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

A11 : ... < 0 DM A12 : 0 <= ... < 200 DM A13 : ... >= 200 DM /

salary assignments for at least 1 year

A14 : no checking account

Attribute 2: (numerical)

Duration in month

Attribute 3: (qualitative)

Credit history

A30 : no credits taken/

all credits paid back duly

A31 : all credits at this bank paid back duly A32 : existing credits paid back duly till now

A33 : delay in paying off in the past

A34 : critical account/

other credits existing (not at this bank)

Attribute 4: (qualitative)

Purpose

A40 : car (new) A41 : car (used)

A42 : furniture/equipment A43 : radio/television A44 : domestic appliances

A45 : repairs A46 : education

A47 : (vacation - does not exist?)

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A410 : others
Attribute 5: (numerical)
            Credit amount
Attibute 6: (qualitative)
            Savings account/bonds
           A61 : ... < 100 UM
A62 : 100 <= ... < 500 DM
            A63 : 500 <= ... < 1000 DM
            A64 :
                   .. >= 1000 DM
              A65 : unknown/ no savings account
Attribute 7: (qualitative)
            Present employment since
            A71 : unemployed
                     ... < 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
            A122 : if not A121 : building society savings agreement/
                          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
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A48 : retraining A49 : business 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
1	0	1
2	5	0

$$(1 = Good, 2 = Bad)$$

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).