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)

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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
                   ... < 100 DM
           A61 :
           A62 : 100 <= ... < 500 DM
           A63 : 500 <= ... < 1000 DM
           A64 :
                          .. >= 1000 DM
             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
           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)
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A42 : furniture/equipment

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
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).