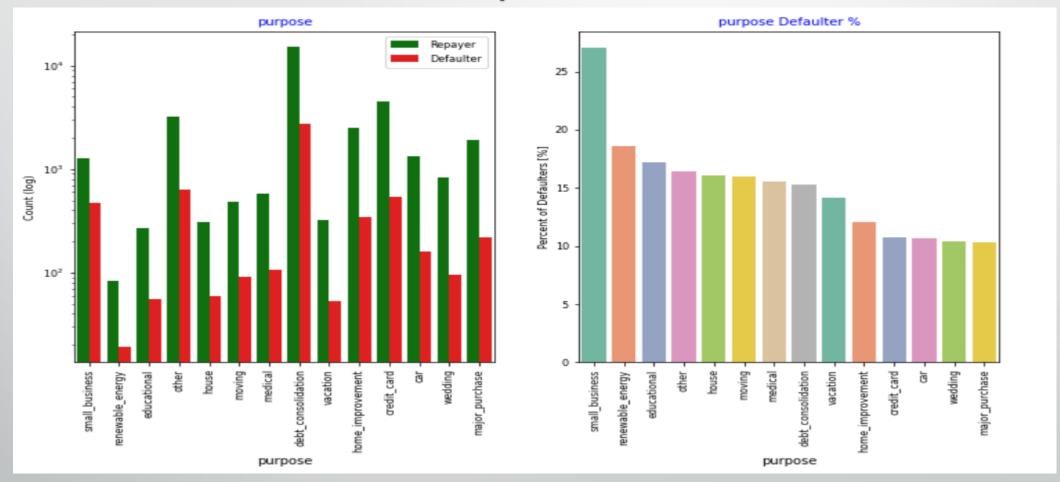
- More then 75 % of customers are fully paid the loan who opted 36 month term for loan payment
- Almost 24% of customers charged off/defaulted who opted for 60 month term for loan payment



The customers with income below 20k higher default percentage(~21%)



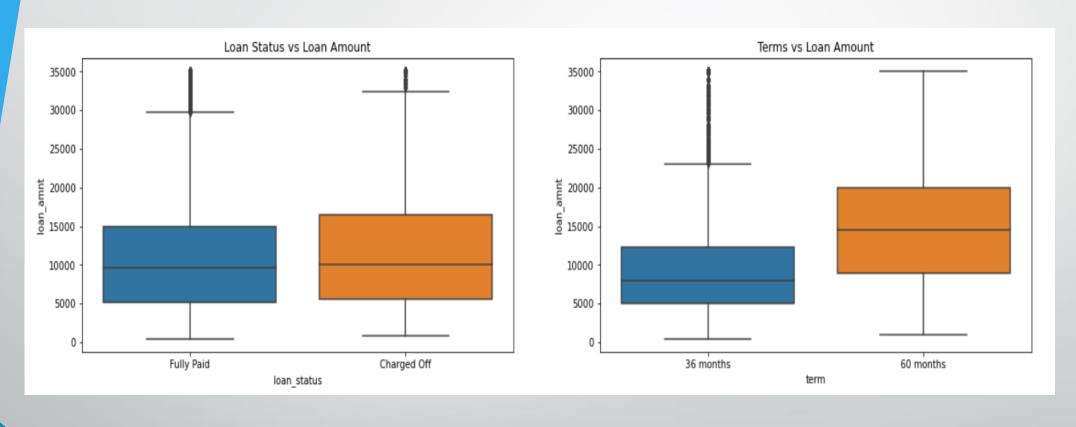
With higher interest rate, higher the default rate



The customers who take loan for samll business have high default percentage(~27%)

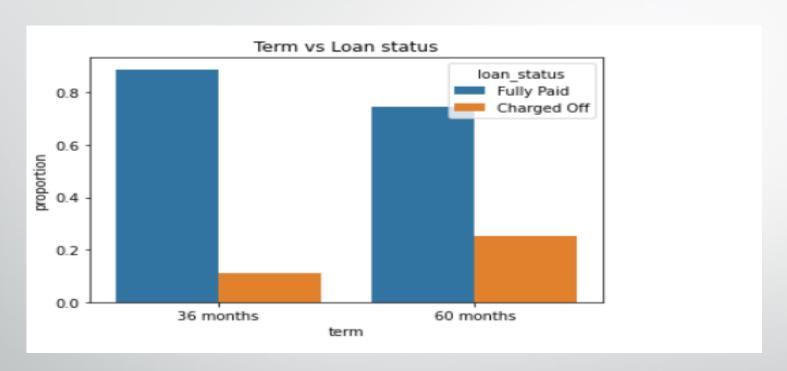
Segmented Univariate Analysis

loan_status vs loan_amount & term vs loan_amount column



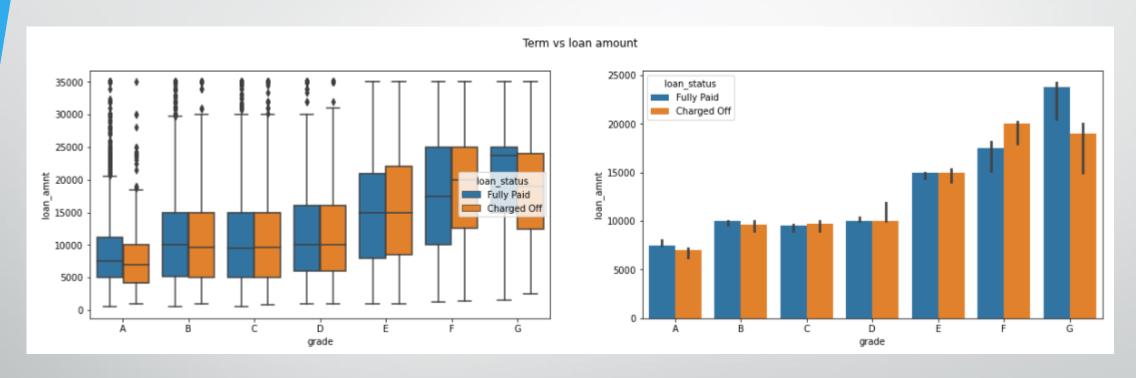
Bivariante Analysis

Term vs loan_status



The default rate is high in 60 months tenure because most people took high loan amount with high interest rate in it and they faced difficulties in returning the sum to bank

Grade vs loan_amount



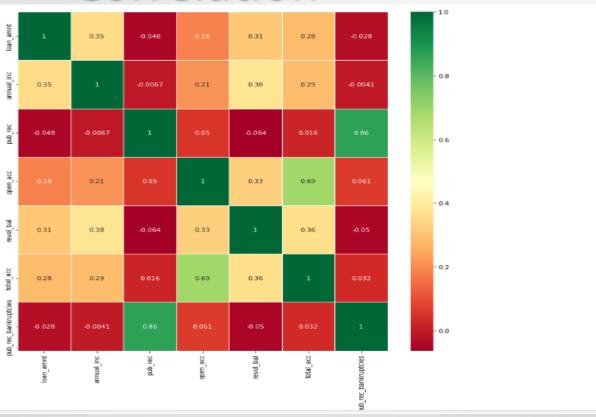
- For lower grades 'F' and 'G' there are more difference between charged-off and fully paid.
- The lower grade people has taken higher amount of loans and also they are more prone to default the loan.

Loan amount vs interest rate



Values are spread across and there is no specific pattern found in the spread.

Correlation



• The above figure shows the correlation between different variables against the defaulted customer

Main driving variables for customer default

- Term
- Loan amount
- Purpose
- Interest rate
- Income

Conclusion

- We can work on the Data with fully paid and Defaulted customers base.
- We can create model on the above data to figure out the driver variables of default customers.
- The model from above steps can be used to figure out the probability of an existing customer/ New customer to default