CREDIT CARD FRAUD DETECTION BY LOGISTIC REGRESSION

22nd/Jan/2023

Team: 3K1F

Dongyoung Kim (MMath, Stat)

Sohoon Youn (MMath, Stat)

JV Afable (MMath, Stat)

Dongha Lee (MMath, Actsc)



Outline

Motivation

Data Analysis

Modelling

Summary

Recommendation

Motivation

Data categorization

| Request | POS method | Location | Riskiness | Time | Card Present | |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Excluding_Gas | Internet | International | Risky | Day-time | Present | |
| Electronics | Swipe | Others | Others | Midnight | Not Present | |
| Automobile | Manual | | | | | • • • |
| Jewel | | | | | | |
| • | | | | | | |

Data Analysis

Significant variable

Example. Fraud ratio across 24 hours

→ High odds during midnight than daytime

Non-significant variable

Example. Fraud ratio on weekend vs weekday

Weekend Weekday

→ Little difference



Modelling

Logistic Regression

$$log(\frac{\pi}{1-\pi}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i,1} + \beta_2 x_{i,2}$$
 • • •

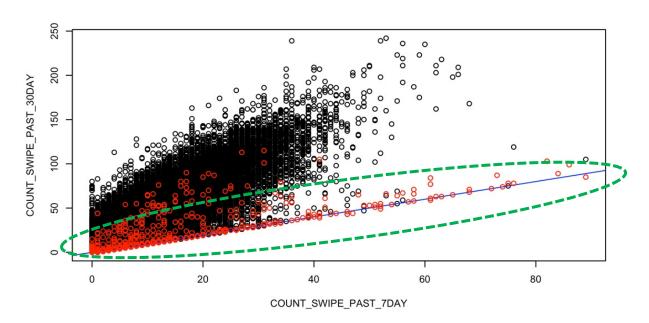
Set a model by excluding non-significant variable from dataset based on Odds Ratio

[Walds-based 95% Confidence Interval]

| Variable | Lower bound | Estimate | Upper bound | |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| FLAG_Internet | 4.767416 | 5.2040964 | 5.6807754 | → Significant |
| FLAG_Weekend | 0.9960804 | 1.0969147 | 1.2079565 | → Non-significant |

Modelling

Characteristic of Fraudulent Transaction

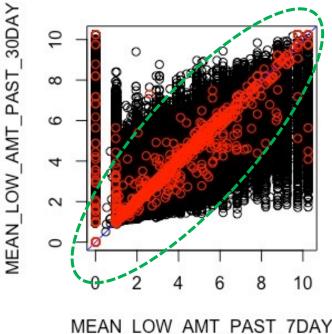


Fraudulent transactions tend to behave as normal ones

based on information of past transaction (closer to a certain linear line)

O Fraudulent transaction

O Non-fraudulent transaction



MEAN_LOW_AMT_PAST_7DAY

Modelling

Summary

of Variable : 92 from dataset

Probability threshold: 0.2272727

In test data, **534** transactions are considered fraudulent.

Transaction should be rejected...



Higher odds for Frauduelnt transaction



Balancing fraud prevention and business growth

E-commerce growth in credit card

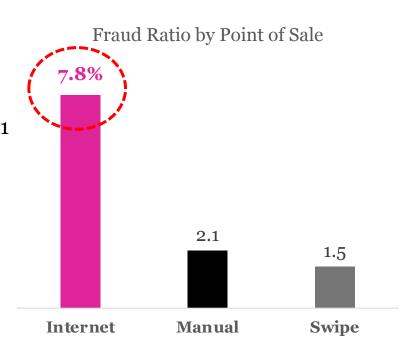
... but E-commerce has higher fraud ratio than others

Canadian Payment Methods Trends Report (2022)¹

The value of e-commerce sales in 2021 were **double that** in 2020 for the first three months of the year...

30% of Canadians agree that they noticed **an increase in fraudulent, cyber criminal or suspicious activity**...

41% of Canadians are less comfortable with sharing their personal information with e-commerce...



→ Detecting fraudulent transaction in E-commerce is the most crucial

WATERLOO | FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

Process of fraud detection model affects customer's satisfaction

Makinsey & Company (2022)²

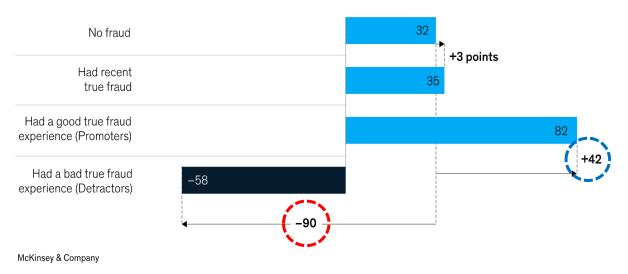
The impact in individual cases depends on **how companies handle the fraud issue** with customers' satisfaction from high to low...

tighter fraud and customer protection controls often add friction to the customer's experience...

Companies need to take actions across the **fraud value chain**... establishing an **appropriate fraud strategy** and paying attention to **customer experience**

When companies respond well to fraud events, customers report higher levels of satisfaction.

Average customer satisfaction score for different customer groups, illustrative



→ Need to build trust via not only detection model but also strategy dealing after detection frauds



UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO



FACULTY OF MATHEMATICS

Thanks for attention!

PRESENTATION TITLE PAGE 10