Building Client's Risk Profile Based on Call Detail Records

ZALA HERGA, CASEY DOYLE, STEPHEN DIPPLE, CALEB NASMAN, GYORGY KORNISS, BOLESLAW SZYMANSKI, JANEZ BRANK, JAN RUPNIK, AND DUNJA MLADENIĆ

Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Jožef Stefan Institute

Rensellaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY

SiKDD, October 9th, 2017

Introduction

- Network built from mobile phone communication event logs
- Extraction of behavioral patterns
- Modeling user defaults



Outline

Data

Mobile phone network

Construction

• Network properties

Modeling

• Feature extraction

Evaluation

Data

- Call detail records (CDR):
 - User A ID,
 - User B ID,
 - Communication event type (call, text, data)
 - Direction (incoming, outgoing)
 - Date and time,
 - Cell tower ID,
 - Duration
 - ...
- Three months
- Anonymized

Mobile phone network

- o Nodes = clients
- Edges = social link between clients
- Two approaches to network construction:
 - Weighted directed network (weight = frequency of communication)
 - Unweighted directed network (varying cutoffs)

Network properties



 \rightarrow even the nodes that are not connected to the giant component tend to form small, tightly connected communities of their own

Features

A few thousand features:

- Consumption
- Social network
- Mobility/Geographic
- Node level network measures

Many of those on granular level:

- incoming/outgoing,
- voice/data,
- per hour of week, night/morning/day/evening, day of week

Modeling

- PCA analysis
- Linear model
 - used on PCA transformed features
- Unbalanced dataset: oversampling defaulted clients
- Train vs. test set: 70-30



Model	random	Glm-6	Pca-30	Pca-500	Pval-05	Oversampled-20
Recall	0.05	0.13	0.79	0.90	0.91	0.88
Precision	0.003	0.007	0.042	0.049	0.049	0.047

Conclusion and Future work

- Behavioral patterns can be well described with network features
- Deepen our understanding of
 - the effect of communities
 - spread and propagation of individual's influence