

Instance-level explanations for fraud detection (poster)

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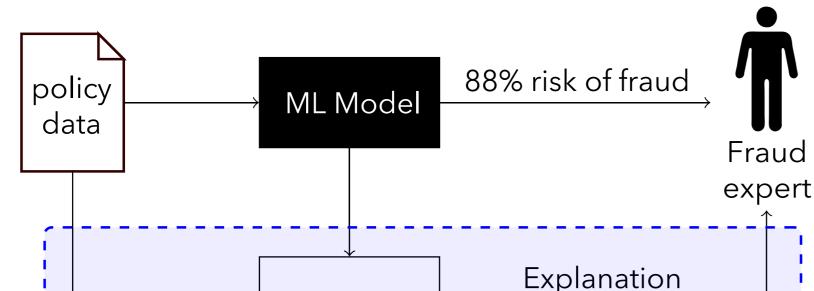
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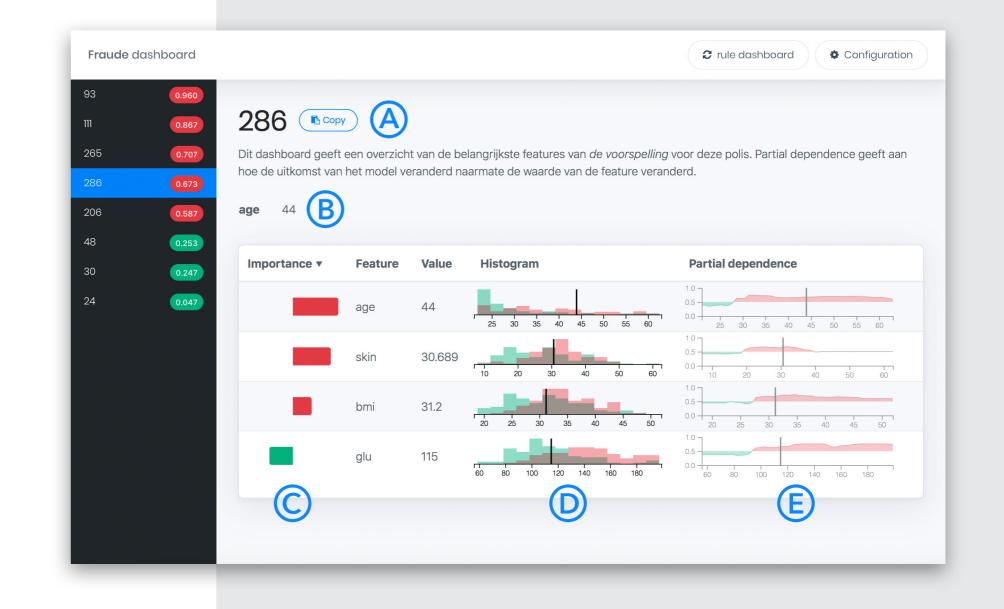
INSTANCE-LEVEL EXPLANATIONS FOR FRAUD DETECTION

Dennis Collaris, Leo M. Vink, Jarke J. van Wijk

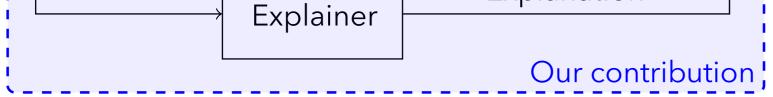
THE PROBLEM

Fraud detection is a difficult problem that can benefit from predictive modeling. However, the verification of a prediction is challenging; for a single insurance policy, the model only provides a prediction score.





TU/e



THE SOLUTION

We designed two novel dashboards combining various state-ofthe-art explanation techniques.

Feature contribution

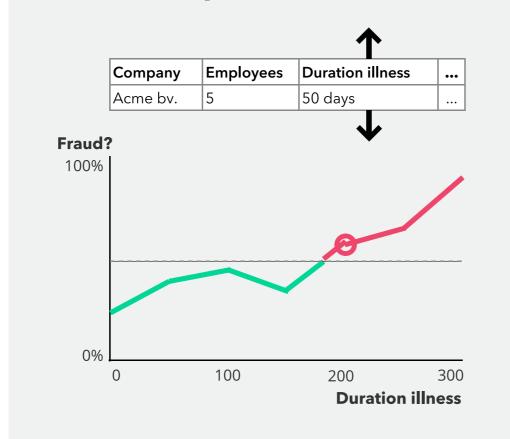
Local increment of feature f:

 $LI_{f}^{c} = \begin{cases} Y_{mean}^{c} - Y_{mean}^{p}, & \text{Parent splits on feature } f. \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Contribution of feature *f* in decision rule *R*:

$$FC_{i,t}^f = \sum_{N \in R_{i,t}} LI_f^N$$

Partial dependence



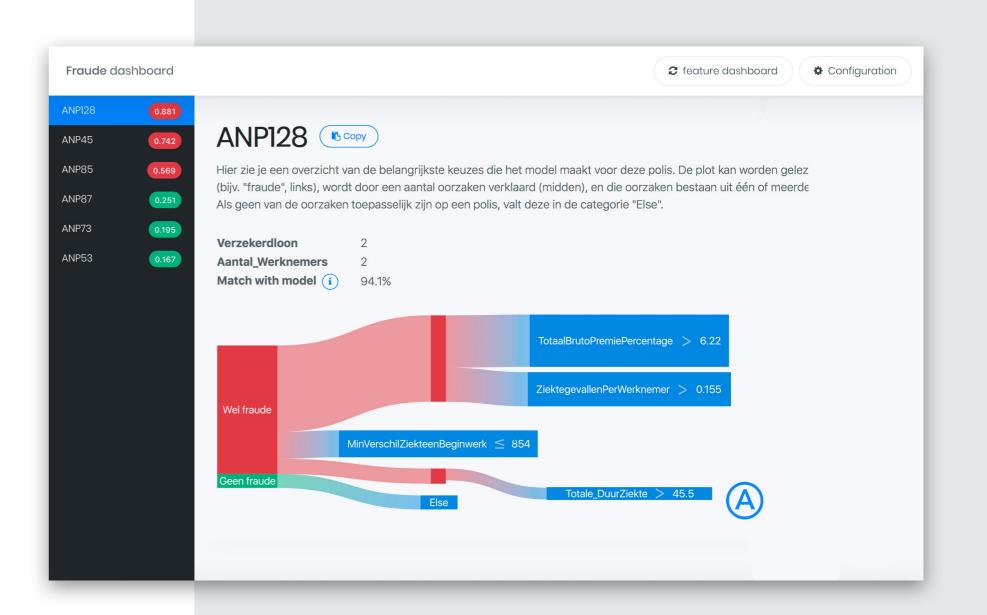
Local rule extraction

Synthetic pruning data set, uniform samples from an *n*-ball:

n-ball uniform distribution = $\frac{Y * U \frac{1}{n}}{\|Y\|}$ with $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ and $U \sim U(0, 1)$

FEATURE DASHBOARD

This dashboard shows bar charts (A) expressing the contribution of a feature to the prediction. Additionally, partial dependence plots (B) show the impact of changing the feature value indicated with a vertical line) on the prediction.



RULE DASHBOARD

This dashboard shows a flow diagram (A) representation of locally extracted rules. Four rules are shown, and rule and feature importance is encoded by the width of the edges.

All decision rules applicable to instance *i* are extracted and pruned.

A Regularized Random Forest is trained on binary matrix of applicability of rules on the pruning dataset. Feature importance of that forest constitutes a metric of importance of individual decision rules.

For the example on the right, 1.300.000 rules are reduced to only 4, while still retaining 94.1% of the local fidelity of the reference model.



Commit2Data

Check out the paper: arxiv.org/abs/1806.07129

