### Lending Club Case Study

**Analyze Loan Lending Risks** 

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About Case Study

EDA Approach

Technologies Involved

Conclusive Summary

## **About Case Study**

- Aiming to find out the applicants at risk of defaulting
- Enable reduction in credit losses



## EDA Approach

Data Understanding

Data Cleaning & Manipulations

Univariate & Segmented Univariate Analysis

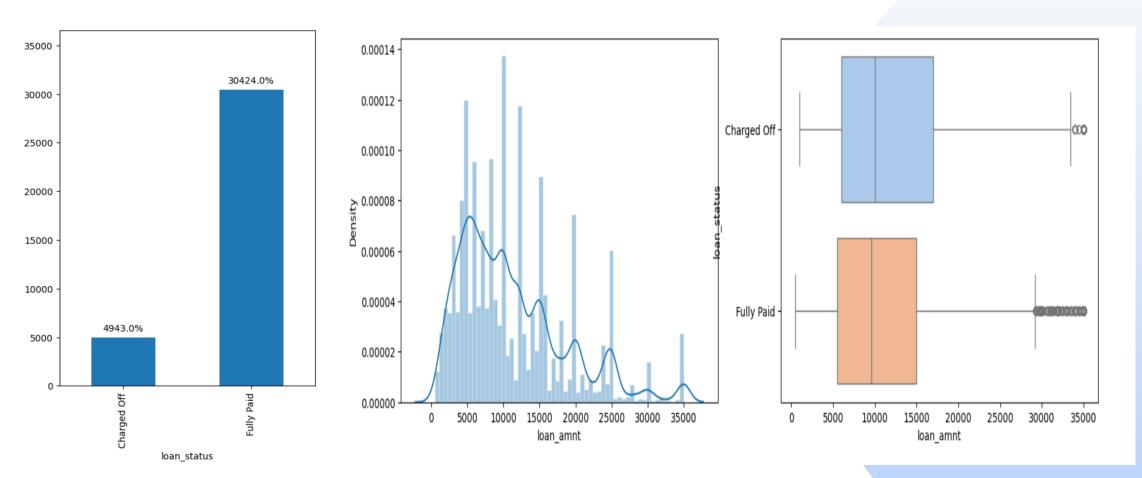
Bivariate Analysis

#### Data Understanding

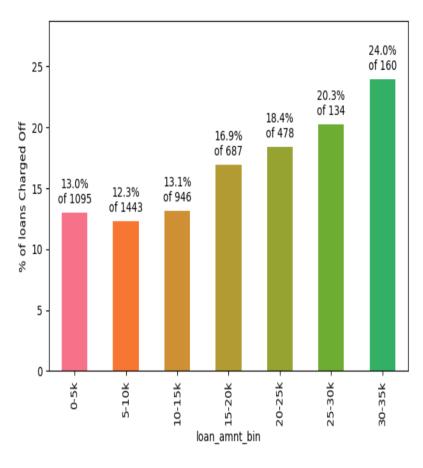
- Data loading & sanity
- Understanding data dictionary
- Knowing all columns
- Understanding domain uses of columns

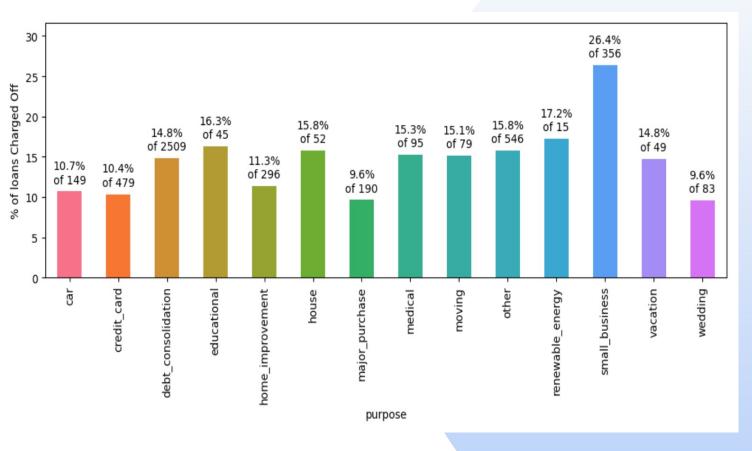
#### Data Cleaning & Manipulations

- Remove null valued columns
- Remove unique valued columns
- Remove unnecessary columns
- Understanding domain uses of columns
- Column format conversions
- Remove outliers
- Derive new attributes

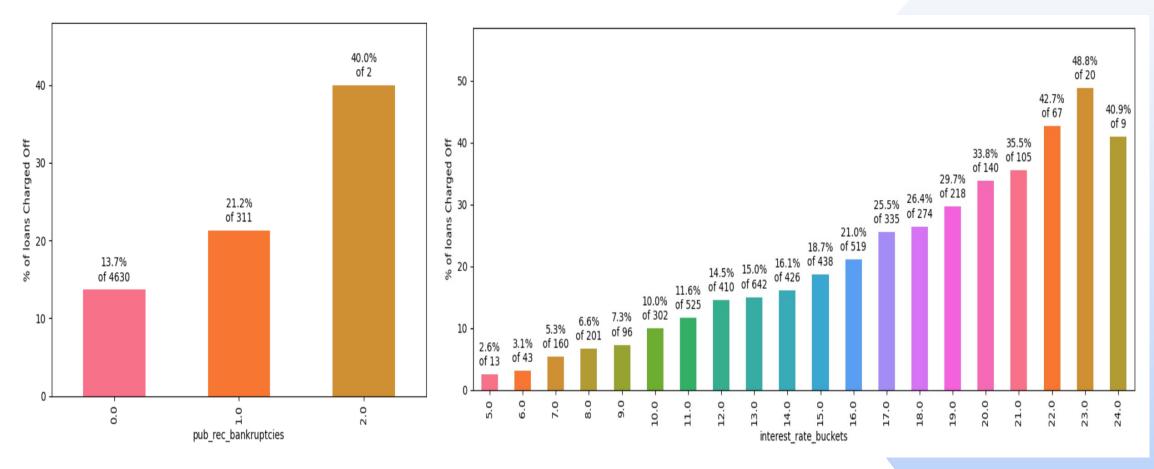


- Lending Club only recovers 57% of the loan amount when loans are defaulted. On fully paid-up loans, the company makes 17% profit.
- Overall, the applied loan amount distribution is slightly right-skewed with mean greater than the median. Most of the loans granted are below 15000 (75 percentile value)
- Funding amounts see a spike around each 5000 boundary. We will use 5000 as bucket size for later analysis.
- Charged off loans are shifted towards higher average loan amount request.



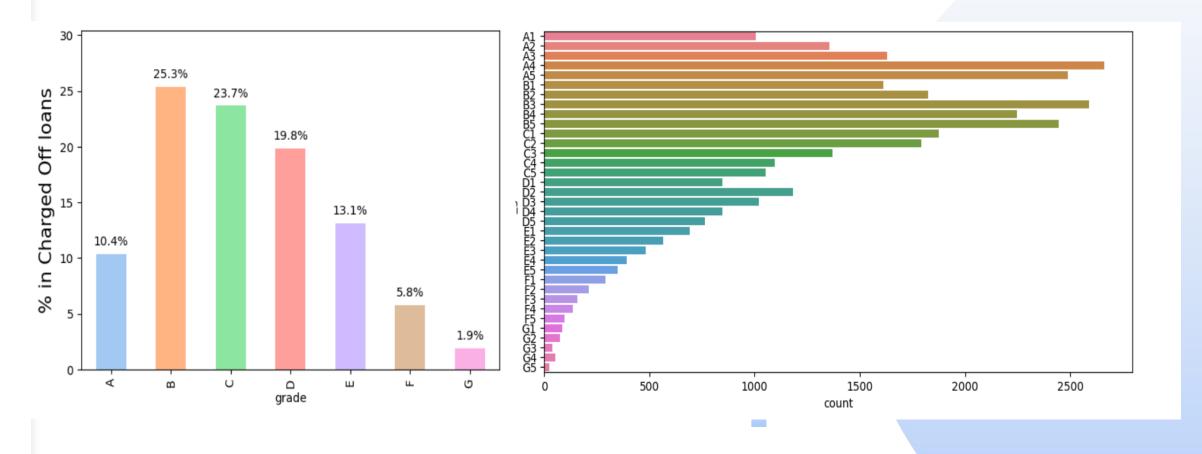


- The % of charged off loans increases substantially as we go up the loan amount buckets. Most loans are below 20000 amount. The higher loans, though lesser in number, carry a substantially higher risk of default.
- 26% of loans for small business are Charged Off. Making them the riskiest purpose.
- Approximately ~49% of the loans are issued for the purpose of dept consolidation.
- 17% of the loans for renewable\_enrgy are charged Off, but the number is too less to be of significance.



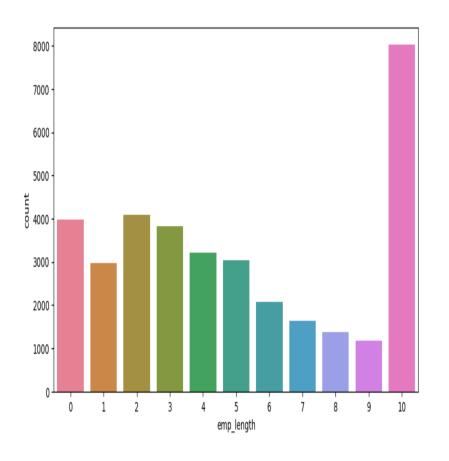
 The percentage of Charged Off loans is markedly higher when the borrower has a prior record of bankruptcy.

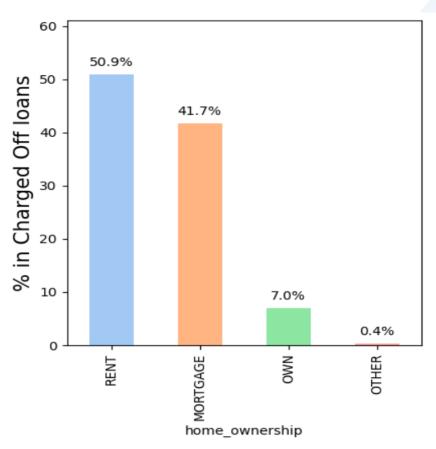
• The Charged Off loans are proportionate with interest rates



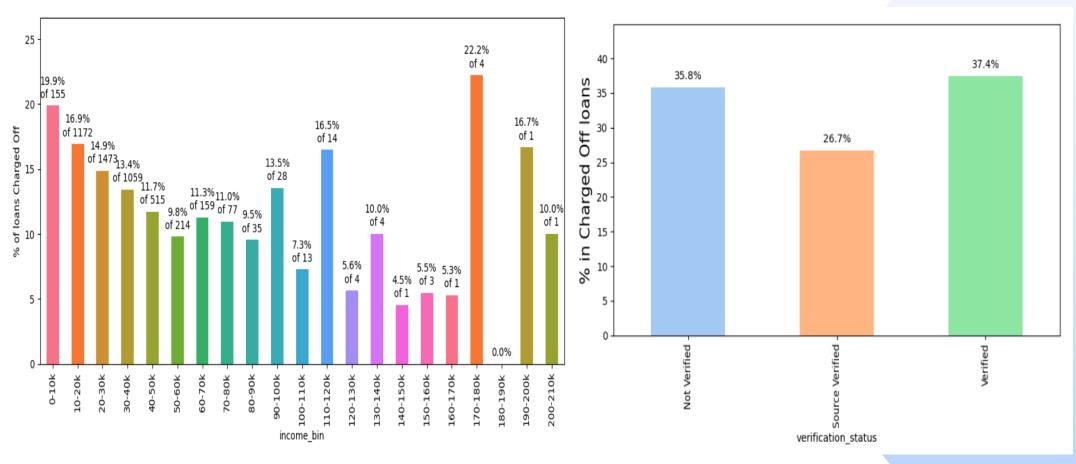
Applications in Grade B,C & D contribute most to Charged-Off loans

• Sub-Grade A3,A4,A5 & B3,B4,B5 loans most likely to default



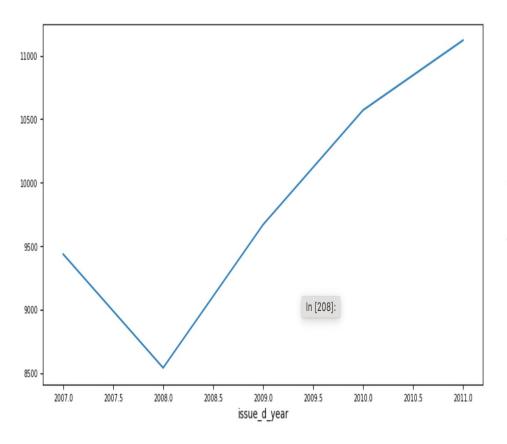


 High experience applicants i.e.10+ years trends most likely to default Applicants living in Rented or Mortgaged Houses most likely to default

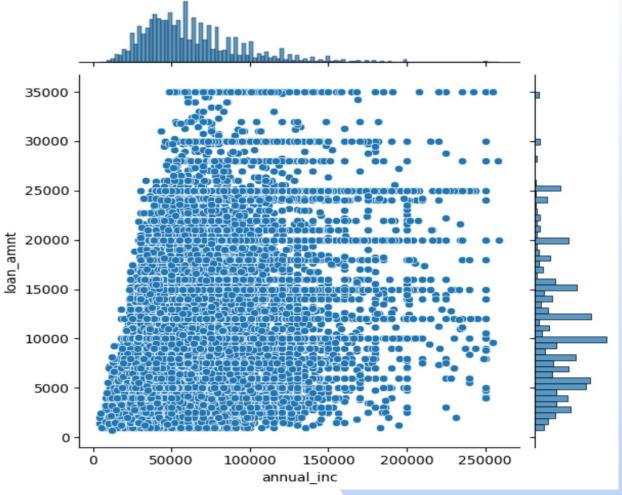


 Low annual incomes (< \$40,000) shows defaulting trends  Verified loans show more charged Off percentage as compared to Not verified loans.

#### **Bivariate Analysis**

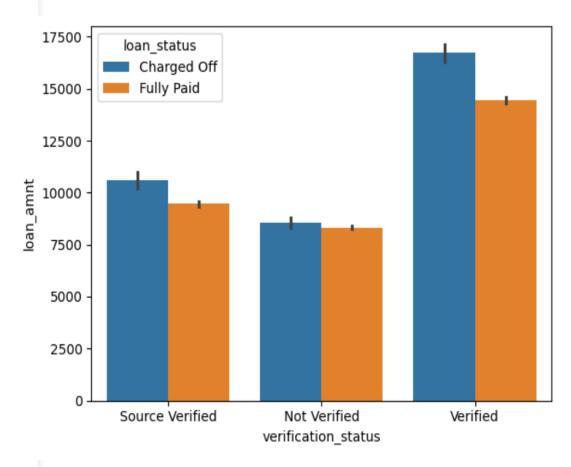


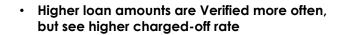


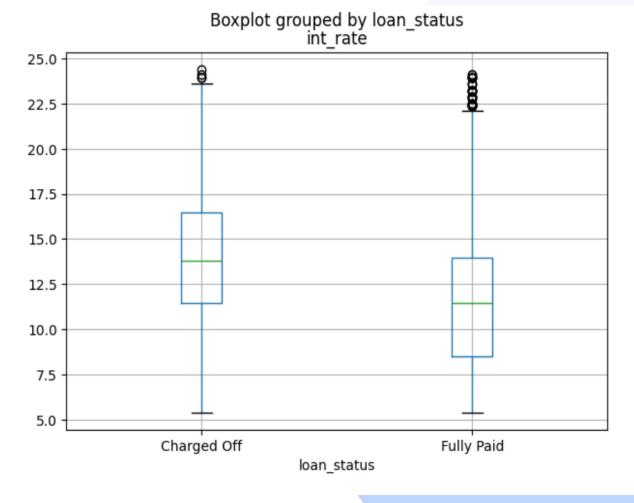


 People with average income lower than 50000 taking loans of 25000 or higher, which is risk for loan lending

#### **Bivariate Analysis**







· Loans at a higher interest rate are more likely to be Charged Off.



## Technologies Involved

Python 3x

Jupytor Notebook

Pandas

Numpy

Mathplotlib

Seaborn

# Conclusive Summary

Charged-Off Observations

Growth Trend

Seasonal Trends

**Verification Process** 

#### 17 Conclusive Summary...

- Charged-Off loan application observations
  - Applications in Grade B,C & D contribute most to Charged-Off loans
  - Sub-Grade A3,A4,A5 & B3,B4,B5 loans most likely to default
  - 60 months term loans most likely to default
  - High experience 10+ years trends most likely to default
  - Applicants living in Rented or Mortgaged Houses most likely to default
  - Applicants from California (CA), Florida (FL) & New York (NY) shows default trend
  - Risk in offering loan for \$15,000 or more amount
  - High DTI ratios with interest rates in 13-17% range are associated with defaults
  - Low annual incomes (< \$40,000) shows defaulting trends</li>
- Trend from 2008 to 2011 indicates growing loan pattern in market
- Seasonal Trend in December and Q4 shows peak in applications, may be due to holidays
- Verification Process shows less Charged-Off scenarios