



Faculty of Computer Science

Master of Data Science

Ordered Sets in Data Analysis

# Predicting Income with Lazy Formal Concept Analysis



Presenter: XIA Yuqi



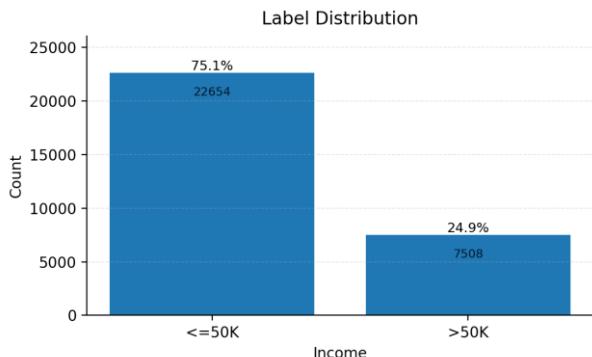
Date: December 2, 2025



# Problem, Dataset & Exploratory Data Analysis

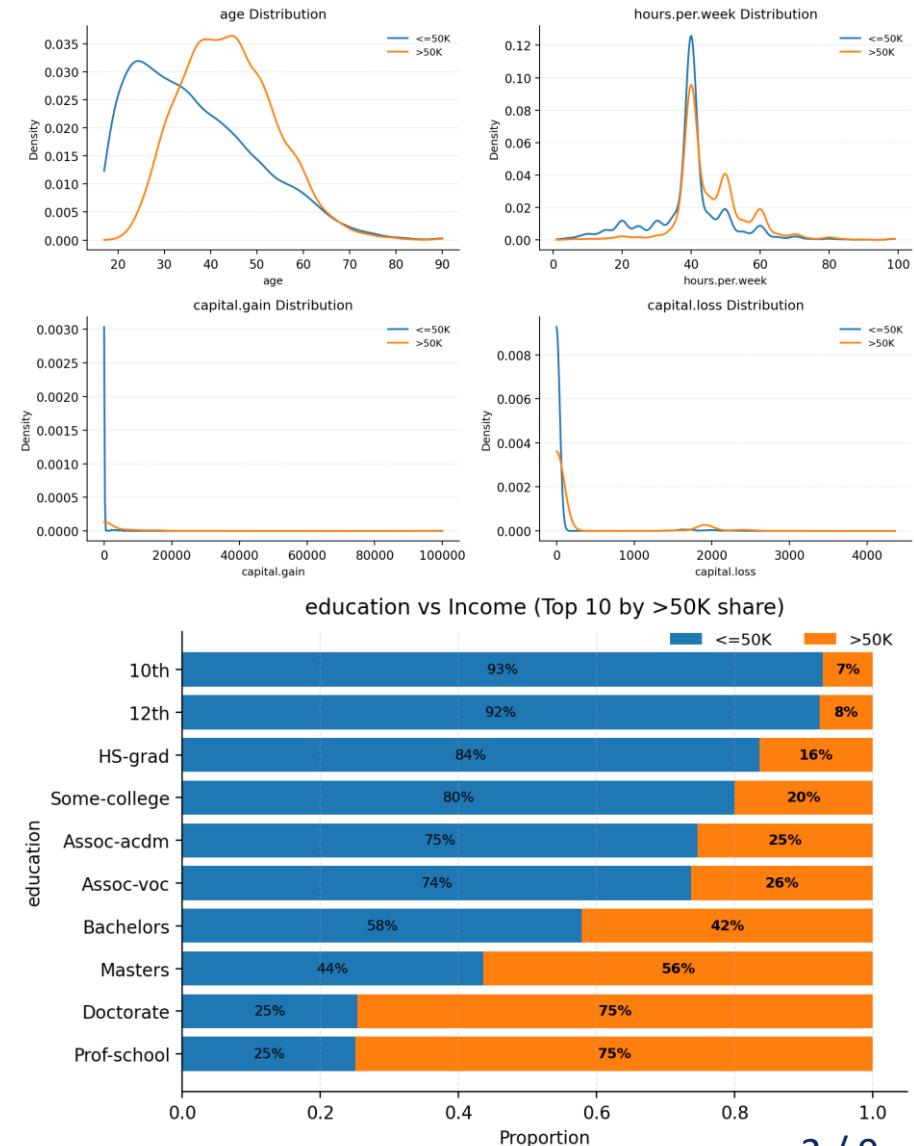
## Task & Dataset:

- Predict income >\$50K/yr on the **Adult Income Dataset** (Kaggle).
- Stratified subsample:** N = 1000 (train 800/ test 200).
- Class imbalance:**  $\leq 50K \approx 75\%$  vs.  $> 50K \approx 25\%$ .



## Key EDA Findings:

- Age & Hours:** Higher values correlate with high income.
- Capital Gain:** Long-tail distribution is a strong signal for  $> 50K$ .
- Education:** Higher levels show markedly higher  $> 50K$  share.





# Method: Optimized Lazy FCA

## Baseline Lazy FCA:

- **Binarization:** Numerical features quartile-binned; categorical features one-hot encoded.
- **Final formal context:**  $\approx 102$  binary attributes.
- **Prediction:** Compare positive vs negative evidence from train intersections.
- **Issue:** Sparse context + imbalance lowers minority recall.
- **F1 = 0.43, acc = 0.775**

## Four Key Optimizations:

- **Counterexamples ( $x = 2$ ):** Allows near-exclusive evidence, improving  $> 50K$  recall.
- **Min Cardinality (= 1):** Keeps useful intersections while filtering empty ones.
- **Threshold ( $\tau = 0.40$ ):** Rebalances decisions under class imbalance.
- **Top-k Evidence ( $k = 30$ ):** Uses strongest evidence only; denoises and speeds up inference



# Parameter Search

## Finding the Best Parameter:

- Joint search over (x, min\_cardinality) selects the best evidence robustness.
- **Best: x = 2, min\_cardinality = 1.**
- Allowing a small number of counterexamples is beneficial, but too many counterexamples will weaken the discriminative power of the evidence.
- min\_cardinality has no meaningful impact on performance here, so it can simply be set to the smallest value.

x	min_cardinality	f1	accuracy
6	2	1	0.485714
7	2	2	0.485714
8	2	3	0.485714
3	1	1	0.450704
4	1	2	0.450704
5	1	3	0.450704
9	5	1	0.437500
10	5	2	0.437500
11	5	3	0.437500
0	0	1	0.430380
1	0	2	0.430380
2	0	3	0.430380
12	10	1	0.333333
13	10	2	0.333333
14	10	3	0.333333



# Parameter Search

## Finding the Best Parameter:

- Threshold search over tau rebalances minority-class decisions.
- **Best:  $\tau = 0.40$ .**
- $\tau$  is the threshold that determines how strong positive evidence must be to predict the positive class (>50K).
- Because the Adult dataset is imbalanced with fewer positive samples, increasing tau (0.45→0.65) makes the model more conservative and less willing to predict positives, reducing positive-class recall, so F1 steadily drops.
- Therefore, in an imbalanced setting, a lower tau better protects the minority class, and  $\tau = 0.40$  provides the best balance here.

	tau	f1	accuracy
0	0.40	0.533333	0.825
1	0.45	0.527778	0.830
2	0.50	0.485714	0.820
3	0.55	0.447761	0.815
4	0.60	0.375000	0.800
5	0.65	0.327869	0.795



# Parameter Search

## Finding the Best Parameter:

- Top-k search over k finds the optimal evidence size.
- **Best: k = 30.**
- Best k = 30, giving the highest F1 (0.627) with solid accuracy (0.810).
- When k is too small (e.g., 10 or 20), F1 is lower because there is not enough evidence to support reliable positive predictions, and accuracy can also suffer (notably at k=10).
- When k becomes too large (50, 80, 120, 160, 220), F1 gradually declines even though accuracy stays high. This indicates that adding many weaker intersections introduces noisy or less discriminative evidence, which hurts minority-class performance.

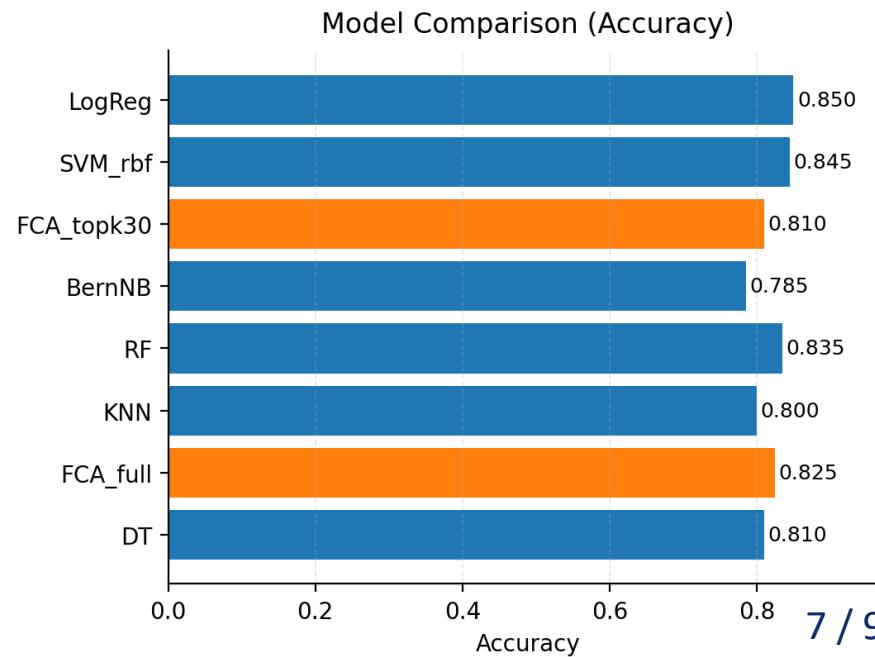
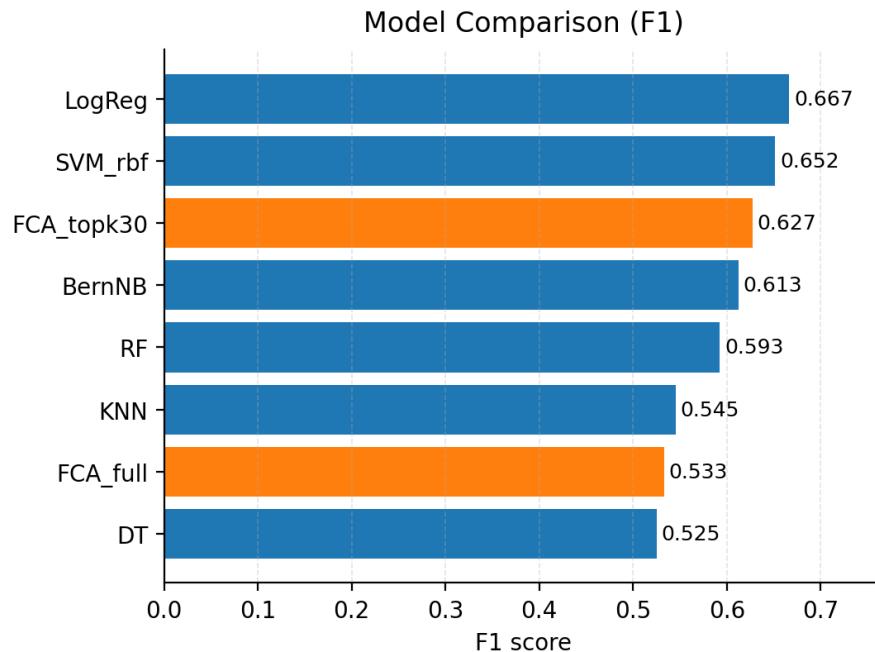
	k	f1	accuracy
2	30	0.627451	0.810
1	20	0.614035	0.780
4	80	0.606742	0.825
3	50	0.589474	0.805
5	120	0.588235	0.825
0	10	0.567376	0.695
7	220	0.556962	0.825
6	160	0.543210	0.815



# Results Analysis

## FCA Performance (updated):

- **FCA\_full:** F1 = 0.533, Accuracy = 0.825.
- **FCA\_topk30:** F1 = 0.627, Accuracy = 0.810.
- **Improvement:** +0.094 absolute F1 points (about +17.6% relative).
- **Speedup:**  $\approx 9.6 \times$  faster inference than FCA full.





# Interpretability & Conclusion

## Interpretability Example (True Positive > 50K):

- Decision based on evidence ratio with  $\tau = 0.40$ .
- **Strongest positive evidence pattern:** {Married-civ-spouse, Exec-managerial, White, Male}.

## Conclusions:

- Optimizations ( $x = 2$ ,  $\text{min\_cardinality} = 1$ ,  $\tau = 0.40$ ,  $k = 30$ ) boost FCA robustness on imbalanced data.
- **FCA\_topk30** is competitive with tuned ML baselines (F1 close to best models).
- Provides a strong combination of **performance, speed, and transparent evidence**.

## Final Thought:

- Lazy FCA offers a transparent alternative where explaining why matters as much as predicting.



Faculty of Computer Science

Master of Data Science

Ordered Sets in Data Analysis

# Thank you for your attention!

# Спасибо за внимание!



Presenter: XIA Yuqi



Date: December 2, 2025