

Stability and Faithfulness Analysis of SHAP Explanations

for Tabular Machine Learning Models

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Introduction

Research Question: How stable and faithful are SHAP explanations across different random seeds, dataset sizes, and model classes?

Motivation:

- SHAP is widely used in production systems
- Explanation stability is crucial for reliable interpretation
- Understanding stability conditions helps practitioners

Key Concepts:

- SHAP: SHapley Additive exPlanations
- TreeSHAP: For tree-based models (exact)
- KernelSHAP: For any model (approximation)
- Stability: Consistency under perturbations

Key Results

Stability Metrics Comparison:

Model	Ranking Corr.	SHAP Var.	Top-5 Consist.
Random Forest	0.909	0.00016	0.353
XGBoost	0.562	0.00033	0.427
Logistic Reg.	0.616	0.00030	0.127

Key Findings:

- Random Forest shows highest ranking correlation (0.909)
- All models show low SHAP variance (< 0.0004)
- XGBoost shows best top-5 consistency (0.427)
- Ensemble methods provide more stable explanations

Methodology

Dataset: Wine Quality (UCI Repository)
Binary classification task

Models:

- XGBoost (TreeSHAP)
- Random Forest (TreeSHAP)
- Logistic Regression (KernelSHAP)

SHAP Value: $\phi_i = \sum_{S \subseteq F \setminus \{i\}} \frac{|S|!(|F|-|S|-1)!}{|F|!} [f_{S \cup \{i\}} - f_S]$

Evaluation Metrics:

- Ranking Correlation: Spearman ρ (0-1)
- SHAP Variance: $\text{Var}(\phi_i)$
- Top-k Consistency: % consistent features

Experimental Setup:

- Random seeds: 42, 123, 456
- 100 test instances analyzed
- Top-k: 3, 5, 10 features

