Predictive Anti-Fraud Analytics

Detection of Internal and External Fraud in Retail Banking

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Warning System

Fraud
Scoring Model

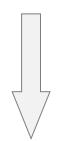
Unloading cases with suspicious Employees/Partners



Data analysis

Processes revision; Calculation and implementation of new triggers and features





Sending cases for investigation

Analysis of the results



Report with results of investigation and fraudschemes Description

Fraud investigation

Fraud Scoring Model

300 Predictors



> 10 000

Rules

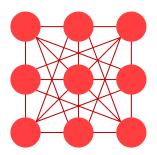


> 100

Triggers & Features

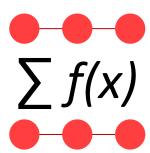


Analysts create predictors based on results of fraud investigations (application, behavior, anomalies, velocity, etc.)

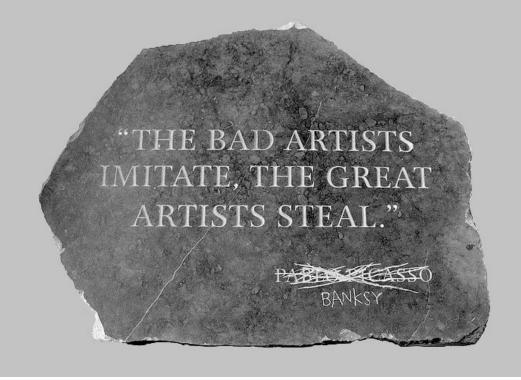


Rules are created using Machine Learning & Data Mining methods:

- Brute Force
- Branch & Bound
- Associative Analysis



- Triggers are selected from the Rules
- Features are selected and included in Fraud Scoring Card (Imbalanced models, SVM for Outliers Detection, etc.)



1 Predictors based on Rules from External Solutions

Anti-fraud systems: FPS, Hunter etc.

FPS-Rules

1st set

Different applicants with the same phone number (not relatives)

2nd set

The same applicant has different personal data (address, phone, etc.)

3rd set

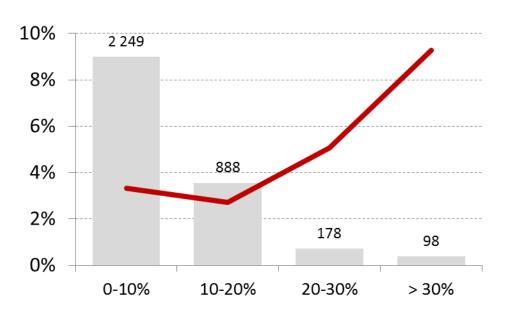
Special rules (suspicious activity, behavior, etc.)

FPS_1.11	One phone, different applicants + special criteria on name, address, etc.
FPS_1.12	One phone, different applicants + special criteria on name, address, etc.
FPS_1.13	Usage of fake phones
FPS_1.14	One phone, different applicants + special criteria on name, address, etc.
FPS_1.15	Different applicants used one phone in several banks
FPS_1.16	One phone is found in different applicants with different addresses + special criteria
FPS_1.17	One phone is found in different applicants with different addresses + special criteria
FPS_1.18	Different applicants used one phone in several banks
FPS_2.11	Frequent change of mobile phone
FPS_2.12	Suspicious behavior
FPS_2.13	Possible fake documents
FPS_2.14	A lot of changes in data
FPS_2.15	A lot of changes in contact data
FPS_2.16	Modify contact data of applicant for a short period
FPS_2.17	A lot of changes in contact data
FPS_2.18	Modify contact data of applicant for a short period
FPS_2.19	After Cash-application client makes a request for POS-credit
FPS_2.20	After rejection Cash-application client makes a request for POS-credit
FPS_2.21	High credit activity of applicant
FPS_2.22	Different data of employer in different banks
FPS_2.23	High-risk segment
FPS_2.24	High-risk segment
FPS_2.25	High credit activity of applicant
FPS_2.26	High-risk segment
FPS_2.27	High credit activity of applicant

FPS-Predictor for Internal Fraud

The high rate of FPS-hits on Employees/Partners increases the probability of internal fraud by these Employees/Partners

The percentage of fraud detected



Hit-rate of FPS-rules on Employees/Partners

Parameters

Min number of "FPS-hits" for one Employee
>= 3
>= 5
>= 10

Period
7 days
14 days
30 days

Concentration of "FPS-hits" on Employee
>=5%
>=10%
>=15%
>=20%
>=25%
>=30%
>=35%
>=40%
>=45%
>=50%
>=55%
>=60%
>=65%

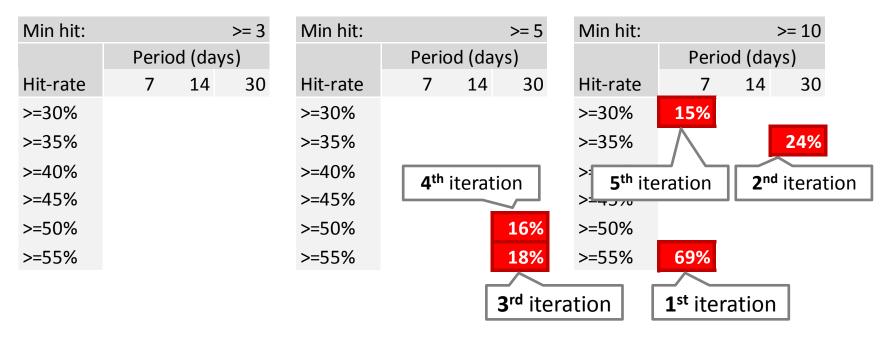
 $3 \times 3 \times 13 = 117$ Rules

Triggers

Brute Force method:

Triggers are selected in several iterations until target variable becomes lower than a target value

Target variable: 30+mob3 >= 15%



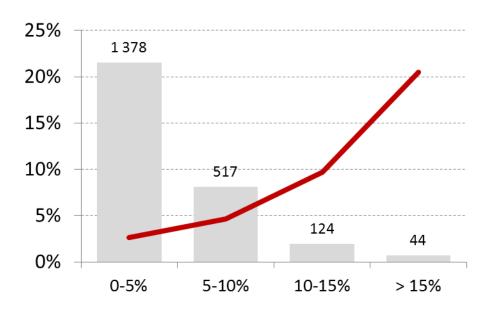


2. Predictors based on Data from Mobile Operators

Young SIM

The high rate of "Young SIM" applications of Employees/Partners increases the probability of internal fraud

The percentage of fraud detection



Hit-rate of "Young SIM" of Employees/Partners

Parameters

Min number of "Young SIM" for one Employee
>= 4
>= 5
>= 6
>= 7
>= 8
>= 9
>= 10

Period	
7 days	
14 days	
30 days	

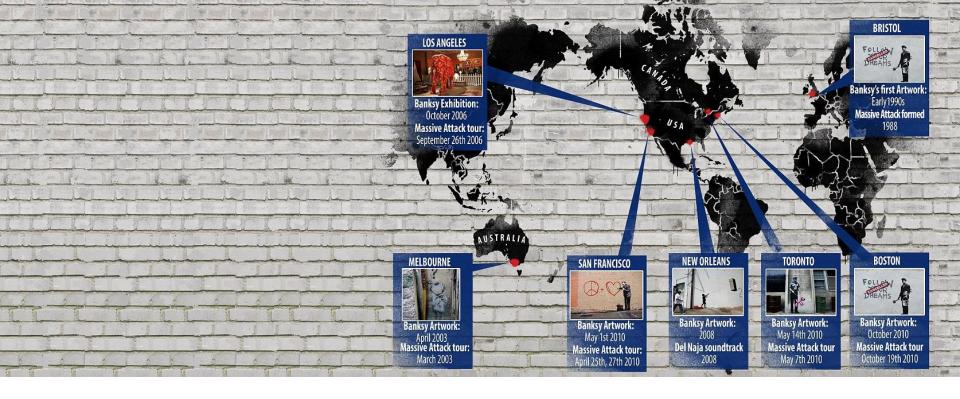
Concentration of "Young SIM" on Employee
>=55%
>=60%
>=65%
>=70%
>=75%
=100%

$$7 \times 2 \times 3 \times 6 = 252$$
 Rules

Triggers

Target variable: 30+mob3 >= 40%

Period (days) 7						7	Period (days) 14					14	Period (days)						30				
Age of SIM (days) 0-30					Age of SIM (days) 0-30					0-30	Age of SIM (days)					C)-30						
	Min hit					Min hit									Mi	n hit							
Hit-rate	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Hit-rate	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Hit-rate	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
>=55%							51%	>=55%								>=55%						4	14%
>=60%								>=60%								>=60%							
>=65%								>=65%								>=65%							
>=70%								>=70%								>=70%							
>=75%								>=75%								>=75%							
=100%								=100%	46%							=100%							
								10070	.070							10070							
Period (da	ays)						7	Period (da							14	Period (da	ays)						30
	•	/s)					7 0-90		ays)	ys)				(14 0-90		•	/s)				C	30 0-90
Period (da	•	-	n hit	(кол	1-во)			Period (da	ays)	ys)	Mi	n hit		(Period (da	•	/s)	Mi	n hit		C	
Period (da	•	-	n hit 6	(кол 7	ı-во) 8			Period (da	ays)	ys) 5	Mi 6	n hit 7	8	9		Period (da	•	/s) 5	Mi 6	n hit	8	9	
Period (da Age of SIN	л (day	Mi		•	•		0-90	Period (da Age of SII	ays) M (da)-90	Period (da Age of SII	и (day)-90
Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate	л (day	Mi		•	•		0-90	Period (da Age of SII Hit-rate	ays) M (da)-90	Period (da Age of SII Hit-rate	и (day)-90
Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55%	л (day	Mi		•	•	9	0-90	Period (da Age of SII Hit-rate >=55%	ays) M (da)-90	Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55%	и (day)-90
Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55% >=60%	л (day	Mi		•	•	9	0-90	Period (da Age of SII Hit-rate >=55% >=60%	ays) M (da)-90	Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55% >=60%	и (day)-90
Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55% >=60% >=65%	л (day	Mi		•	•	9	0-90	Period (da Age of SII Hit-rate >=55% >=60% >=65%	ays) M (da				8)-90	Period (da Age of SIN Hit-rate >=55% >=60% >=65%	и (day		6)-90

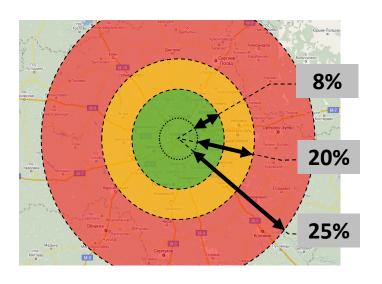


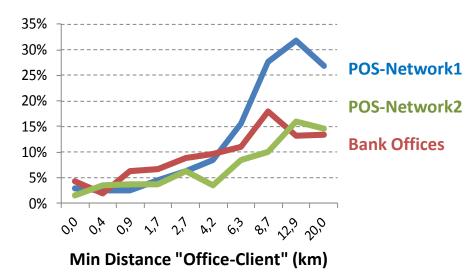
Predictors based on Geolocation Data

GPS-Predictors

If the applicant lives or works far from Bank office, there is a high probability that he is a fraudster

FPD-30 vs. Distance "Office-Client"





Parameters

Distance
"Office <-> Client"

Office <-> Reg. address
Office <-> Actual address
Office <-> Work address

Min number of "Distant clients"
for one Employee
>= 3
>= 5
>= 10

Min distance "Office-Client"	Analysis period	Concentration of "Distant clients" on Employee
0-1 km	7 days	>=5%
1-2 km	14 days	>=10%
2-3 km	30 days	>=15%
3-5 km	60 days	>=20%
5-7 km		>=30%
7-10 km		>=50%
10-20 km		>=70%
>= 20 km		=100%

 $3 \times 8 \times 4 \times 8 = 768$ Rules



4. Special Predictors for Credit Cards

Utilization of Credit Card Limit

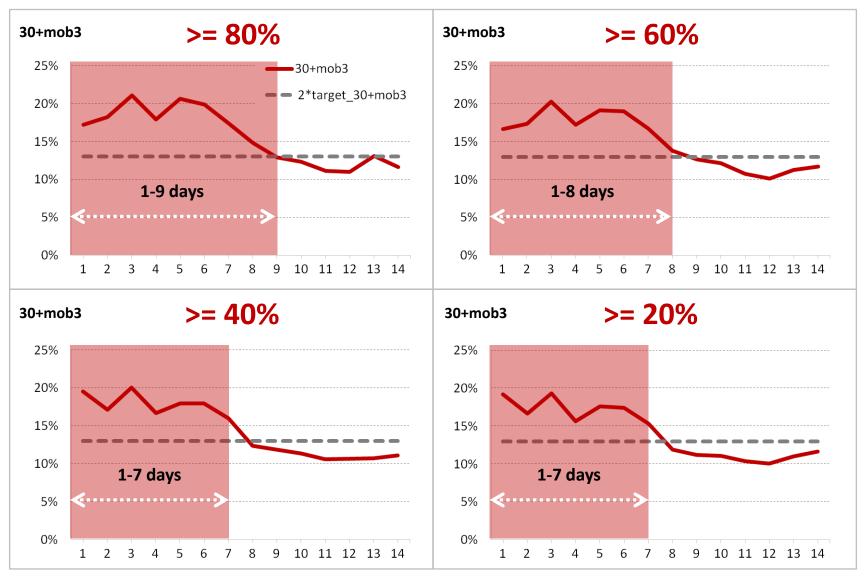
Fraudsters spend 80-100% of card limit within few days after activating the credit card

30+mob3 vs. Period of limit utilization



Days between activation date and utilization date (>=80%)

Parameters Selection



Parameters

Min number of "Quick Utilization" for one Employee	% of limit utilized	Period of utilization	Period	Concentration of "Quick Utilization" on Employee
>= 3	>= 20%	1 day	7 days	>=5%
>= 5	>= 40%	2 days	14 days	>=10%
>= 10	>= 60%	3 days	30 days	>=15%
	>= 80%	4 days	60 days	>=20%
		5 days		>=30%
		6 days		>=50%
		7 days		>=70%
		8 days		=100%
		9 days		
		10 days		

 $3 \times 4 \times 10 \times 4 \times 8 = 3840$ Rules

Triggers

Target variable: 30+mob3 >= 20%

Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3	>=5	>=10	>=3	>=5	>=10
Hit-rate >= 70% % utilized limit >= 20%		>= 70% % utilized limit >= 20%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 40%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 40%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 40%
Period Period of utilization 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Period of utilization	Period of utilization
7	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14		20%			28%
30					20%
60		20%			
Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3	>=5	>=10	>=3	>=5	>=10
Hit-rate = 100% % utilized limit >= 20%	= 100% % utilized limit >= 20%	= 100% % utilized limit >= 20%	= 100% % utilized limit >= 40%	= 100% % utilized limit >= 40%	= 100% % utilized limit >= 40%
Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization
Period 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7					
14				21% 23%	
30					61%
60	23%	26%			
Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3	>=5	>=10	>=3	>=5	>=10
Hit-rate >= 50% % utilized limit >= 60%		>= 50% % utilized limit >= 60%	>= 50% % utilized limit >= 80%	>= 50% % utilized limit >= 80%	>= 50% % utilized limit >= 80%
Period Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14		37%			
30					
60					
Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3	>=5	>=10	>=3	>=5	>=10
Hit-rate >= 70% % utilized limit >= 60%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 60%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 60%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 80%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 80%	>= 70% % utilized limit >= 80%
Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization	Period of utilization
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7		31%			82%
14		_			_
30		28%			26%
60 Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3					88%
Min number of "Quick Utilization" >=3 Hit-rate = 100% % utilized limit >= 60%	>=5 = 100% % utilized limit >= 60%	>=10 = 100% % utilized limit >= 60%	>=3 = 100% % utilized limit >= 80%	>=5 = 100% % utilized limit >= 80%	>=10 = 100% % utilized limit >= 80%
Period of utilization	Period of utilization	= 100% % utilized limit >= 60% Period of utilization	= 100% % utilized limit >= 80% Period of utilization	Period of utilization	= 100% % utilized limit >= 80% Period of utilization
Period of diffization 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
7 24%	20%	1 2 3 4 3 0 7 8	26% 23%	48% 39% 23%	1 2 3 4 3 0 7 8
14	22%			27%	
30	20%			100% 33%	100%
60	_			25%	100%



B-Tests: Anomalies in Customer Data

History

1881

Simon Newcomb

Astronomer

Simon found that the logarithmic reference book contain the digits "1" more than digits "2", the digits "2" more than digits "3," etc.

1938г.

Frank Benford

Physicist

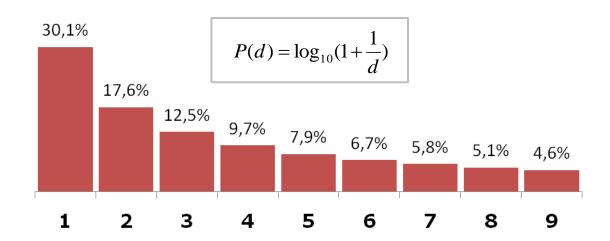
Frank analyzed different reference book with data and he calculated empirical law of distribution of first digits 1993г.

Mark J. Nigrini

Accounting

Mark developed tests for financial audit and revealed the embezzlement of \$2 million from Treasury of the state of Arizona

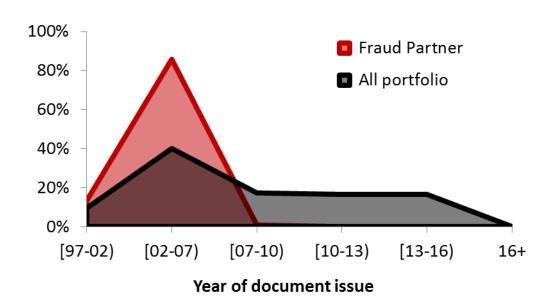
Benford's law



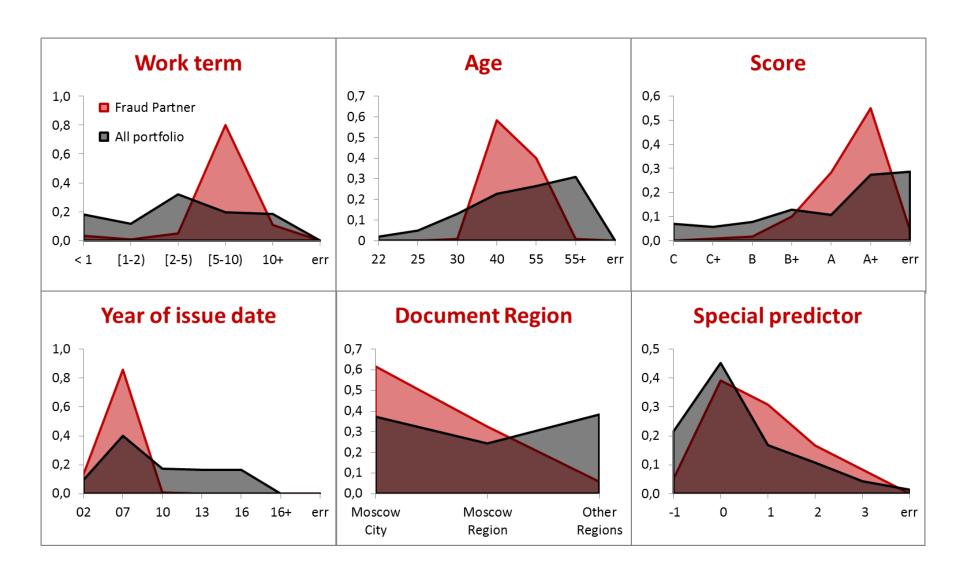
Fraud Case

POS-partner applied for 120 fraudulent loans by using fake documents created by "Documents scan-copy generator"

Distribution of applications



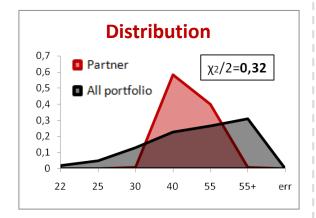
Anomalies



Measures

Chi-squared

$$\chi^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(a_{i} - b_{i})^{2}}{a_{i} + b_{i}}$$

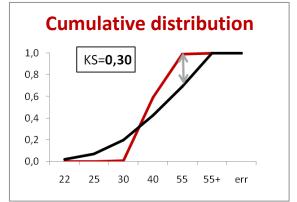


Cons:

Chi-square values are non-linear distributed: they are often concentrated at zero values

Kolmogorov-Smirnov

$$KS = \max_{i} |F(a_i) - F(b_i)|$$

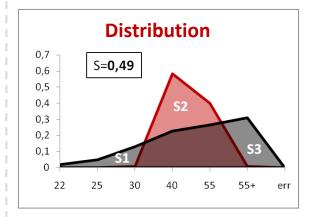


Cons:

K-S may be understated for distributions with multiple local maxima (see example above)

S-metric

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|a_i - b_i|}{2}$$



Pros:

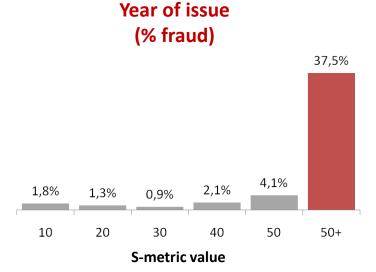
S-metric is distributed linearly and can be simply interpreted: It equals to the half of area of non-overlapping segments

B-Tests

Description	Fraud case values							
Description	χ2/2	KS	S					
1. Industry	70%	48%	80%					
2. 5th figure income (from the end)	43%	55%	61%					
5. Term work	39%	53%	60%					
6. Working position	40%	54%	59%					
4. B-test for home addresses	37%	56%	56%					
7. B-test for passport series	31%	50%	50%					
8. Passport issue date	33%	50%	50%					
3. Age	32%	30%	49%					
9. Score	25%	24%	45%					
10. Special B-Test for region	16%	34%	34%					
11. Region passport	16%	33%	33%					
12. Sex	11%	32%	32%					
13. Special B-Test for passport series	9%	23%	24%					
14. 4th figure income (from the end)	7%	20%	22%					

Type of B-Tests

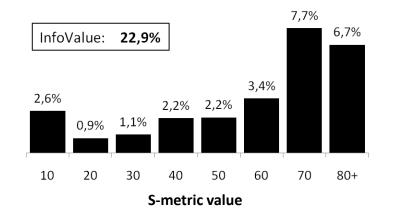




Triggers allow to select a high-risk group of Employees and Partners, which can be sent immediately for investigation.

Features

4th figure income (from the end) (% fraud)



The rest of B-tests are used as features. Features with high Information Value are included into Fraud Scoring Card.

Parameters

Min number of applications for one Employee
>= 10
>= 15
>= 20
>= 30
>= 50

Number of categories in distribution
3
6
10

Period										
7 days										
14 days										
30 days										
60 days										

S-metric cut-off
>=5%
>=10%
>=20%
>=30%
>=40%
>=50%
>=60%
>=70%
>=80%
>=90%

14 B-Tests

 $14 \times (5 \times 3 \times 4 \times 10) = 8400$ Rules

Trigger "Year of Issue"

Target variable: 30+mob3 >= 20%

Period	30 Number of categories 3					Period	30 Number of categories					6	Period	30 Number of categories					10	
Min	S-metric cut-off, %					Min	S-metric cut-off, %						Min	Min S-metric cut-off,			. %			
applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	+08	90+	applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+	applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	+08	90+
10							10							10						60%
15							15							15		_				
20							20							20			100%			
30	31%						30							30						
50							50							50						
Period	iod 60 Number of categories 3			3	Period	60 Number of categories					6	Period	60 Number of categories				ries	10		
Min		S-me	etric c	ut-off,	%		Min	S-metric cut-off, %					Min	S-metric cut-off, %			. %			
applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	+08	90+	applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+	applic.	40+	50+	60+	70+	80+	90+
10							10							10						
15							15							15						
20							20							20						
30							30							30						
50							50	20%						50						

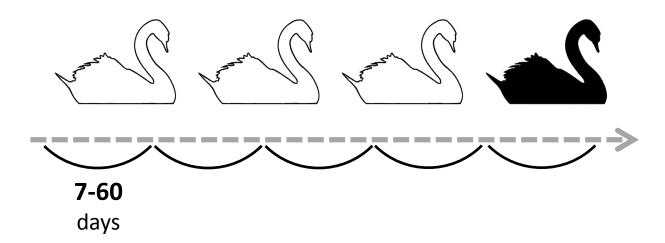


Recommendations and Warnings

1. Remember about "Black Swans"

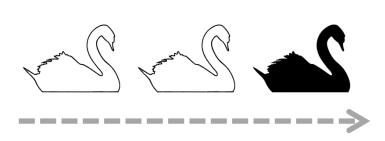
Analysis horizon: 1-2 years

Multiple overlapping "periods"



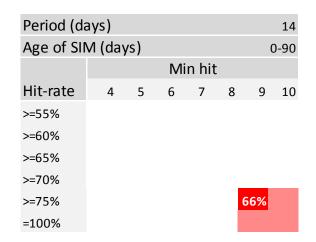
2. Mind the Triggers Stability

Out-of-Time Sample



6-12 months

Hierarchy of Parameters



3. Small Data is not a Problem

Accident

Coincidence

Pattern*

Coincidence

^{*} Proved by Newton

4. Expertise is a Must



Thank you for your attention!

If you have any questions please send me an e-mail:

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