

Alliance Manchester Business School

Insurance Fraud Cost

https://www.kennedyslaw.com/thought-leadership/blogs/fraud-blog-fundamentally-honest

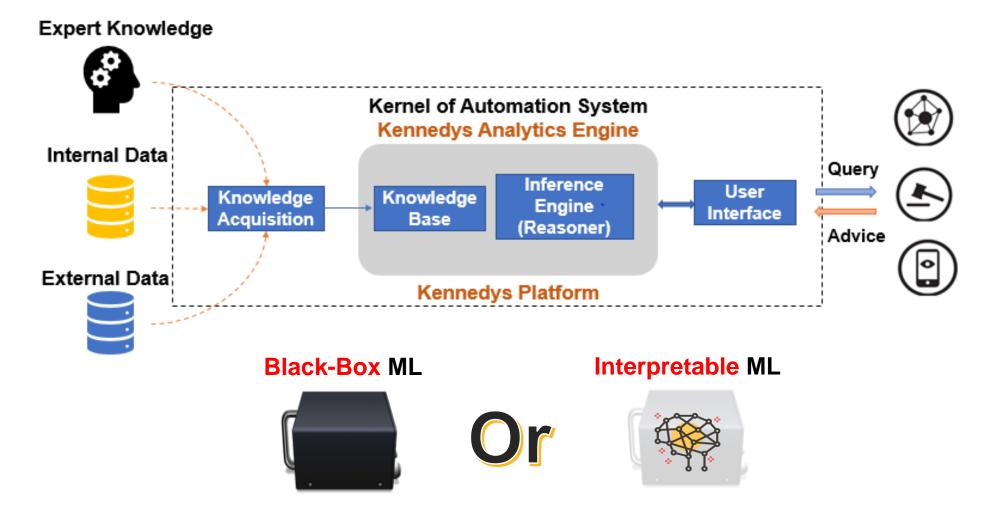








Decision Support System



Probabilistic Expert System

Evidential Reasoning (ER)

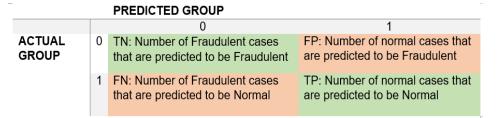
Indicator Ind 1 Ind 2 Ind 3 Ind 4 Ind 5 Claimant 1 Fraud Application Observed output Claimant 2 Data (Input data) (High risk, 1), (Low risk, 0) Information of a claimant Feedback or Outcomes (N,Y,Y,N,...N,Y)Claimant k-1 Claimant k Calculate the Optimise the Regularised Rule Inference reliability/ probability of by ER approach weight of each indicator each indicator Estimated output (probability) e.g. (High risk, 0.945), (Low risk, 0.055)

Performance

Real Data

Performance Measure

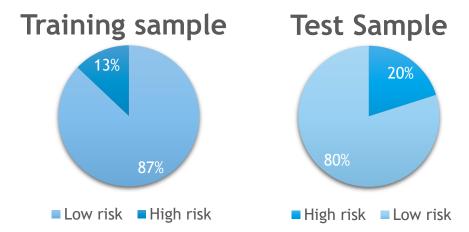
1. Confusion matric



2. Accuracy =
$$\frac{TP+TN}{TP+FP+FN+TN}$$

3. F1 Score =
$$2 * \frac{Recall * Precision}{Recall + Precision}$$

4. Receiver operating characteristic



477 training 241 test sample	Confusion matrix		Accuracy	F1 score	AUC
ER	110	11	0.6017	0.4217	0.6814
	85	35			
ANN	167	41	0.751	0.1667	0.5718
	20	6			
Random Forest	195	45	0.8133	0.0426	0.5799
	0	1			
Decision Tree	195	46	0.8091	NA	0.5
	0	0			

Beyond Fraud

Augmenting legal expertise in general





No information loss or distortion during data transformation.



Reliability → Identification ability of indicator and its evidence.



Weight → Relative importance compared with other evidence.

- Liability Decision
- Litigation Decision
- Settlement Decision & Value



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THANK YOU

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