


# FRAUDULENT CLAIM DETECTION

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# INTRODUCTION

Fraudulent insurance claims pose a significant challenge for insurers, resulting in substantial financial losses and inefficiencies. As claim volumes grow, traditional manual detection methods fall short. Data-driven approaches offer a more effective solution for identifying and preventing fraud.

Several white lines of varying lengths and thicknesses are positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide, creating a modern, abstract graphic element.

## DATA OVERVIEW

**Source:** insurance\_claims.csv, containing policy details, incident information, customer demographics, claim amounts, and a binary target fraud reported(Y/N).

**Training–Validation Split:**

- Training set:  $699 \times 0.75 \approx 525$  samples
- Validation set:  $699 \times 0.25 \approx 174$  samples

**Class Balance:**

- Fraudulent: ~25%
- Non-fraudulent: ~75%
- Imbalance ratio  $\approx 3:1$  (majority: minority)

## DATA PREPARATION & CLEANING

### Missing Values

- Identified and dropped columns with excessive missingness.
- Imputed or removed rows for remaining nulls as appropriate.

### Redundant & Illogical Entries

- Removed duplicate records.
- Dropped features with constant or near-constant values.
- Ensured numeric fields (e.g., policy durations, claim amounts) were non-negative.

### Data Types

- Converted date fields to datetime objects.
- Cast categorical columns to category dtype.

# EDA – UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS



Observations from histogram plots:

months\_as\_customer:

- Mean: 202.57, Median: 199.00
- Skewness: 0.37
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

age:

- Mean: 38.85, Median: 38.00
- Skewness: 0.51
- Distribution is positively skewed (right-tailed)

policy\_deductible:

- Mean: 1150.21, Median: 1000.00
- Skewness: 0.45
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

umbrella\_limit:

- Mean: 1077253.22, Median: 0.00
- Skewness: 1.79
- Distribution is positively skewed (right-tailed)

capital-gains:

- Mean: 25506.01, Median: 0.00
- Skewness: 0.45
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

capital-loss:

- Mean: -26458.37, Median: -20800.00
- Skewness: -0.41

Observations from histogram plots:

- Distribution appears approximately symmetric
- number\_of\_vehicles\_involved:
- Mean: 1.83, Median: 1.00
- Skewness: 0.49
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

bodily\_injuries:

- Mean: 0.97, Median: 1.00
- Skewness: 0.06
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

witnesses:

- Mean: 1.46, Median: 1.00
- Skewness: 0.06
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

total\_claim\_amount:

- Mean: 52923.61, Median: 58300.00
- Skewness: -0.57
- Distribution is negatively skewed (left-tailed)

injury\_claim:

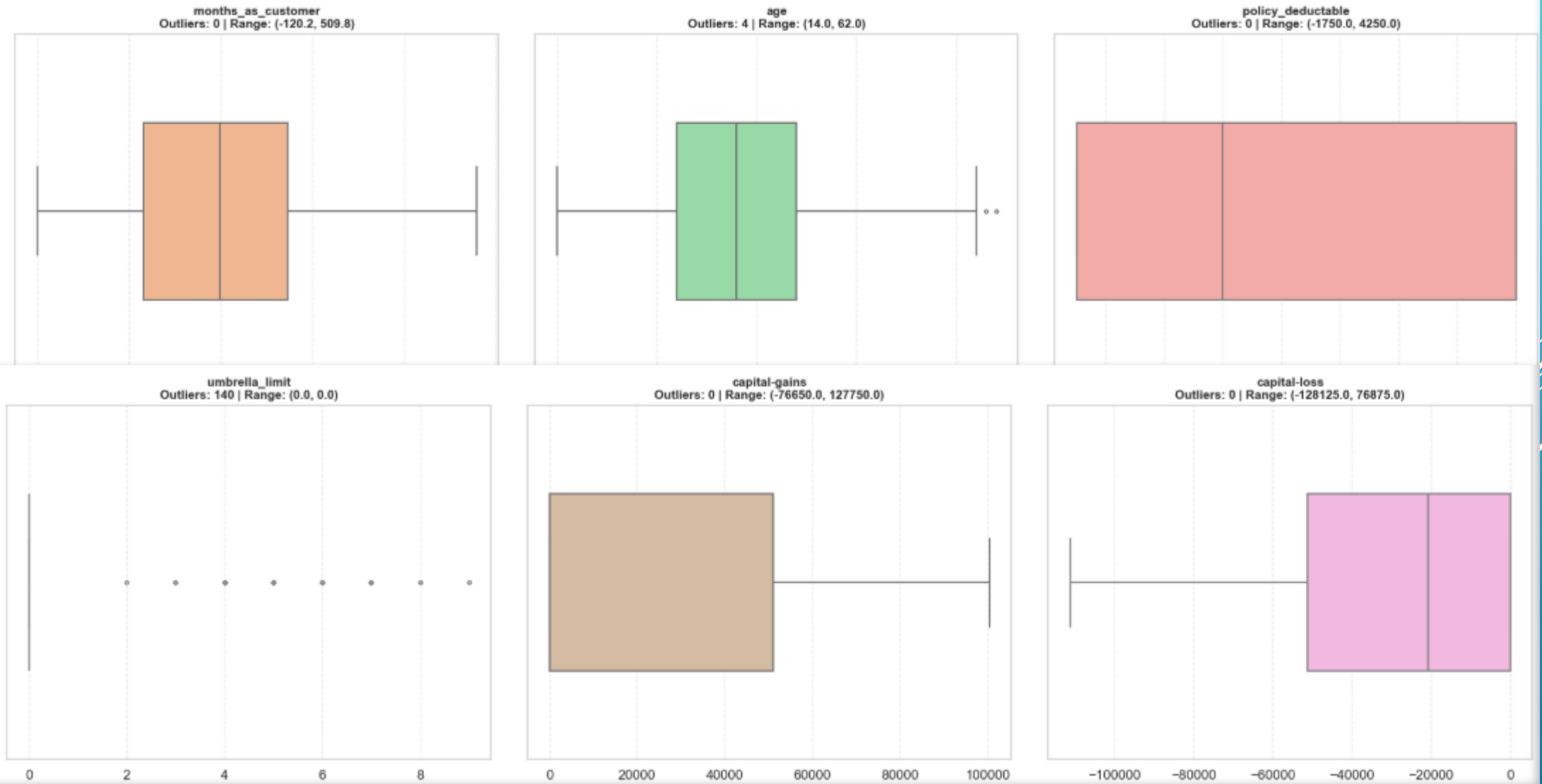
- Mean: 7508.73, Median: 6780.00
- Skewness: 0.27
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

property\_claim:

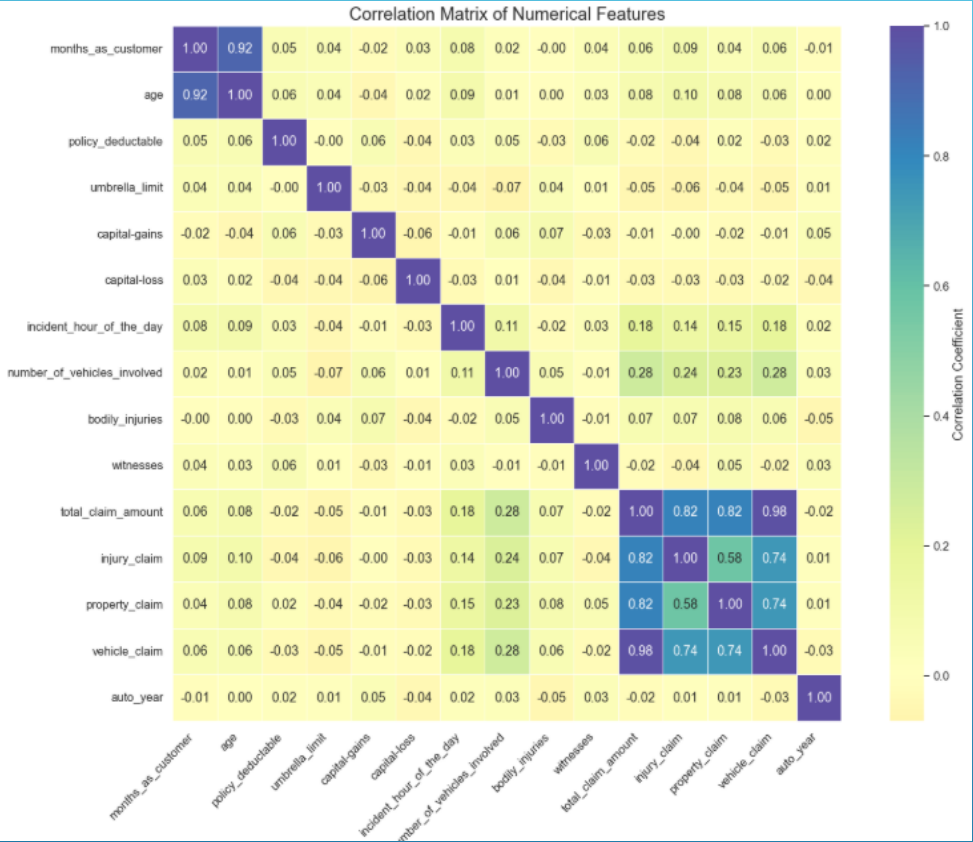
- Mean: 7399.20, Median: 6780.00
- Skewness: 0.33
- Distribution appears approximately symmetric

# EDA – UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Boxplots with Outlier Summary



# CORRELATION MATRIX



Highly correlated feature ( $| \text{correlation} | > 0.7$ ):

age vs months\_as\_customer: 0.920

injury\_claim vs total\_claim\_amount: 0.818

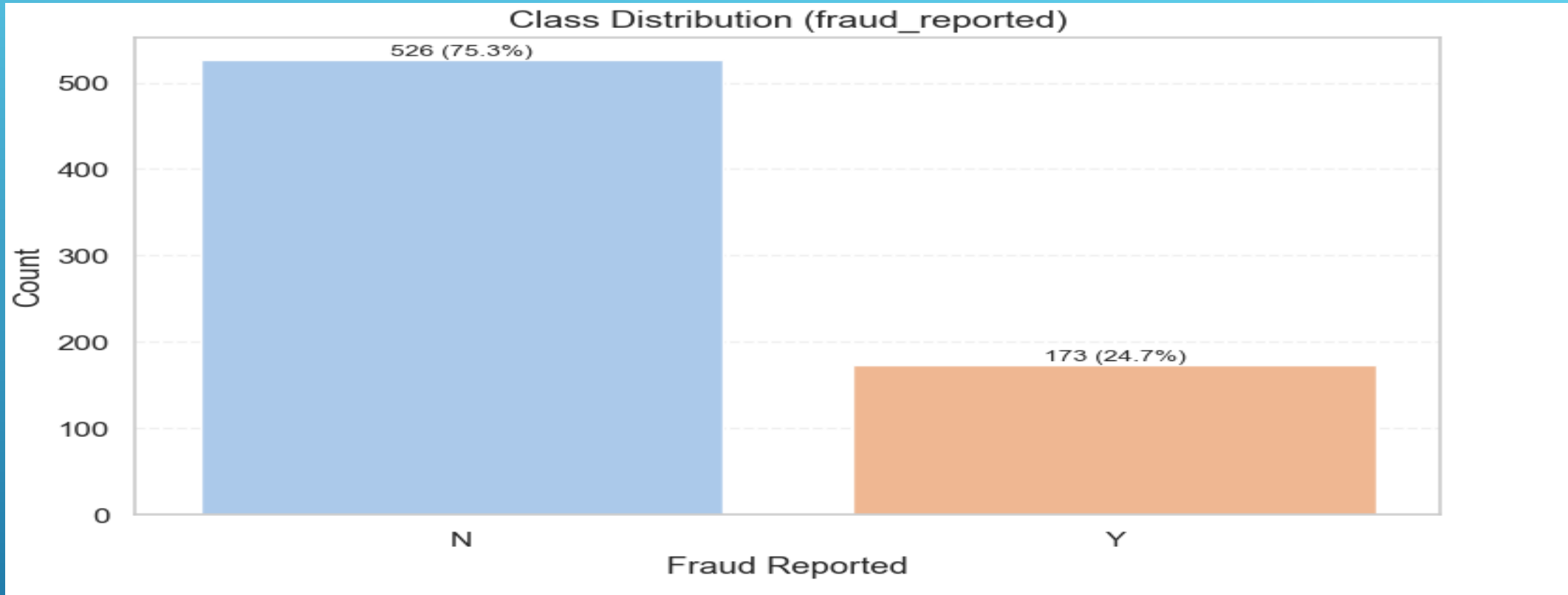
property\_claim vs total\_claim\_amount: 0.815

vehicle\_claim vs total\_claim\_amount: 0.984

vehicle\_claim vs injury\_claim: 0.743

vehicle\_claim vs property\_claim: 0.742

## CLASS IMBALANCE ANALYSIS



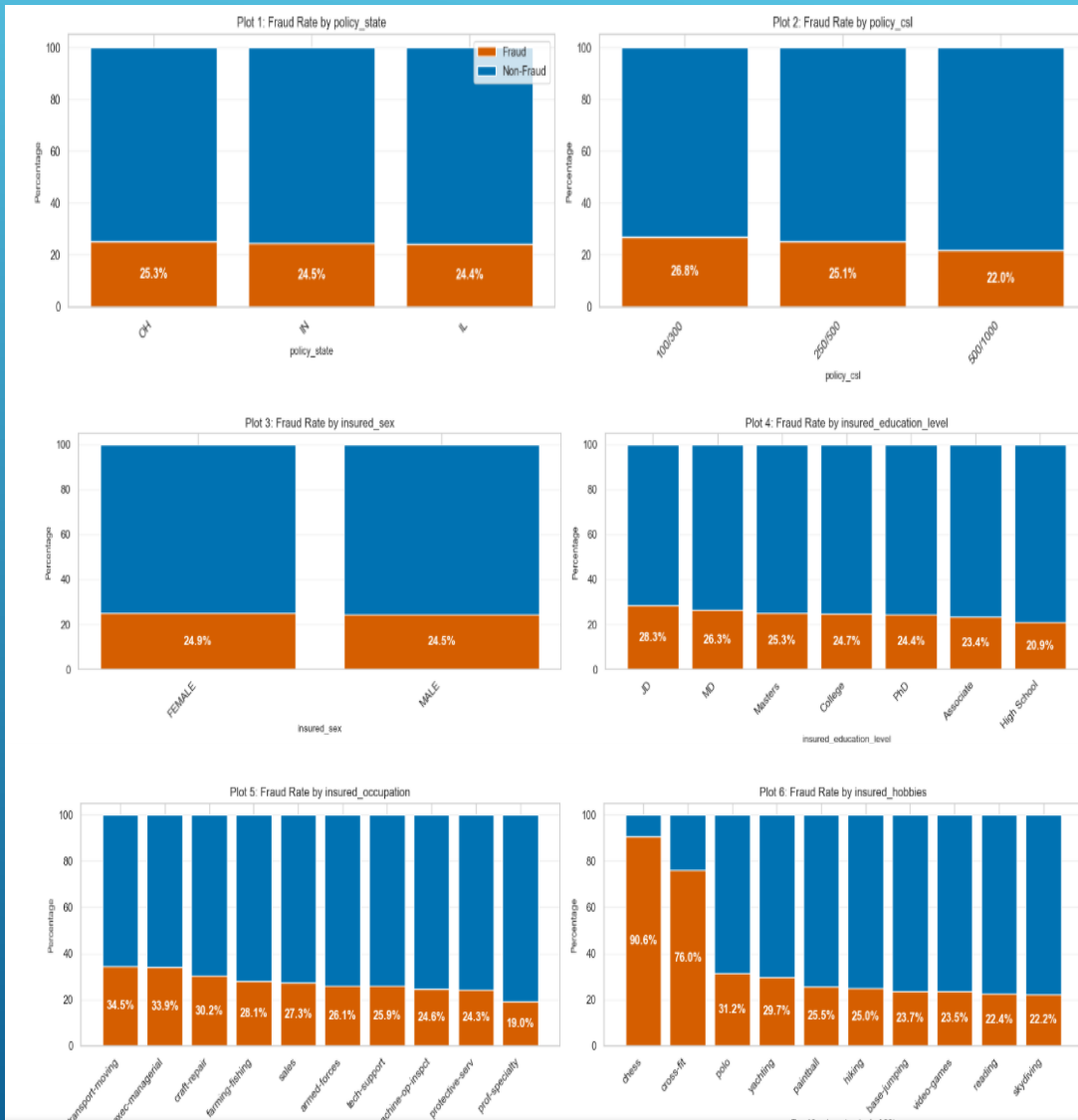
Imbalance Ratio: 3.04:1 (N vs Y)

Significant class imbalance detected. This may affect model performance.

Consider: resampling, class weights, or specialized metrics (F1, AUC, etc.)



# EDA – BIVARIATE ANALYSIS



Feature importance based on variance in fraud rates:

incident\_severity: 655.5417

insured\_hobbies: 437.9118

auto\_model: 138.9059

incident\_type: 127.9124

collision\_type: 97.4883

incident\_state: 73.1274

property\_damage: 39.8805

insured\_occupation: 39.3522

auto\_make: 27.8186

insured\_relationship: 24.6759

authorities\_contacted: 23.6709

incident\_city: 14.4581

policy\_csl: 6.0253

insured\_education\_level: 5.3411

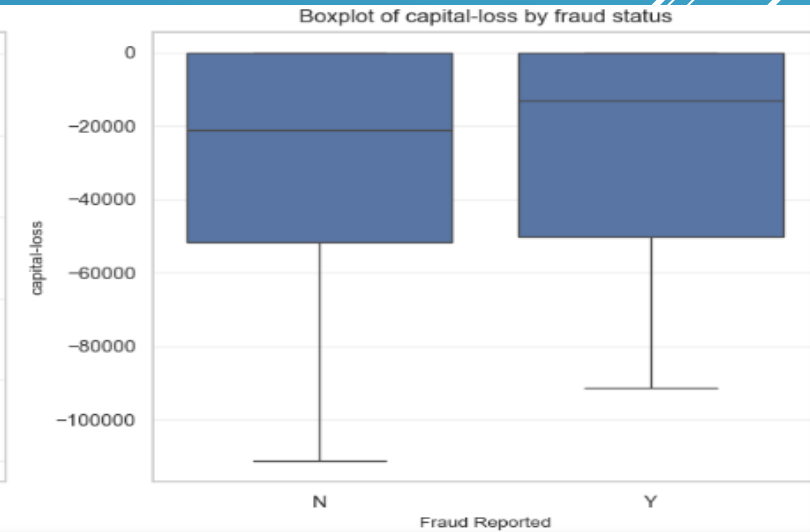
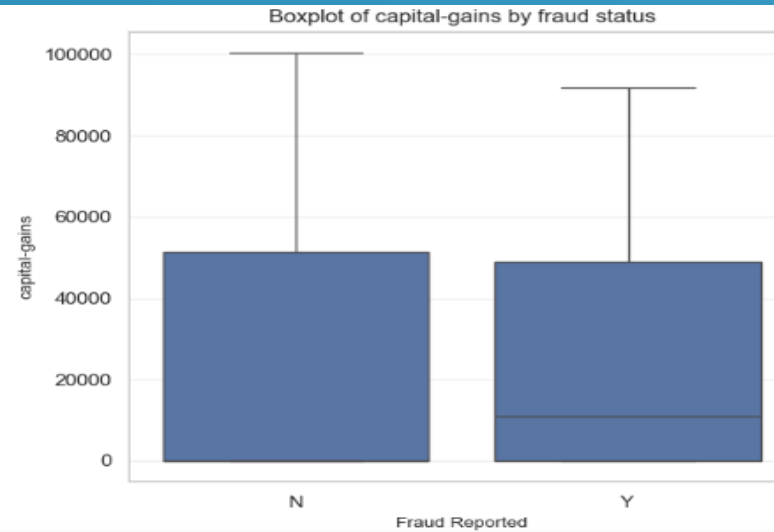
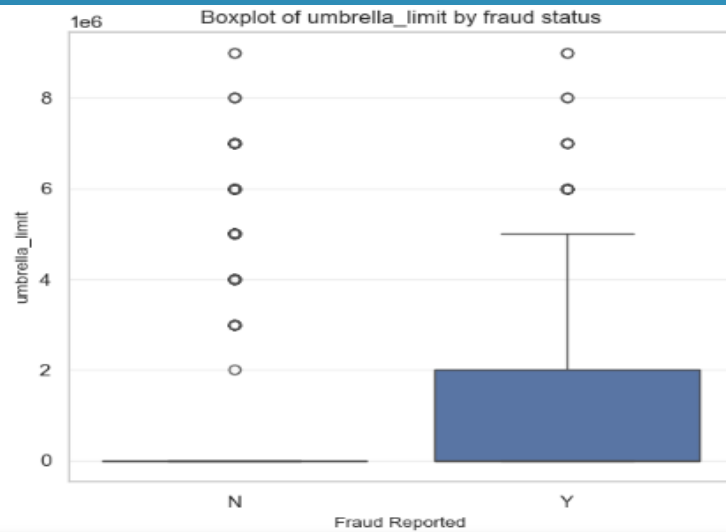
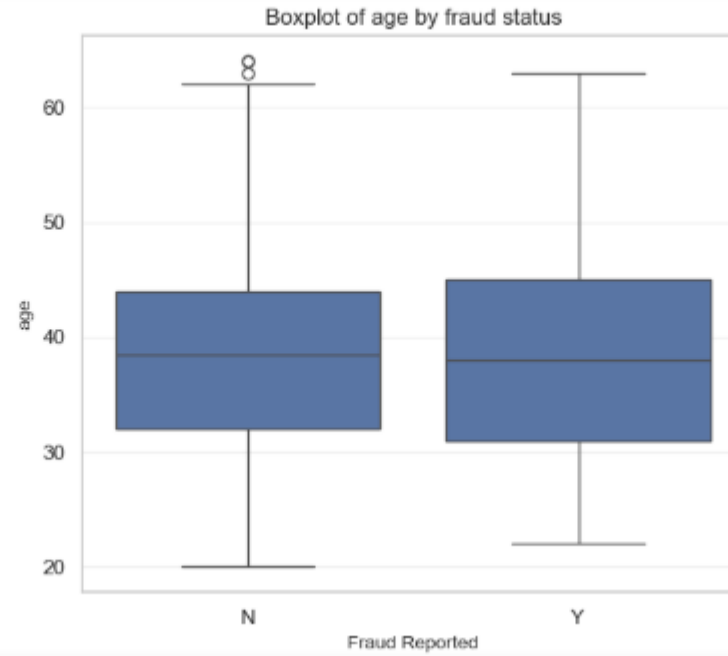
police\_report\_available: 2.1569

policy\_state: 0.2506

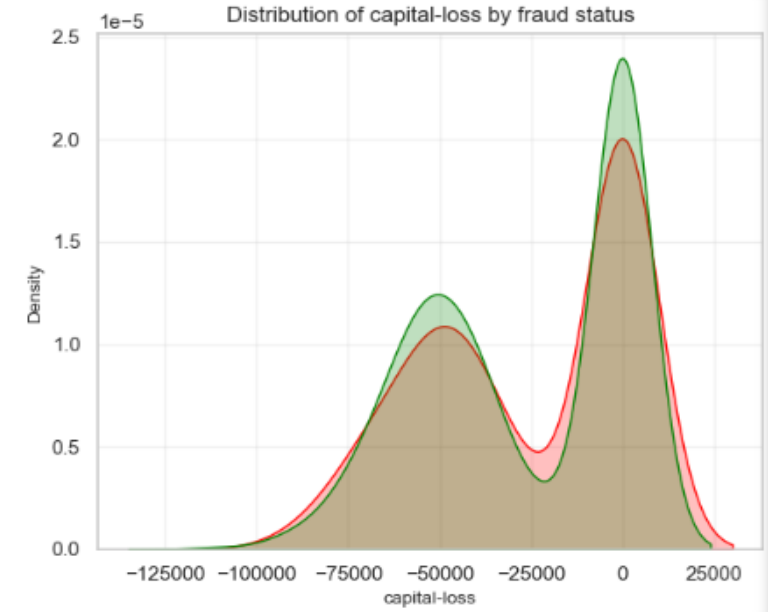
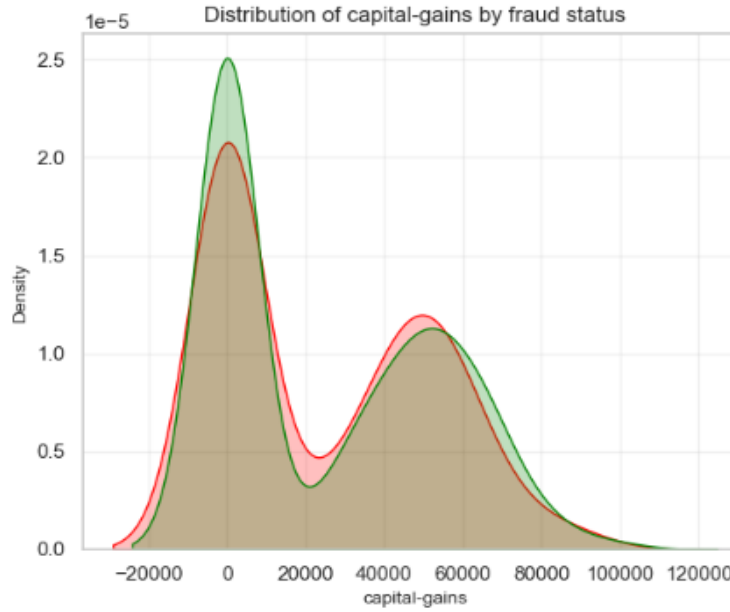
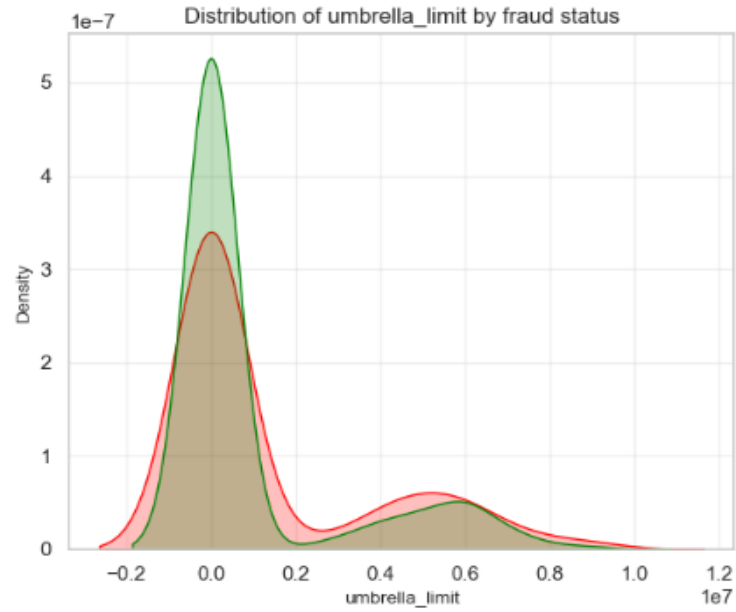
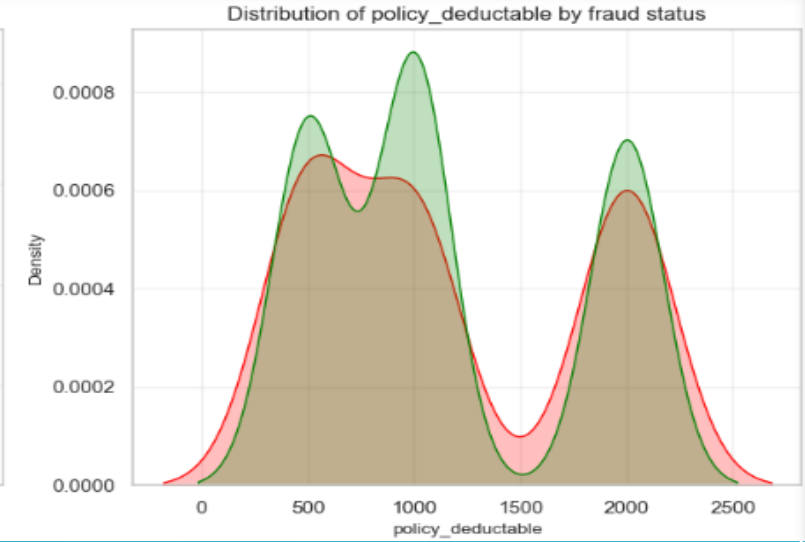
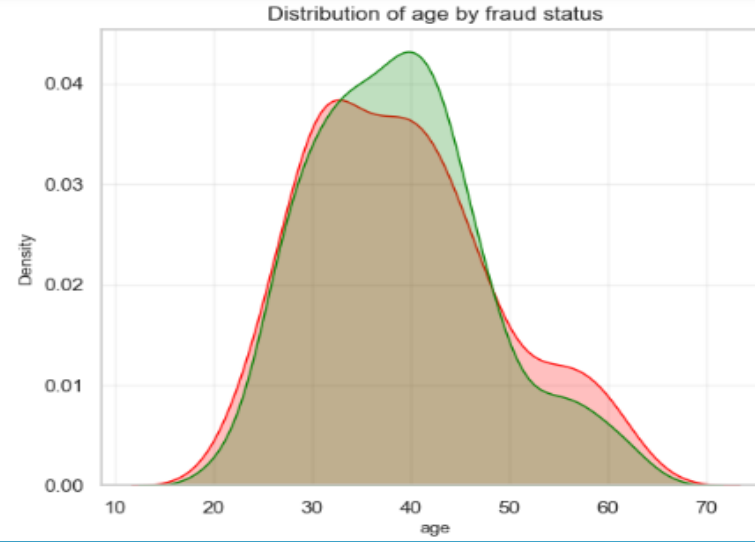
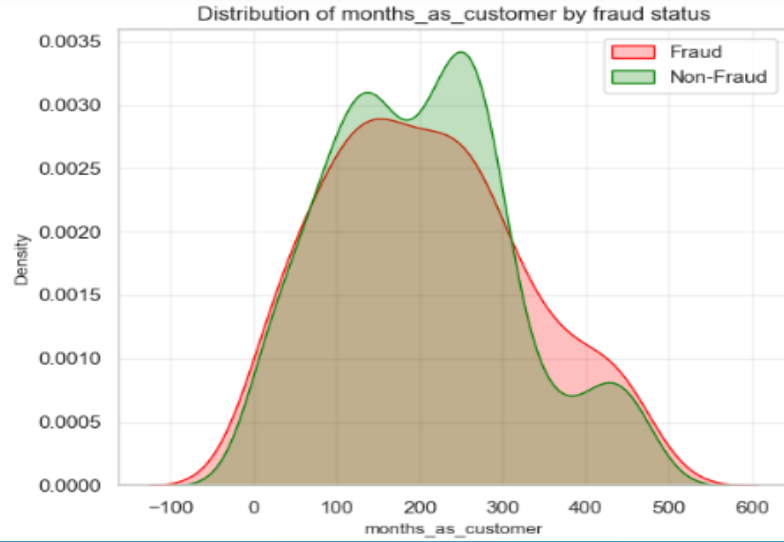
insured\_sex: 0.0773

Categorical features with low variance may not contribute much to explaining fraud.

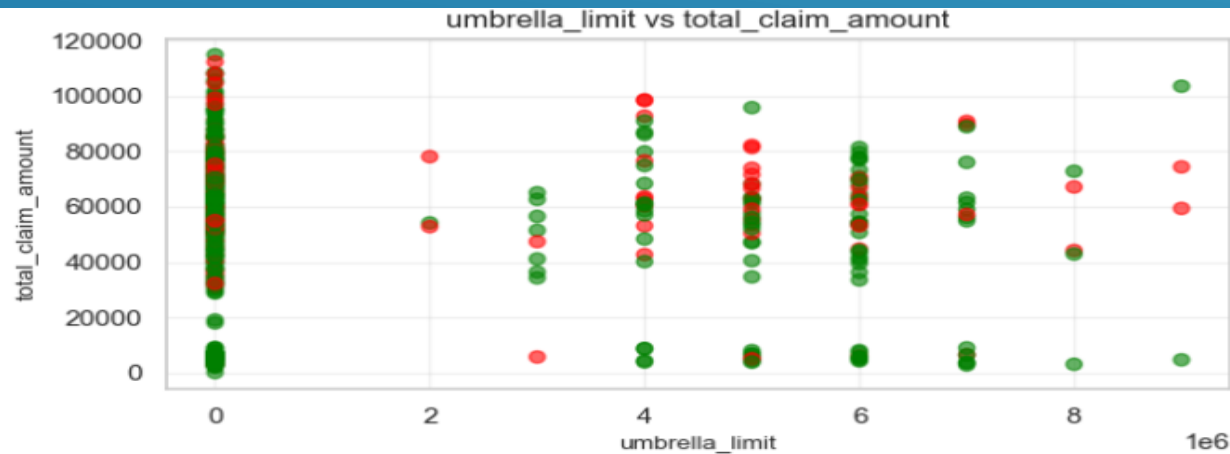
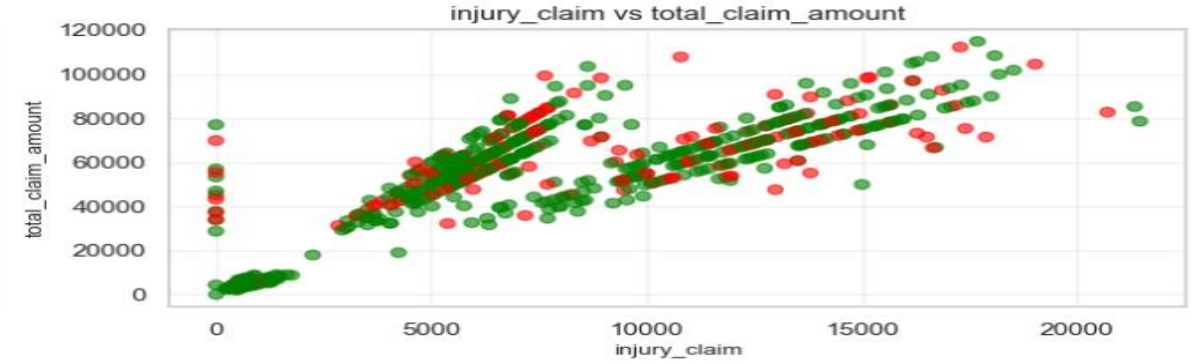
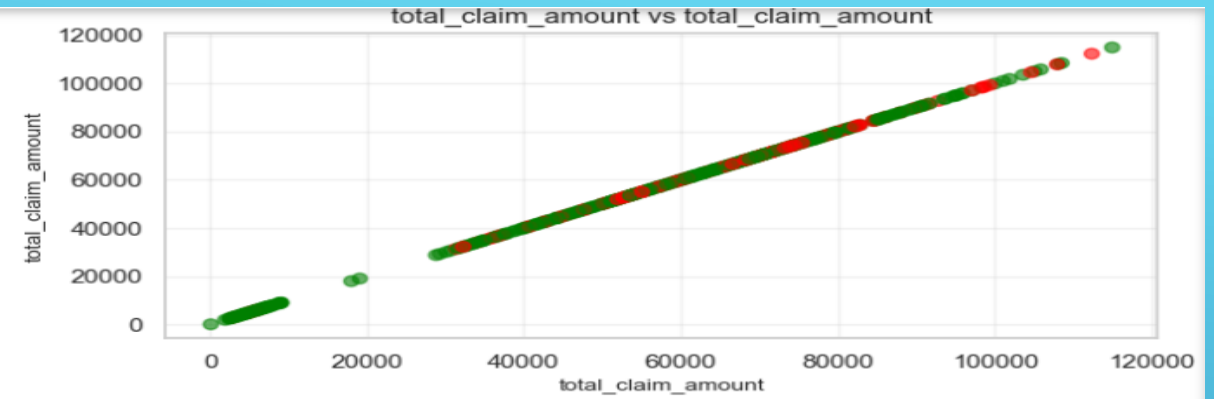
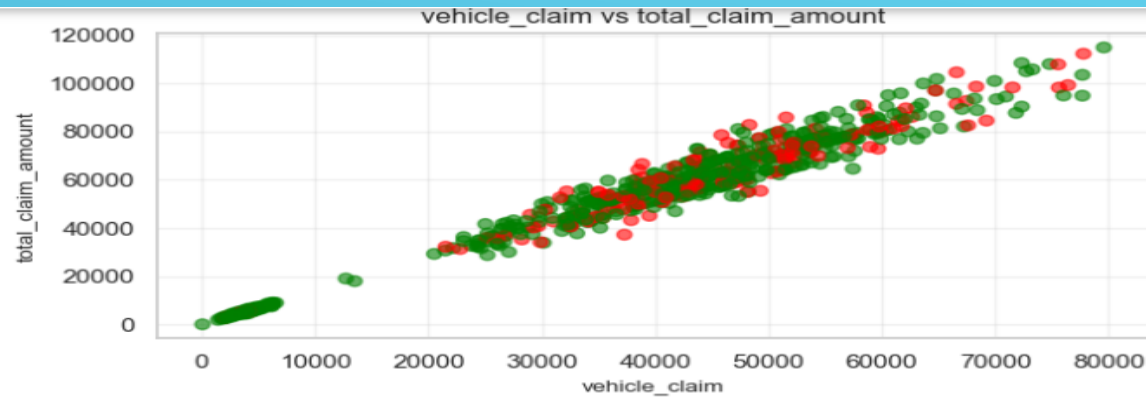
# EDA –RELATIONSHIP B/W NUMERICAL FEATURES AND TARGET VARIABLE



# EDA –RELATIONSHIP B/W NUMERICAL FEATURES AND TARGET VARIABLE



# EDA – RELATIONSHIP B/W NUMERICAL FEATURES AND TARGET VARIABLE



# MODEL SELECTION

## Models

- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest Classifier

## LOGISTIC REGRESSION+RFECV

Number of selected features: 52

Selected features:

['policy\_csl\_250/500', 'insured\_education\_level\_JD', 'insured\_education\_level\_MD', 'insured\_education\_level\_PhD', 'insured\_occupation\_exec-managerial', 'insured\_occupation\_farming-fishing', 'insured\_occupation\_handlers-cleaners', 'insured\_occupation\_other-service', 'insured\_occupation\_priv-house-serv', 'insured\_hobbies\_camping', 'insured\_hobbies\_chess', 'insured\_hobbies\_cross-fit', 'insured\_hobbies\_dancing', 'insured\_hobbies\_golf', 'insured\_hobbies\_movies', 'insured\_hobbies\_sleeping', 'insured\_hobbies\_video-games', 'insured\_relationship\_not-in-family', 'insured\_relationship\_own-child', 'insured\_relationship\_unmarried', 'incident\_type\_Vehicle Theft', 'collision\_type\_Side Collision', 'collision\_type\_Unknown', 'incident\_severity\_Minor Damage', 'incident\_severity\_Total Loss', 'incident\_severity\_Trivial Damage', 'incident\_state\_NY', 'incident\_state\_OH', 'incident\_state\_PA', 'incident\_state\_WV', 'incident\_city\_Northbrook', 'property\_damage\_Unknown', 'property\_damage\_YES', 'auto\_make\_Audi', 'auto\_make\_BMW', 'auto\_make\_Chevrolet', 'auto\_make\_Nissan', 'auto\_model\_A5', 'auto\_model\_Camry', 'auto\_model\_Civic', 'auto\_model\_F150', 'auto\_model\_Fusion', 'auto\_model\_Grand Cherokee', 'auto\_model\_Legacy', 'auto\_model\_MDX', 'auto\_model\_Other', 'auto\_model\_Pathfinder', 'auto\_model\_Silverado', 'auto\_model\_Ultima', 'auto\_model\_Wrangler', 'auto\_model\_X5', 'age\_group\_Young']

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Optimization terminated successfully.  
Current function value: 0.270871  
Iterations 8

## Logit Regression Results

Dep. Variable:	fraud_reported	No. Observations:	1052
Model:	Logit	Df Residuals:	999
Method:	MLE	Df Model:	52
Date:	Sun, 11 May 2025	Pseudo R-squ.:	0.6092
Time:	18:51:35	Log-Likelihood:	-284.96
converged:	True	LL-Null:	-729.19
Covariance Type:	nonrobust	LLR p-value:	1.247e-152

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	1.7477	0.400	4.373	0.000	0.964	2.531
policy_csl_250/500	0.7082	0.247	2.872	0.004	0.225	1.192
insured_education_level_JD	0.8216	0.336	2.449	0.014	0.164	1.479
insured_education_level_MD	1.2077	0.344	3.511	0.000	0.533	1.882
insured_education_level_PhD	0.9790	0.361	2.709	0.007	0.271	1.687
insured_occupation_exec-managerial	0.5662	0.429	1.320	0.187	-0.274	1.407
insured_occupation_farming-fishing	-1.3002	0.613	-2.120	0.034	-2.502	-0.098
insured_occupation_handlers-cleaners	-2.1783	0.632	-3.447	0.001	-3.417	-0.940
insured_occupation_other-service	-1.4148	0.512	-2.763	0.006	-2.418	-0.411
insured_occupation_priv-house-serv	-1.2779	0.499	-2.562	0.010	-2.255	-0.300
insured_hobbies_camping	-0.9977	0.579	-1.724	0.085	-2.132	0.137
insured_hobbies_chess	7.0837	0.721	9.819	0.000	5.670	8.498
insured_hobbies_cross-fit	4.5590	0.639	7.134	0.000	3.307	5.811
insured_hobbies_dancing	-1.9433	0.784	-2.478	0.013	-3.480	-0.406
insured_hobbies_golf	-0.1594	0.558	-0.286	0.775	-1.253	0.935
insured_hobbies_movies	-0.9588	0.639	-1.500	0.134	-2.211	0.294
insured_hobbies_sleeping	-1.7921	0.547	-3.275	0.001	-2.865	-0.720
insured_hobbies_video-games	1.9492	0.450	4.330	0.000	1.067	2.832
insured_relationship_not-in-family	1.1859	0.332	3.572	0.000	0.535	1.837
insured_relationship_own-child	-0.3911	0.346	-1.131	0.258	-1.069	0.287
insured_relationship_unmarried	0.5995	0.343	1.748	0.080	-0.073	1.272
incident_type_Vehicle Theft	-0.4552	0.738	-0.617	0.537	-1.902	0.991
collision_type_Side Collision	-1.0720	0.280	-3.835	0.000	-1.620	-0.524
collision_type_Unknown	0.4954	0.629	0.787	0.431	-0.738	1.728
incident_severity_Minor Damage	-5.4462	0.448	-12.143	0.000	-6.325	-4.567
incident_severity_Total Loss	-4.3645	0.358	-12.175	0.000	-5.067	-3.662
incident_severity_Trivial Damage	-5.8056	0.863	-6.731	0.000	-7.496	-4.115
incident_state_NY	-0.6497	0.301	-2.157	0.031	-1.240	-0.059
incident_state_OH	0.8415	0.756	1.112	0.266	-0.641	2.324
incident_state_PA	-1.2445	0.855	-1.455	0.146	-2.920	0.431
incident_state_WV	-1.1661	0.326	-3.579	0.000	-1.805	-0.528
incident_city_Northbrook	-1.0728	0.459	-2.339	0.019	-1.972	-0.174
property_damage_Unknown	0.9624	0.289	3.330	0.001	0.396	1.529
property_damage_YES	0.8091	0.311	2.600	0.009	0.199	1.419
auto_make_Audi	0.9949	0.557	1.786	0.074	-0.097	2.087
auto_make_BMW	2.1325	0.712	2.995	0.003	0.737	3.528
auto_make_Chevrolet	-1.6916	0.662	-2.554	0.011	-2.990	-0.394
auto_make_Nissan	-0.9644	0.690	-1.398	0.162	-2.316	0.388
auto_model_A5	0.3517	0.726	0.485	0.628	-1.071	1.774
auto_model_Camry	-1.3952	0.909	-1.536	0.125	-3.176	0.386
auto_model_Civic	2.5883	0.722	3.585	0.000	1.173	4.003
auto_model_F150	0.8345	0.693	1.205	0.228	-0.523	2.192
auto_model_Fusion	-1.6368	0.833	-1.965	0.049	-3.269	-0.005
auto_model_Grand Cherokee	1.3517	0.681	1.984	0.047	0.017	2.687
auto_model_Legacy	-2.1517	0.943	-2.282	0.022	-3.999	-0.304
auto_model_MDX	-1.6200	0.612	-2.648	0.008	-2.819	-0.421
auto_model_Other	-1.4888	0.431	-3.458	0.001	-2.333	-0.645
auto_model_Pathfinder	-3.7078	1.187	-3.124	0.002	-6.034	-1.382
auto_model_Silverado	2.1133	0.927	2.280	0.023	0.297	3.930
auto_model_Ultima	1.2015	0.974	1.233	0.218	-0.708	3.111
auto_model_Wrangler	-1.2062	0.705	-1.711	0.087	-2.588	0.175

## VIF values for detecting multicollinearity:

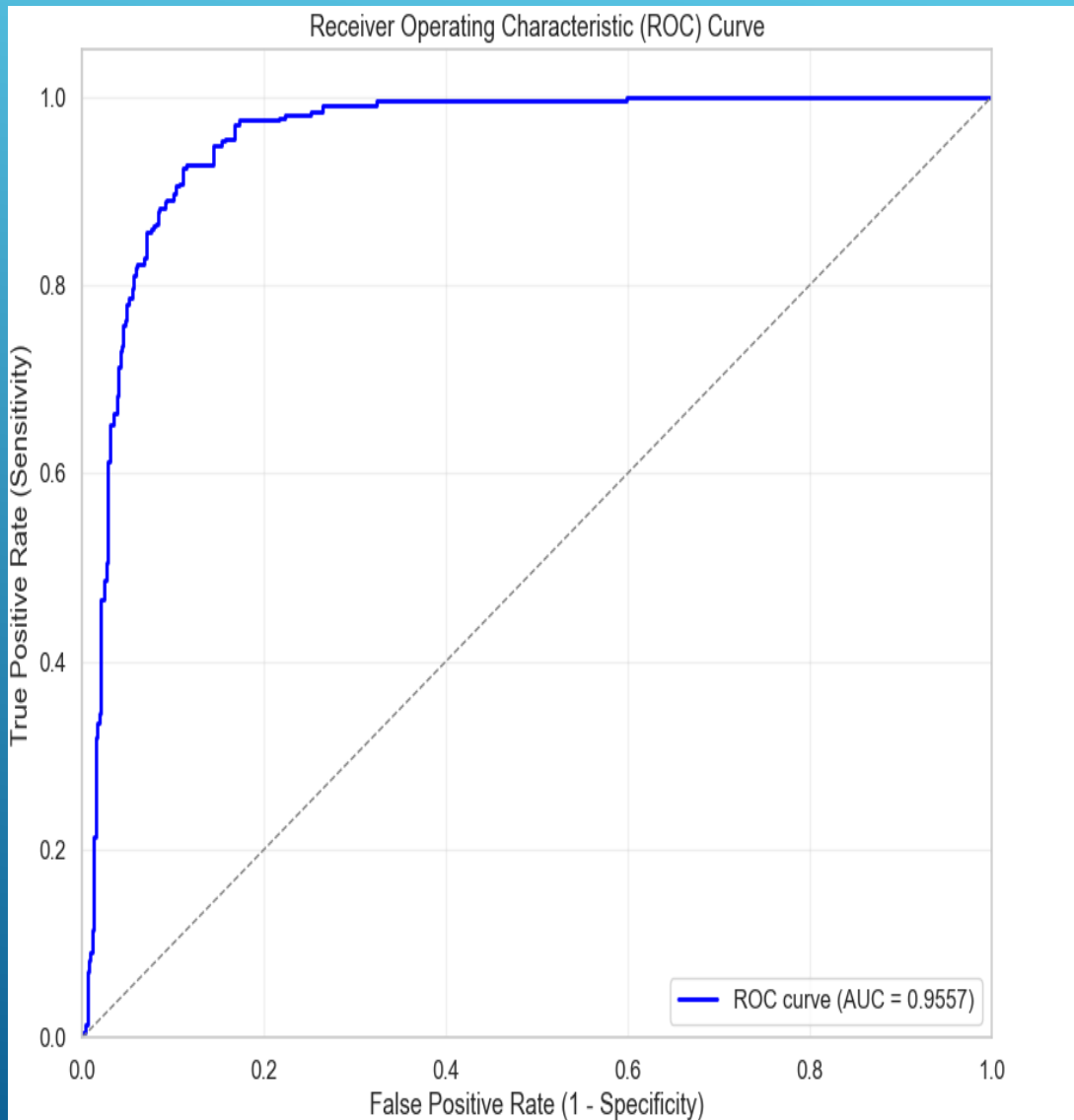
	Feature	VIF
0	const	13.036403
23	collision_type_Unknown	3.132409
37	auto_make_Nissan	2.879380
26	incident_severity_Trivial Damage	2.299748
34	auto_make_Audi	2.282747
35	auto_make_BMW	2.282130
38	auto_model_A5	2.257321
51	auto_model_X5	2.059363
49	auto_model_Ultima	1.924383
36	auto_make_Chevrolet	1.882268
47	auto_model_Pathfinder	1.871605
21	incident_type_Vehicle Theft	1.870257
48	auto_model_Silverado	1.772085
24	incident_severity_Minor Damage	1.692725
46	auto_model_Other	1.644159
32	property_damage_Unknown	1.562649
33	property_damage_YES	1.549599
25	incident_severity_Total Loss	1.388979
11	insured_hobbies_chess	1.305639
30	incident_state_WV	1.300934
41	auto_model_F150	1.277417
27	incident_state_NY	1.270492
29	incident_state_PA	1.255231
18	insured_relationship_not-in-family	1.251663
39	auto_model_Camry	1.227242
20	insured_relationship_unmarried	1.223582
2	insured_education_level_JD	1.218897
28	incident_state_OH	1.217091
19	insured_relationship_own-child	1.185366
3	insured_education_level_MD	1.180762
4	insured_education_level_PhD	1.164540
22	collision_type_Side Collision	1.153783
5	insured_occupation_exec-managerial	1.143442
12	insured_hobbies_cross-fit	1.141175
15	insured_hobbies_movies	1.133120
44	auto_model_Legacy	1.132341
42	auto_model_Fusion	1.130494
17	insured_hobbies_video-games	1.130119
45	auto_model_MDX	1.129547
14	insured_hobbies_golf	1.125835
40	auto_model_Civic	1.117335
6	insured_occupation_farming-fishing	1.114497
50	auto_model_Wrangler	1.109286
7	insured_occupation_handlers-cleaners	1.109146
1	policy_csl_250/500	1.107126
31	incident_city_Northbrook	1.101857
52	age_group_Young	1.099676
43	auto_model_Grand Cherokee	1.095855
13	insured_hobbies_dancing	1.095049
16	insured_hobbies_sleeping	1.094537
9	insured_occupation_priv-house-serv	1.092637
10	insured_hobbies_camping	1.080957
8	insured_occupation_other-service	1.079876

## Features with high multicollinearity (VIF > 5):

Feature	VIF
0 const	13.036403



## LOGISTIC REGRESSION – ROC CURVE



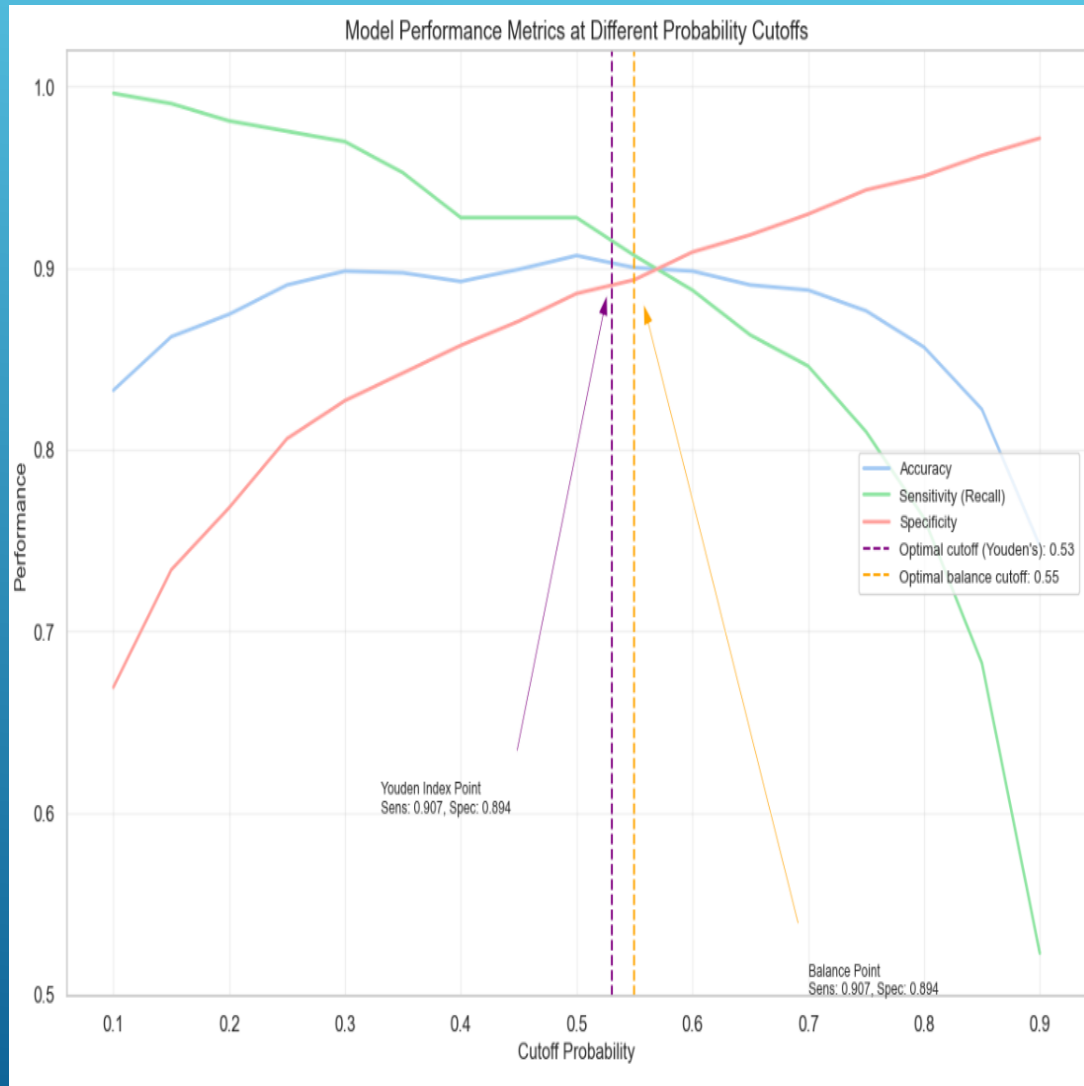
Optimal threshold based on Youden's index:  
0.5309

At this threshold - Sensitivity: 0.9240,  
Specificity: 0.8897

Optimal cutoff value: 0.5309

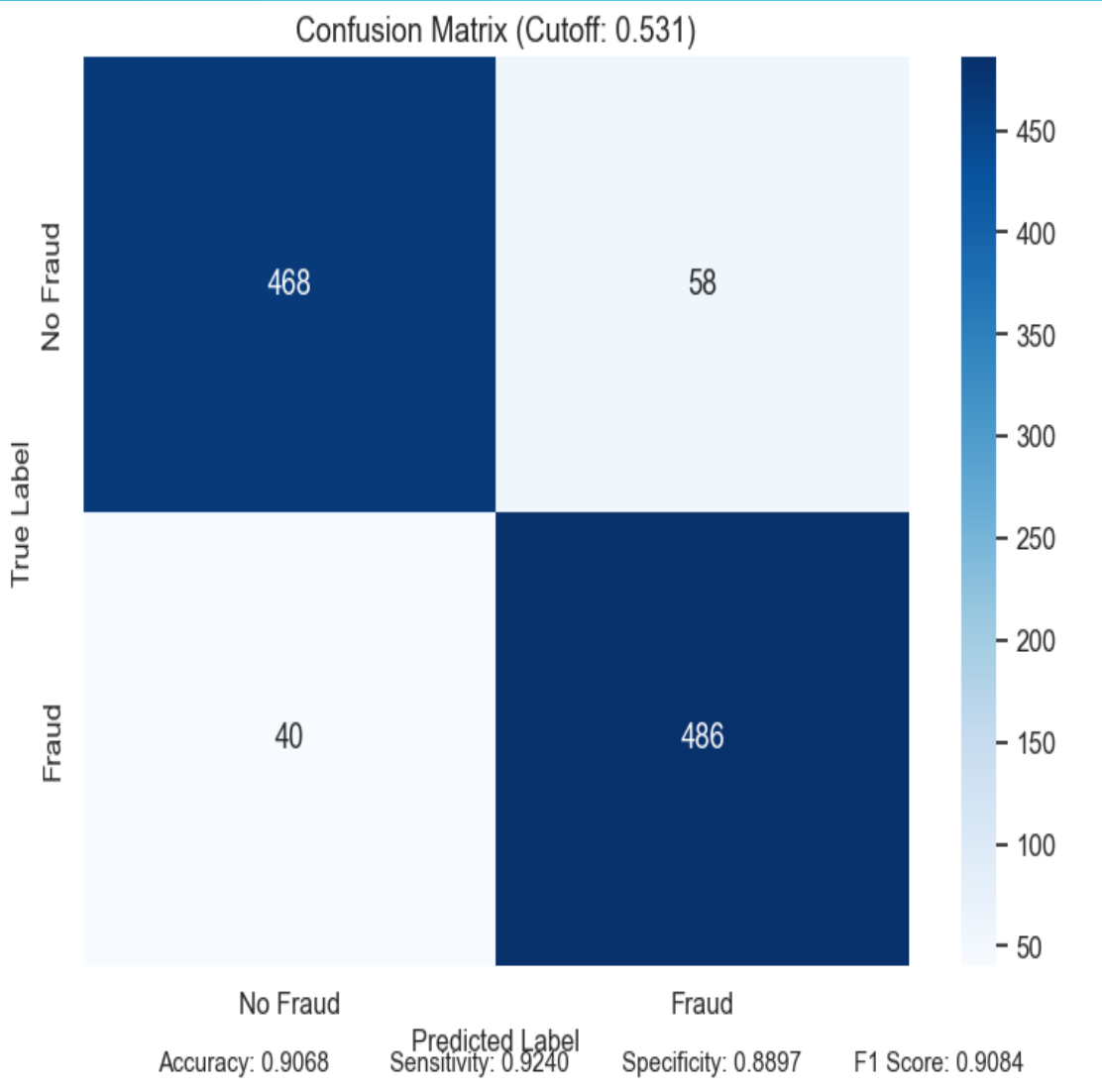


# LOGISTIC REGRESSION – ROC CURVE



Optimal cutoff where sensitivity and specificity are closest: 0.5500  
At this cutoff - Sensitivity: 0.9068, Specificity: 0.8935  
Accuracy at this cutoff: 0.9002

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION – CONFUSION ATRIX



Confusion Matrix using optimal cutoff:  
[[468 58]  
[ 40 486]]

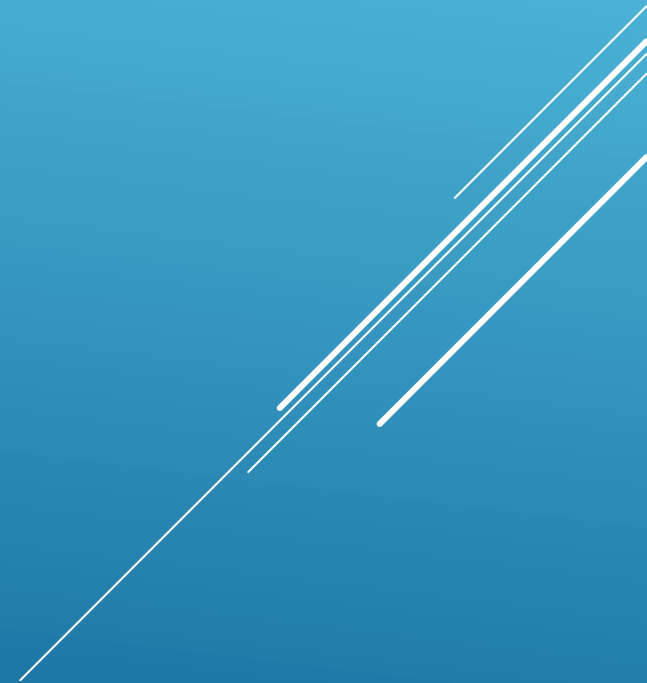
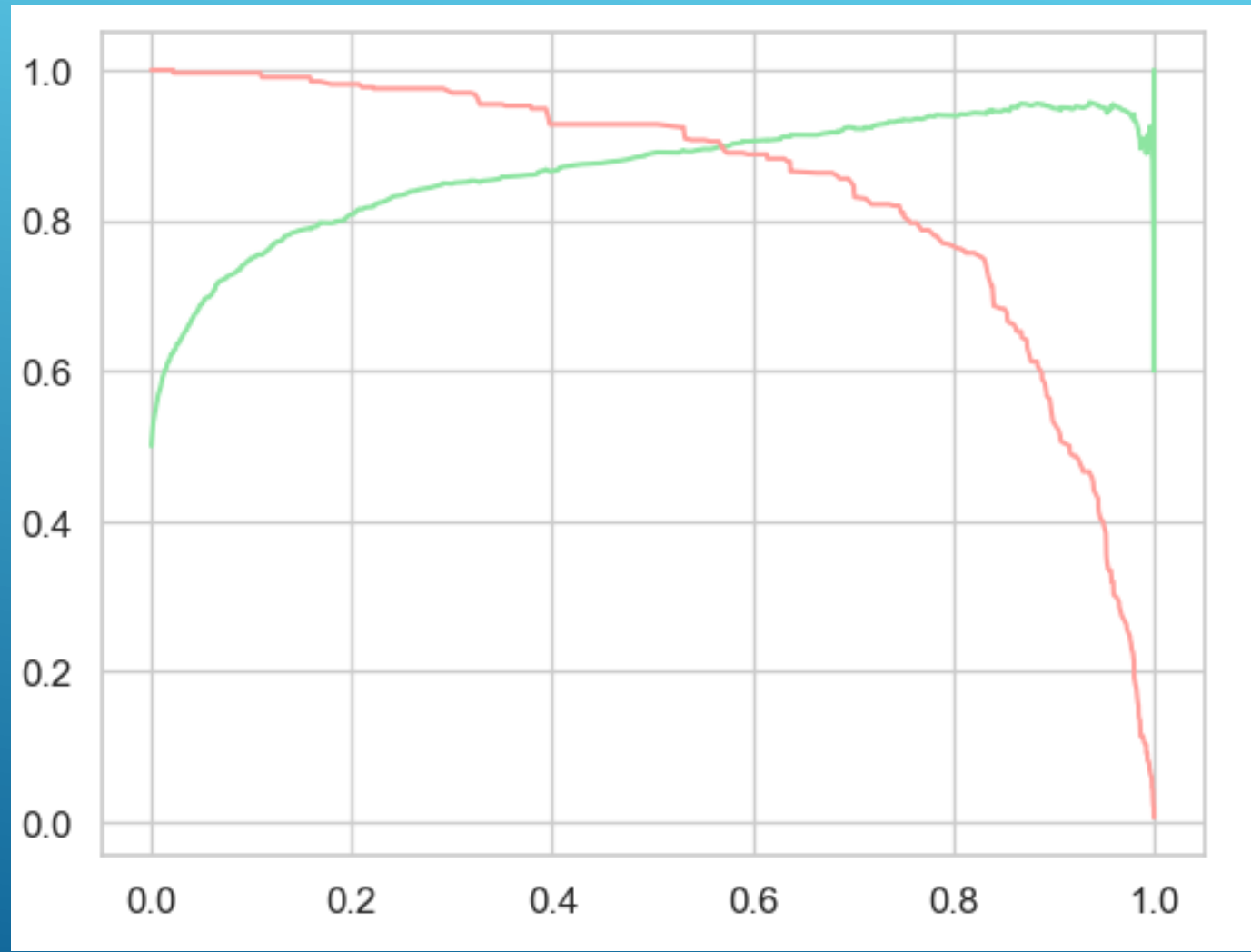
Model performance metrics using optimal cutoff (0.5309):  
Accuracy: 0.9068

Sensitivity (True Positive Rate): 0.9240

Specificity (True Negative Rate): 0.8897

Precision: 0.8934  
Recall: 0.9240  
F1 Score: 0.9084

## LOGISTIC REGRESSION – PRECISION – RECALL CURVE



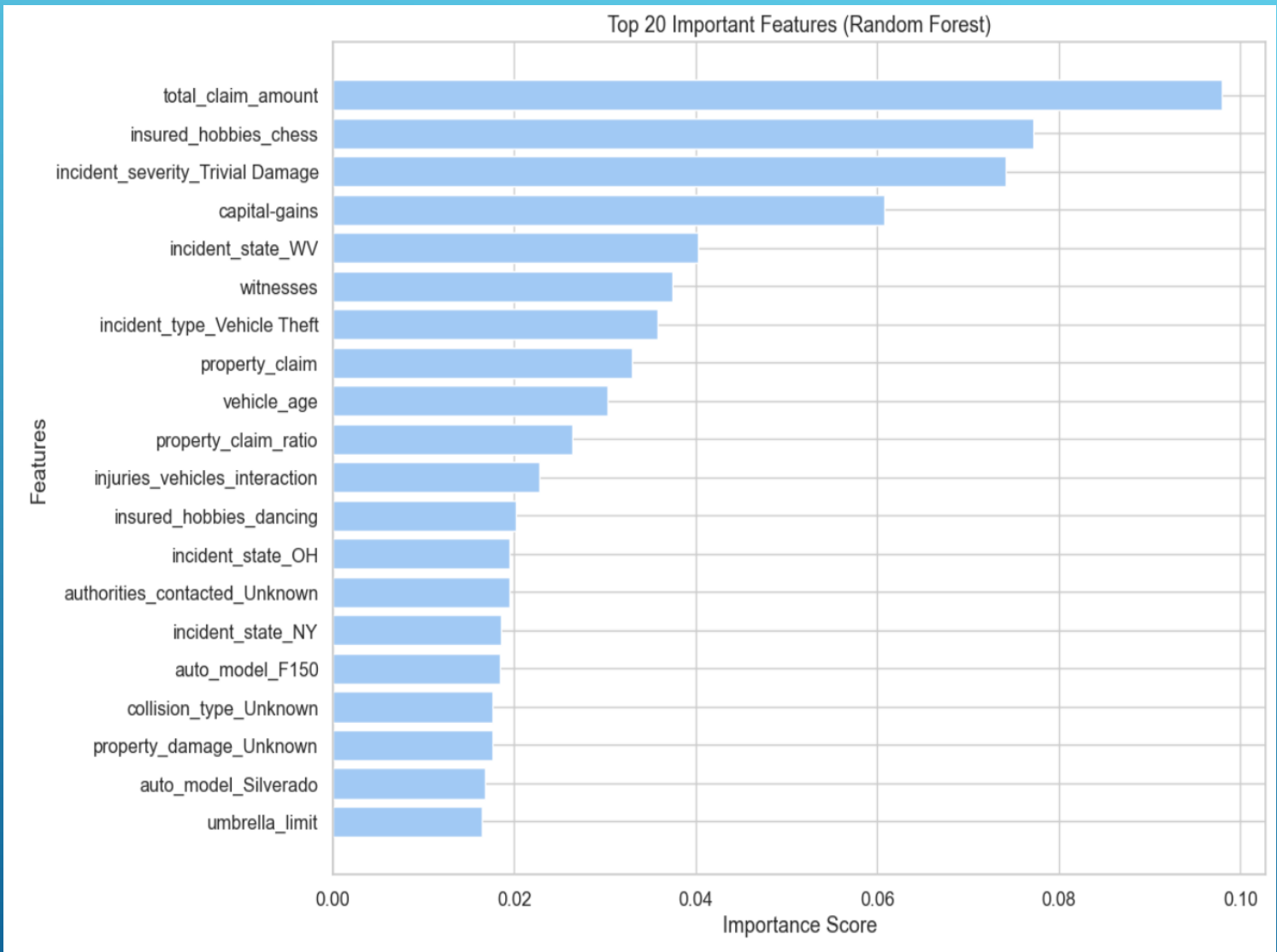
## RANDOM FOREST

Number of selected features based on importance threshold (0.01): 28

Selected features based on importance threshold:

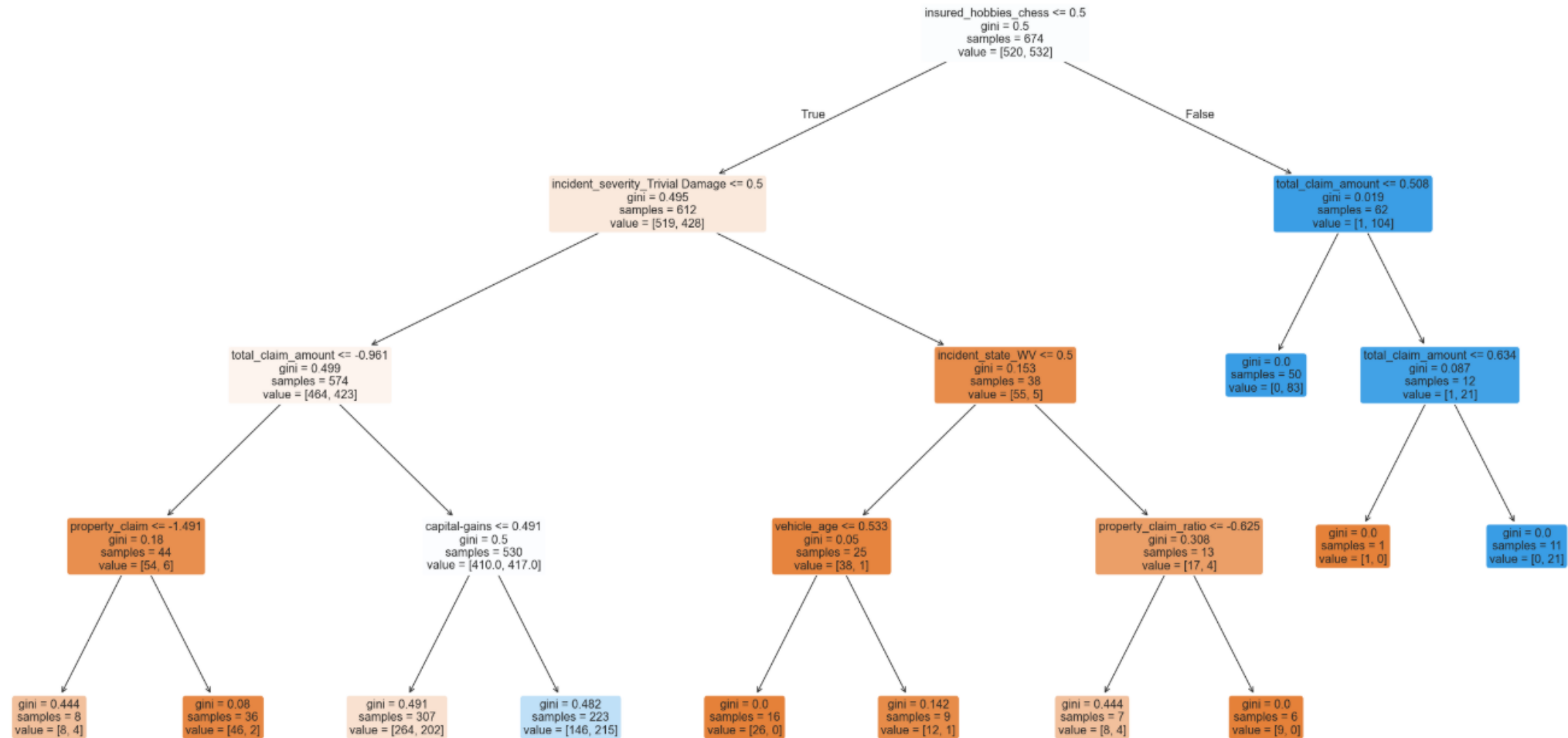
```
['total_claim_amount', 'insured_hobbies_chess', 'incident_severity_Trivial Damage', 'capital-gains', 'incident_state_WV', 'witnesses', 'incident_type_Vehicle Theft', 'property_claim',  
'vehicle_age', 'property_claim_ratio', 'injuries_vehicles_interaction', 'insured_hobbies_dancing', 'incident_state_OH', 'authorities_contacted_Unknown', 'incident_state_NY',  
'auto_model_F150', 'collision_type_Unknown', 'property_damage_Unknown', 'auto_model_Silverado', 'umbrella_limit', 'capital-loss', 'insured_hobbies_board-games',  
'auto_model_95', 'incident_city_Riverwood', 'policy_deductable', 'insured_hobbies_movies', 'incident_day_of_week', 'insured_hobbies_bungie-jumping']
```

# RANDOM FOREST – FEATURE IMPORTANCE

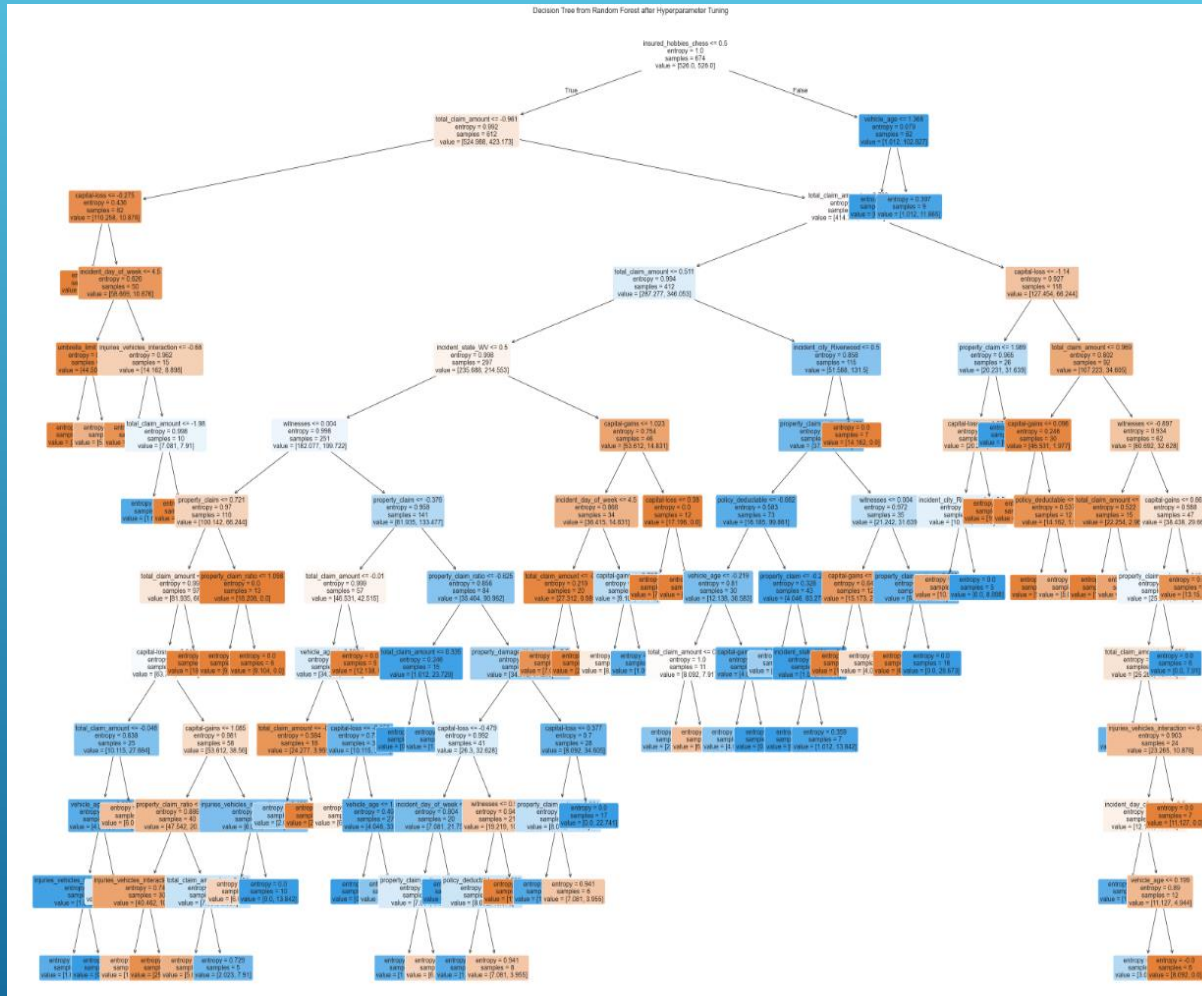


# RANDOM FOREST – DECISION TREE BASED ON FEATURE

Decision Tree from Random Forest



# RANDOM FOREST – HYPERPARAMETER TUNING



Starting grid search for hyperparameter tuning...

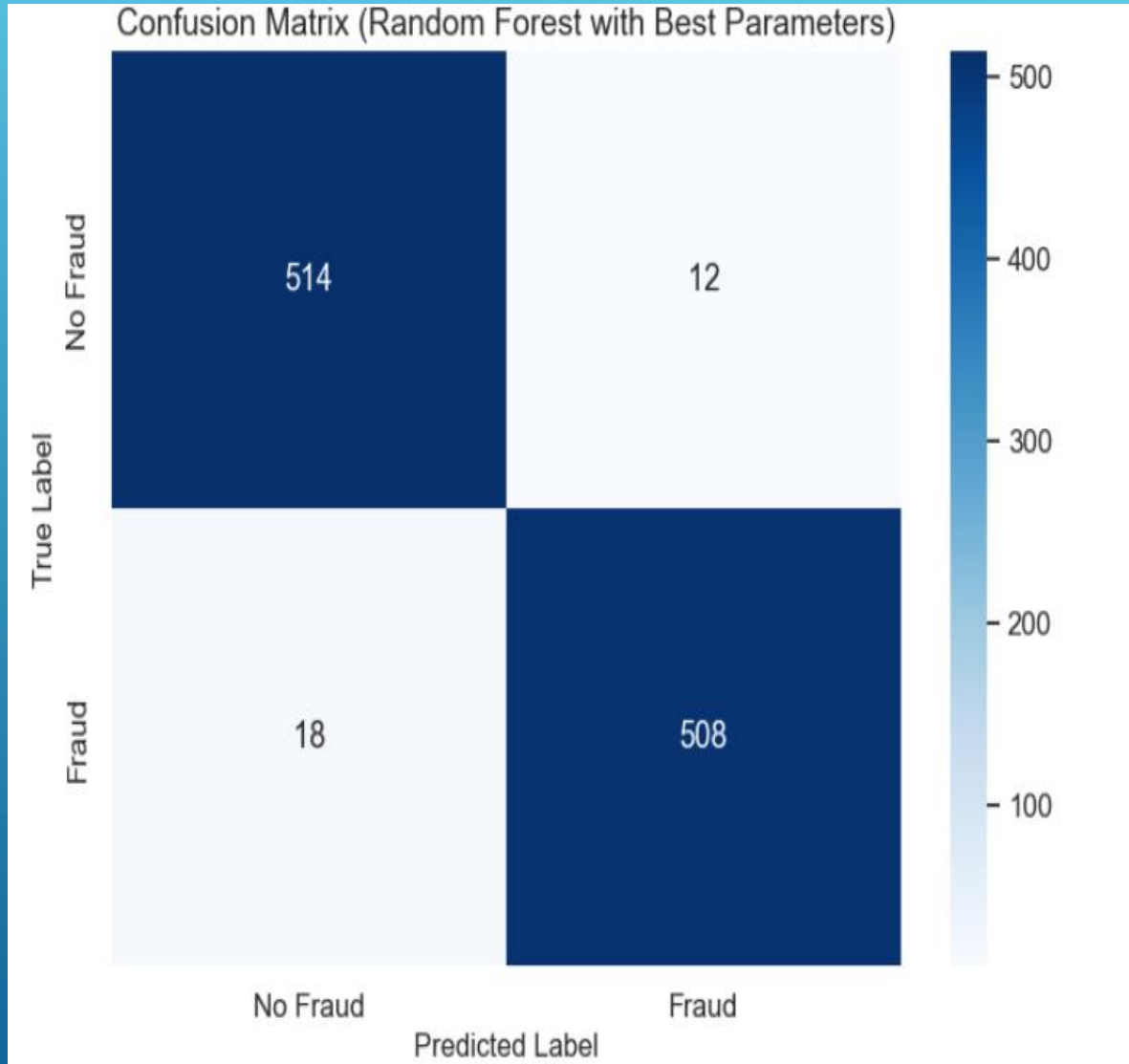
Fitting 5 folds for each of 972 candidates, totalling 4860 fits

Best Parameters:

```
{'bootstrap': True, 'class_weight':  
'balanced_subsample', 'criterion': 'entropy',  
'max_depth': 12, 'max_features': 0.5,  
'min_samples_leaf': 5, 'min_samples_split':  
5, 'n_estimators': 200}
```

Best ROC-AUC Score: 0.9342

## RANDOM FOREST – CONFUSION MATRIX



Confusion Matrix:

```
[[514 12]
```

```
[ 18 508]]
```

Random Forest Model with Best Parameters:

Accuracy: 0.9715

Sensitivity (True Positive Rate): 0.9658

Specificity (True Negative Rate): 0.9772

Precision: 0.9769

Recall: 0.9658

F1 Score: 0.9713



## PREDICTION AND MODEL EVALUATION

Logistic Regression Optimized cutoff (0.5282)	0.8000	0.6757	0.8407	0.5814	0.6757	0.6250
Random Forest (Hyperparameter Tuning)	0.7233	0.3378	0.8496	0.4237	0.3378	0.3759

Achieves 80.00% validation accuracy Shows good sensitivity/recall at 67.57% (effectively captures true positives) Maintains high specificity at 84.07% (effectively identifies true negatives) Delivers precision of 58.14% (moderate confidence in positive predictions) Results in F1-Score of 62.50% (balanced performance between precision and recall) Random Forest

Reaches 72.33% validation accuracy Demonstrates poor sensitivity at only 33.78% (misses many positive cases) Maintains high specificity at 84.96% (slightly better than Logistic Regression) Shows lower precision at 42.37% (less confidence in positive predictions)

## QUESTIONS

1. What methods can be used to analyze historical insurance claims data for identifying potential fraud patterns?
  - EDA to uncover variable relationships and trends linked to fraud.
  - Feature engineering to create derived metrics like claim-to-premium ratios and claim frequency.
  - Outlier detection using statistical or unsupervised methods to flag anomalies.
  - Predictive modeling (e.g., logistic regression, random forest) to detect complex fraud patterns.
  - ROC curve analysis to find optimal fraud detection thresholds.
  - Model evaluation using sensitivity, specificity, and precision-recall metrics to handle class imbalance effectively.

# QUESTIONS

2. Which factors most strongly indicate potential fraudulent behavior in insurance claims?

- Total Claim Amount – Higher claim amounts are often associated with increased fraud risk.
- Customer Demographics – Certain hobbies (e.g., chess, dancing) may correlate with specific fraud patterns.
- Incident Severity – Minor or trivial damage claims show a higher likelihood of being fraudulent.
- Capital Gains/Losses – Claimants with notable financial fluctuations may present higher fraud risks.
- Geographic Location – States like West Virginia (WV), New York (NY), and Ohio (OH) exhibit elevated fraud rates.
- Vehicle Type – Models such as the Ford F-150 and Chevy Silverado are more frequently involved in suspicious claims.
- Incident Type – Claims involving vehicle theft or unspecified collision types tend to raise red flags.
- Property Damage Reporting – Delayed or inconsistent property damage reporting can signal fraudulent intent.

# QUESTIONS

3. Is it possible to predict the likelihood of fraud in new insurance claims using historical data?

- Logistic Regression Performance – Achieved 80% validation accuracy with a sensitivity of 67.57%, indicating strong performance in identifying actual fraud cases.
- Probability Threshold Optimization – An optimal cutoff of approximately 0.55 was identified to balance false positives and false negatives.
- Fraud Probability Scores – The model generates a probability score for each claim, indicating the likelihood of fraud.
- Random Forest Benchmark – Offers an alternative model with slightly lower sensitivity (33.78%) but useful for comparison and ensemble strategies.
- Deployment Capability – These models can be integrated into claim processing systems to automatically score and flag suspicious claims in real time.

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# QUESTIONS

## 4. What actionable insights from the model can enhance the fraud detection strategy?

- **Optimize Probability Thresholds** – A fixed 0.5 threshold is suboptimal for imbalanced datasets; tuning cutoffs improves detection without overwhelming false positives.
- **Prioritize High-Risk Claim Attributes** – Claims involving minor damage or specific vehicle models should receive heightened scrutiny.
- **Leverage Geographic Trends** – Certain states consistently show higher fraud risk, suggesting the need for regional fraud flags.
- **Balance Sensitivity and Customer Experience** – Cutoff adjustments can strike a balance between catching fraud and minimizing disruption for genuine claimants.
- **Implement Tiered Reviews** – Use model-generated probability scores to route claims into different levels of manual or automated review.
- **Model Selection Matters** – Logistic regression with optimized thresholds outperforms more complex models in terms of practical fraud detection effectiveness.
- **Use Demographics with Caution** – Patterns in hobbies or occupations should be considered carefully to avoid bias or unfair profiling.