

# PROSPER LOAN PROJECT

**DATA VISUALIZATION**

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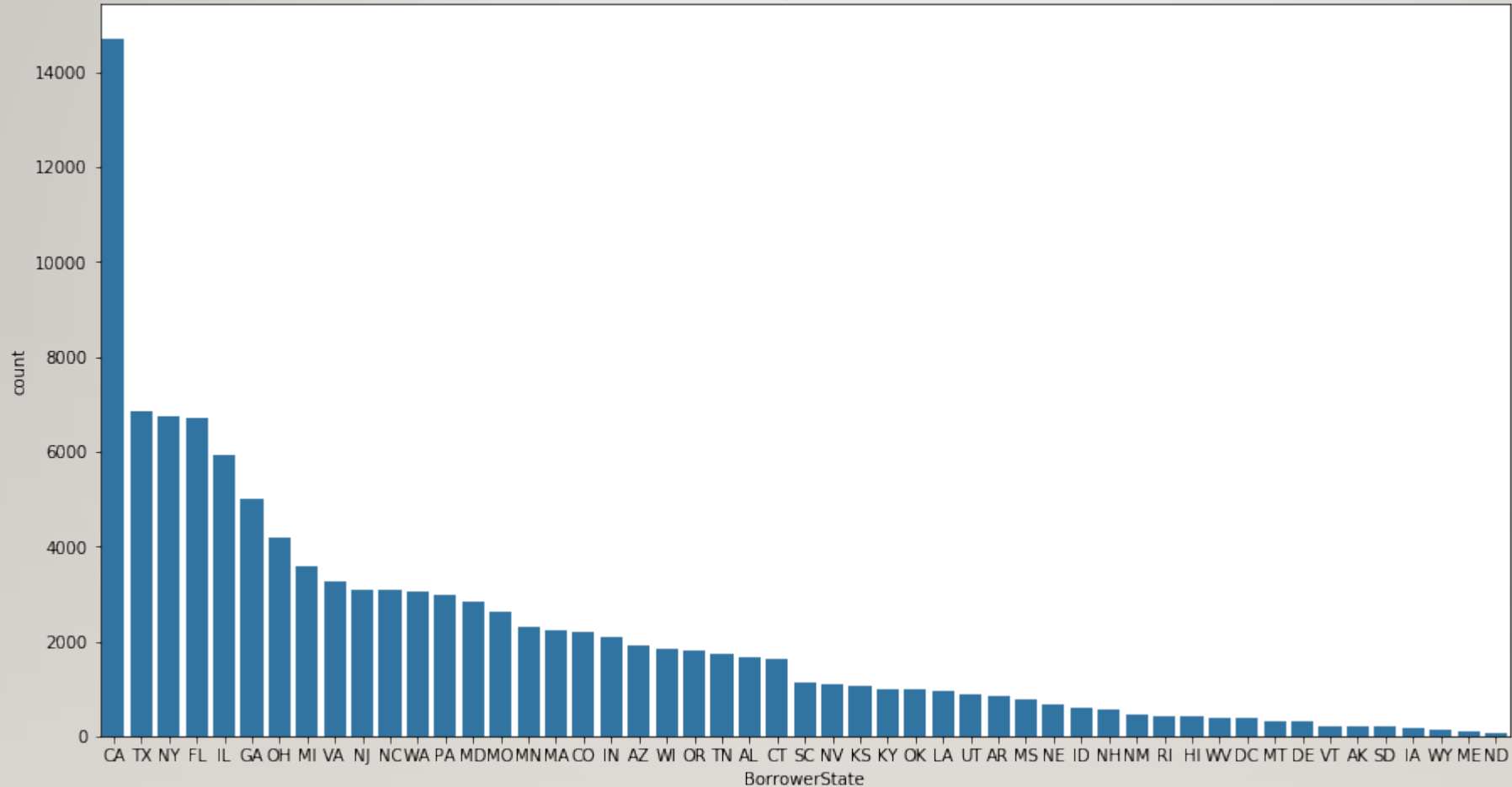
# DATA OVERVIEW

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- This data set contains 113,937 loans with 81 variables on each loan, including loan amount, borrower rate (or interest rate), current loan status, borrower income, and many others. Information in data will be used to analyzed and visualized.

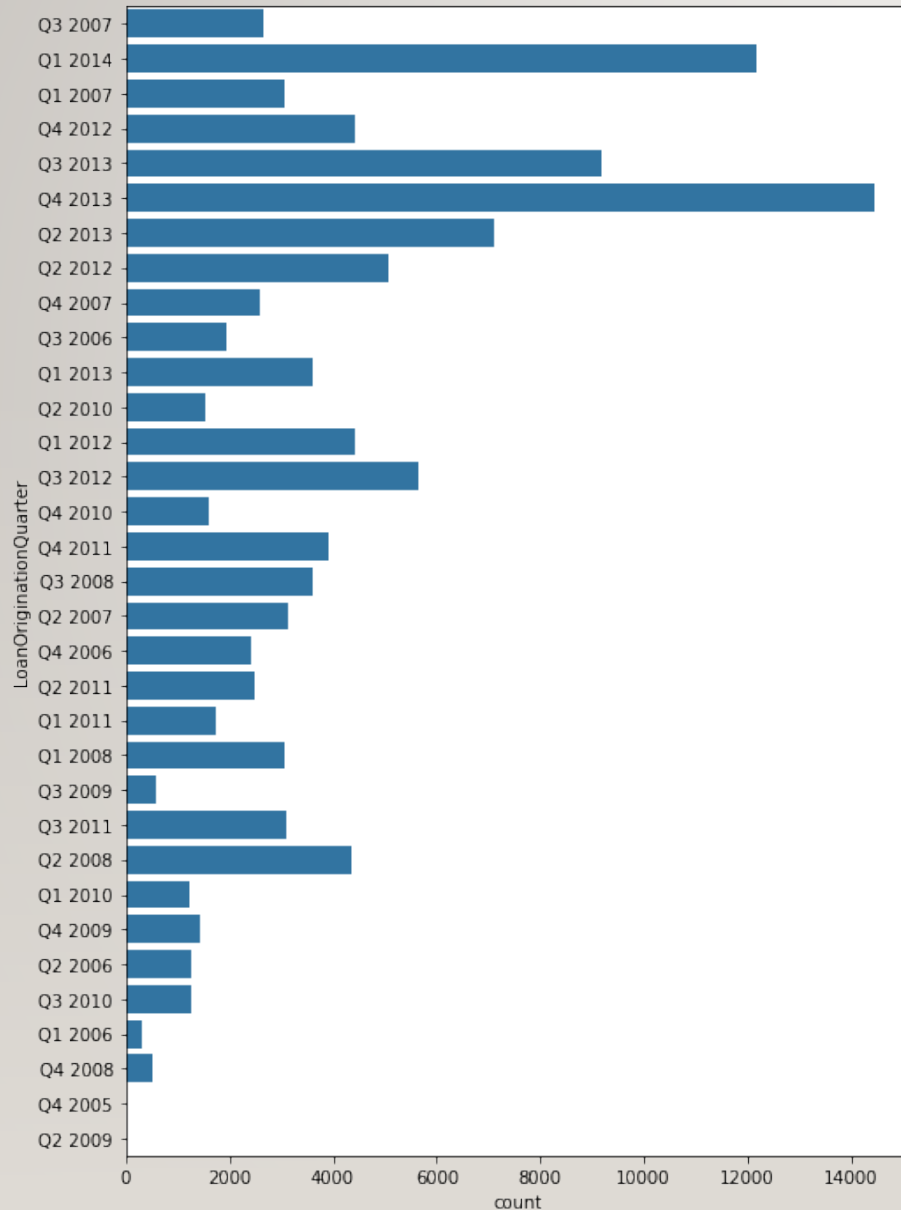
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- Question 1: How is loans distribution differently base on locations, time, employment status, and credit scores, income range?

Loans per State



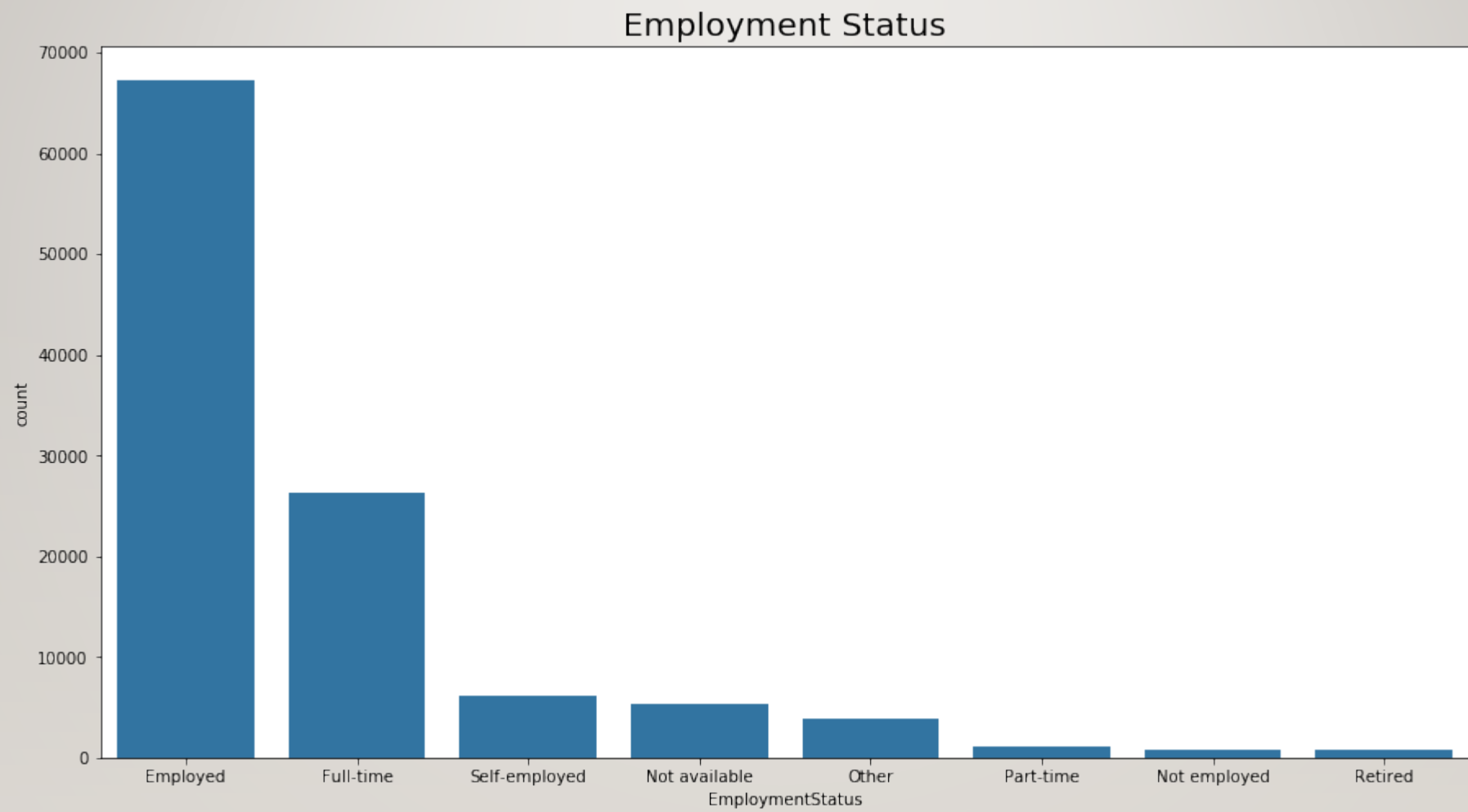
CA have highest numbers of loans while North Dakota has the fewest number of loans. A key consideration is population; it could be a factor that cause the differences.

Amounts of loans from 2005 to 2014

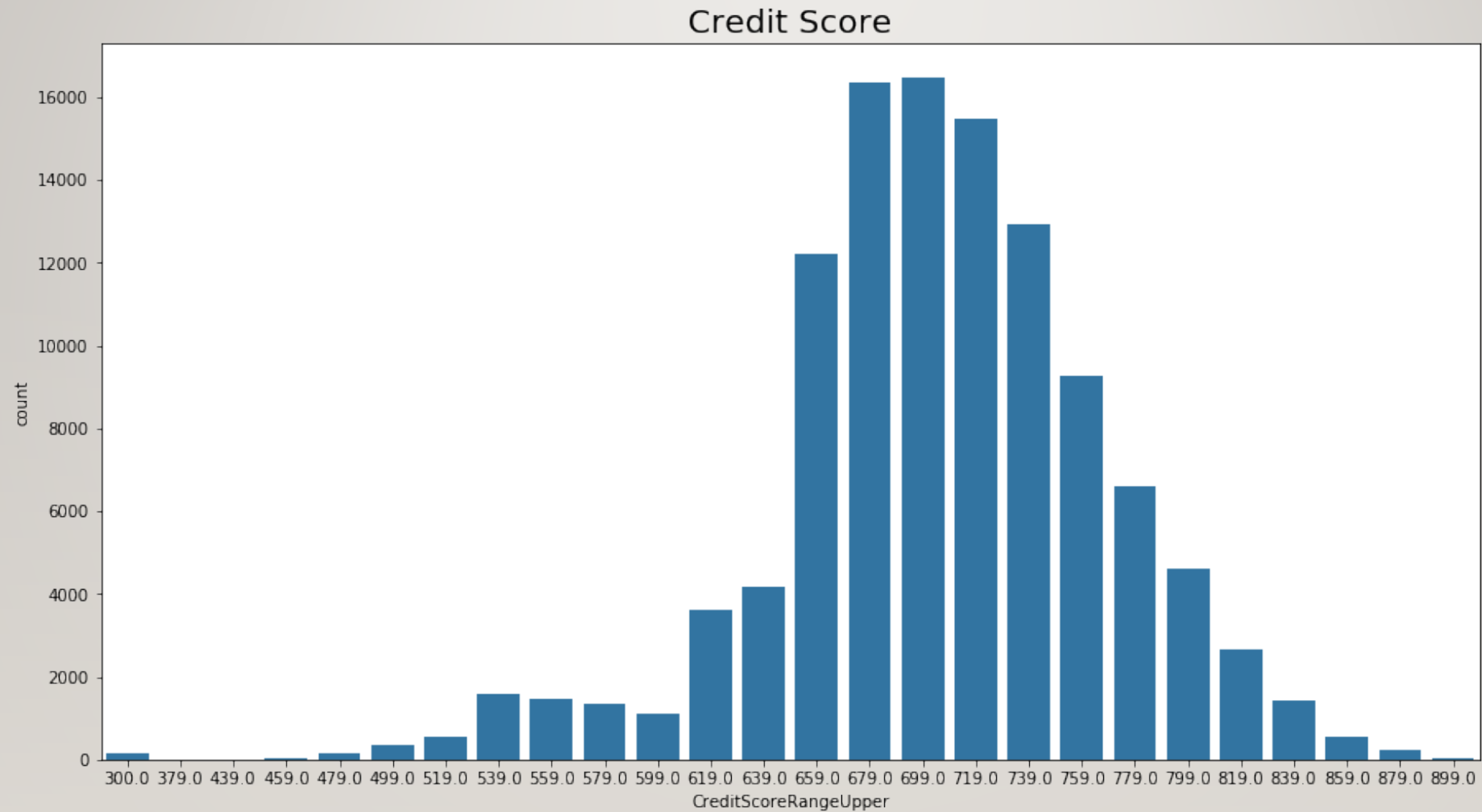


The largest number of loans are in the fourth quarter of 2013. The time that have the least number of loans are in second quarter of 2009 and fourth quarter of 2005.

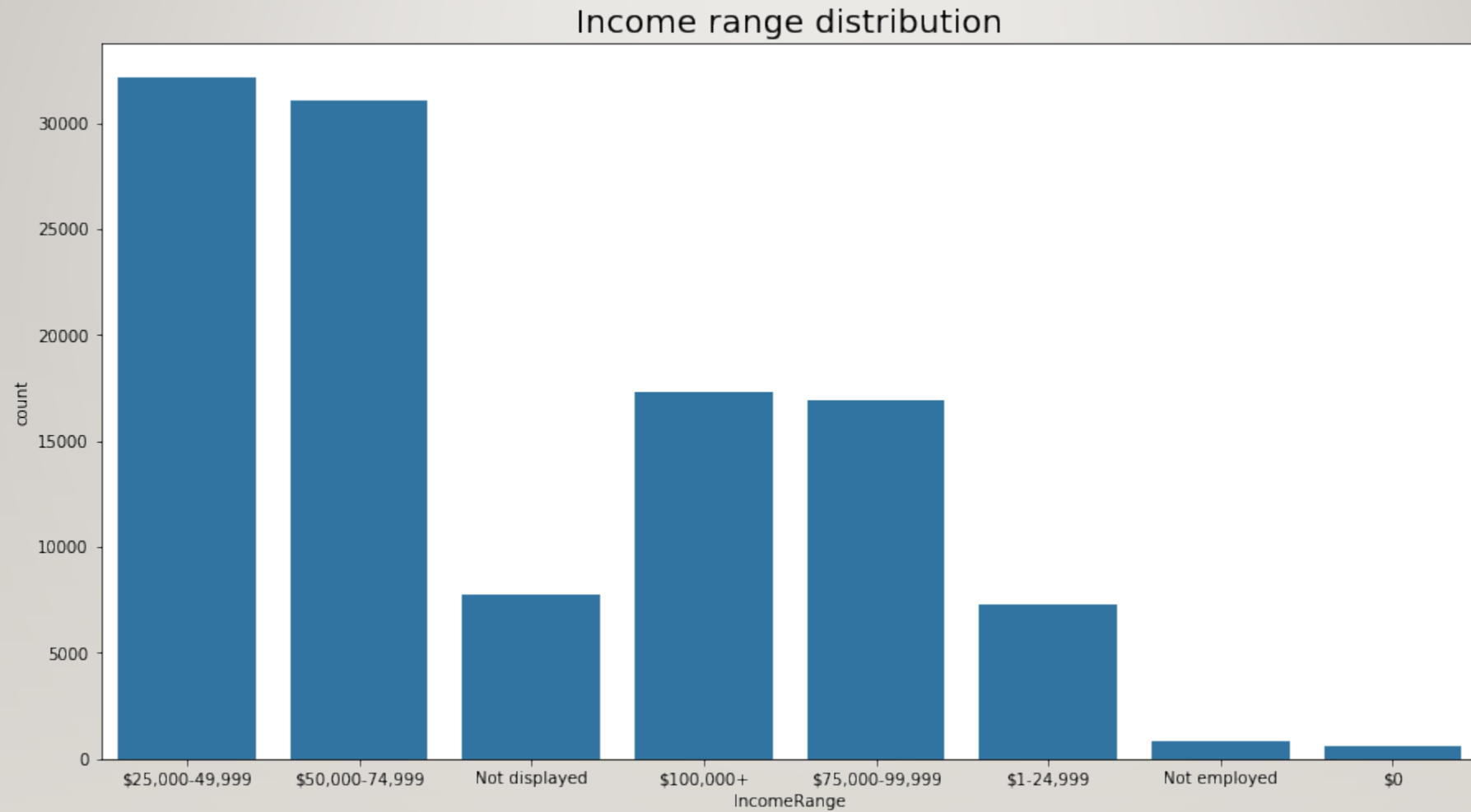




Most people are Employed, the fewest loans belong to retired group



- The most common credit score is 699.0



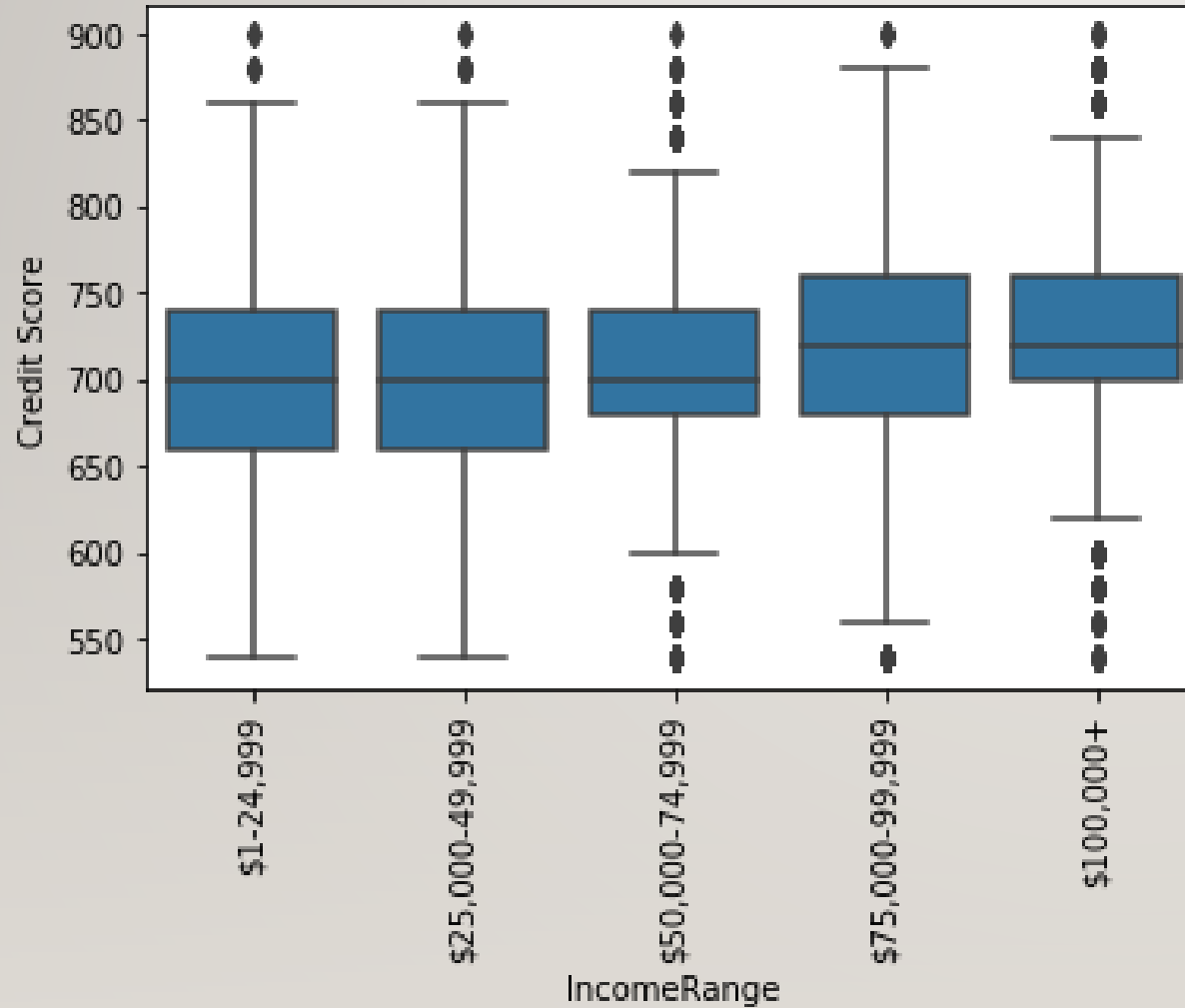
Most loan holders has the income rage between 25,000 to 49,999



Question 2: Is it true that borrower who has higher income more likely to have better credit score?



# Credit score vs. Income Range



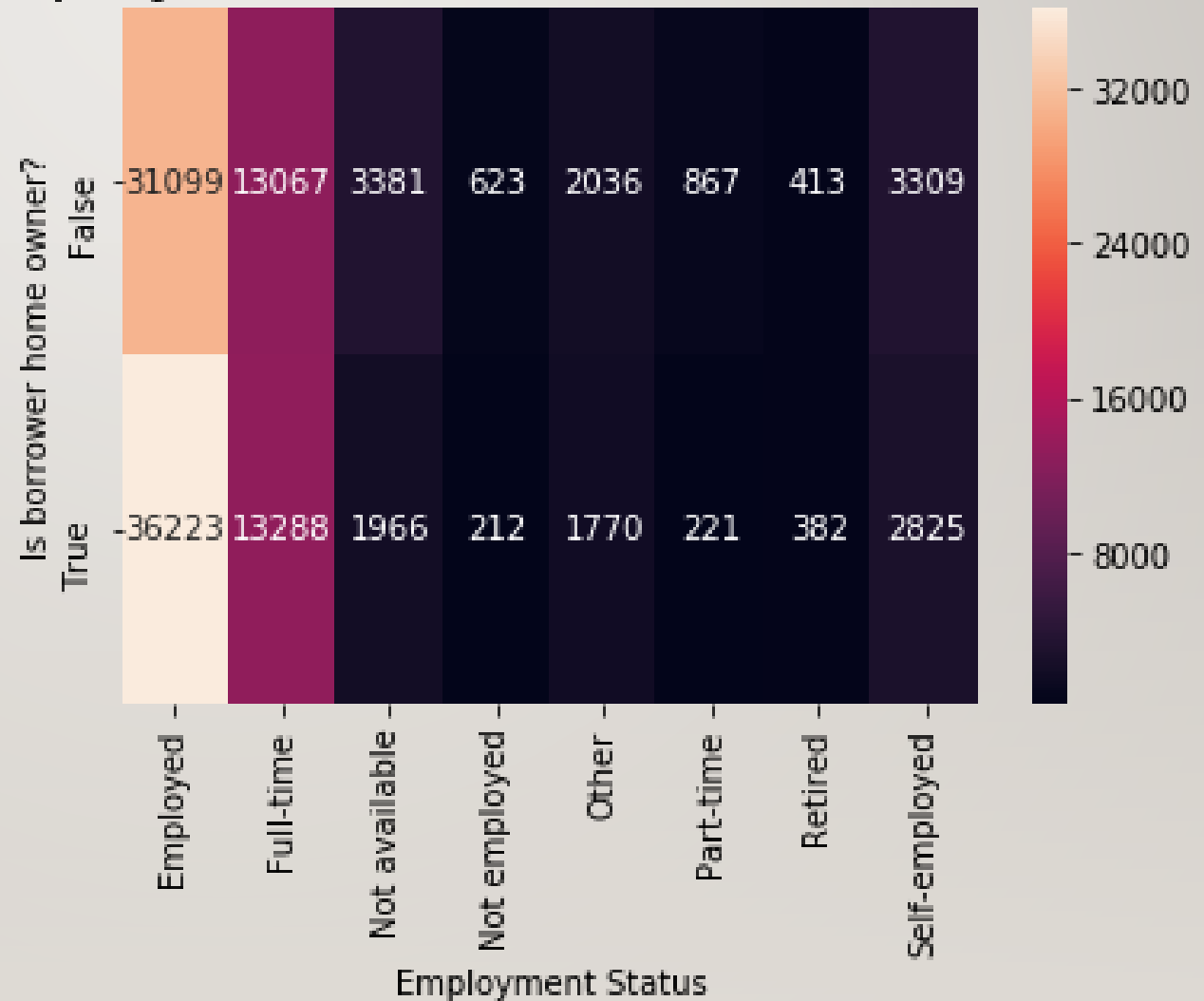
- Plot shows that member with higher income tends to have higher credit score.

Question 3: What is the relationship between borrowers' employment status and weather they are a home owner?



- Plot showed people that employed and work full-time has more loan compare to people who is working part-time or retired. When comparing whether or not a person owns a house, employed and fulltime job group that own house has higher number while it's less for non-homeowner groups.

## Employment Status vs. Home Owner

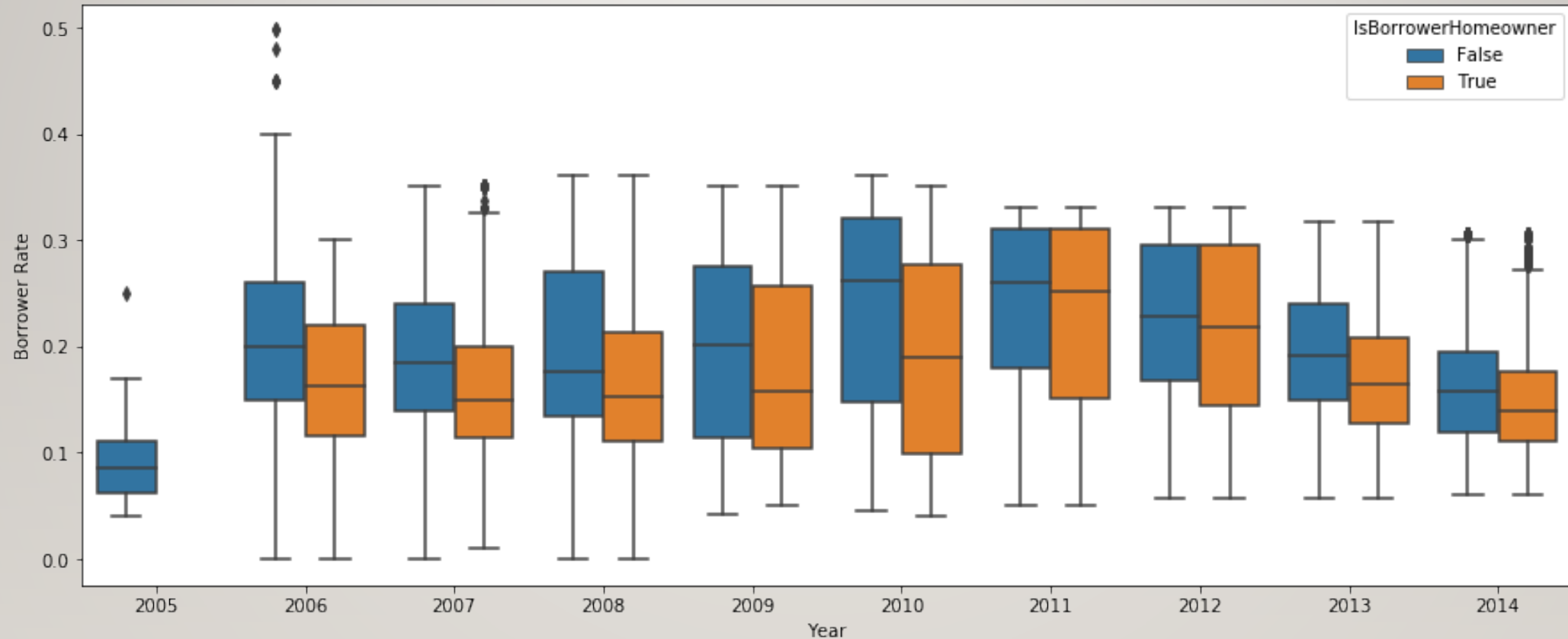


Question 4: What are the differences on Borrower rate when comparing home owner and non-homeowner throughout the years?





## Homeowner vs. Non-homeowner on BorrowerRate



Throughout time, there are some changes on interest rate when comparing Homeowner and Non-homeowner. The interest rate tends to be higher on Non-homeowner vs Homeowner. The borrower rate was highest in 2010, it then started to decrease from there.