Description of the German credit dataset.

- 1. Title: German Credit data
- 2. Source Information

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3. Number of Instances: 1000

Two datasets are provided. the original dataset, in the form provided by Prof. Hofmann, contains categorical/symbolic attributes and is in the file "german.data".

For algorithms that need numerical attributes, Strathclyde University produced the file "german.data-numeric". This file has been edited and several indicator variables added to make it suitable for algorithms which cannot cope with categorical variables. Several attributes that are ordered categorical (such as attribute 17) have been coded as integer. This was the form used by StatLog.

- 6. Number of Attributes german: 20 (7 numerical, 13 categorical)
 Number of Attributes german.numer: 24 (24 numerical)
- 7. Attribute description for german
- Attribute 1: (qualitative)

 Status of existing checking account

 All: ... < 0 DM

 Al2: 0 <= ... < 200 DM

 Al3: ... >= 200 DM /

 salary assignments for at least 1 year

 Al4: no checking account
- Attribute 2: (numerical)

 Duration in month

Attribute 4: (qualitative)

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A40 : car (new)
           A41 : car (used)
           A42 : furniture/equipment
           A43 : radio/television
           A44 : domestic appliances
           A45 : repairs
           A46 : education
           A47 : (vacation - does not exist?)
           A48 : retraining
           A49 : business
           A410 : others
Attribute 5: (numerical)
           Credit amount
Attibute 6: (qualitative)
           Savings account/bonds
           A61 :
                       ... < 100 DM
           A62 : 100 <= ... < 500 DM
           A63 : 500 <= ... < 1000 DM
                         .. >= 1000 DM
           A64 :
             A65: unknown/ no savings account
Attribute 7: (qualitative)
           Present employment since
           A71 : unemployed
           A72 :
                    ... < 1 year
           A73 : 1 <= ... < 4 years
           A74 : 4 <= ... < 7 years
           A75 :
                     .. >= 7 years
Attribute 8: (numerical)
           Installment rate in percentage of disposable income
Attribute 9: (qualitative)
           Personal status and sex
           A91 : male : divorced/separated
           A92 : female : divorced/separated/married
             A93 : male : single
           A94 : male : married/widowed
           A95 : female : single
Attribute 10: (qualitative)
           Other debtors / guarantors
           A101 : none
           A102 : co-applicant
           A103 : guarantor
Attribute 11: (numerical)
           Present residence since
Attribute 12: (qualitative)
           Property
           A121 : real estate
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Purpose

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life insurance
              A123 : if not A121/A122 : car or other, not in attribute 6
           A124 : unknown / no property
Attribute 13: (numerical)
           Age in years
Attribute 14: (qualitative)
           Other installment plans
           A141 : bank
           A142 : stores
           A143 : none
Attribute 15: (qualitative)
           Housing
           A151 : rent
           A152 : own
           A153 : for free
Attribute 16: (numerical)
              Number of existing credits at this bank
Attribute 17: (qualitative)
           Job
           A171 : unemployed/ unskilled - non-resident
           A172 : unskilled - resident
           A173 : skilled employee / official
           A174 : management/ self-employed/
                highly qualified employee/ officer
Attribute 18: (numerical)
           Number of people being liable to provide maintenance for
Attribute 19: (qualitative)
           Telephone
           A191 : none
           A192 : yes, registered under the customers name
Attribute 20: (qualitative)
           foreign worker
           A201 : yes
           A202 : no
8. Cost Matrix
This dataset requires use of a cost matrix (see below)
      1 2
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A122 : if not A121 : building society savings agreement/

(1 = Good, 2 = Bad)

the rows represent the actual classification and the columns the predicted classification.

It is worse to class a customer as good when they are bad (5), than it is to class a customer as bad when they are good (1).