



Leveraging Generative AI for Enhanced Customer Delinquency Prediction and Real-Time Decision Optimization

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I. Introduction

Customer delinquency poses a significant challenge to financial institutions, impacting credit risk management and operational efficiency. Traditional predictive models often struggle with inconsistencies in feature importance and thresholds, leading to misalignment between early-stage and later-stage delinquency predictions. Leveraging Generative AI, this research aims to bridge these gaps by generating synthetic data, reconciling discrepancies, and optimizing decision-making processes in real-time. This study proposes a comprehensive framework for enhancing prediction accuracy and decision reliability.

Scope of the Research

The scope of this research includes:

- Developing predictive models for early-stage delinquency (e.g., customers at risk within 30 days) and later-stage delinquency (e.g., customers at risk beyond 60 days).
- Identifying and addressing discrepancies caused by differences in feature weighting and thresholds across models.
- Utilizing Generative AI techniques to generate synthetic datasets, reconcile differences, and improve decision-making in real-time.
- Extending the methodology to broader financial applications, including fraud detection and credit scoring.

II. Review of Literature

Several studies have explored the application of Generative AI and predictive modeling in financial domains:

1. Brown et al. (2021) demonstrated the potential of Generative AI in creating synthetic datasets to enhance the robustness of financial predictive models.
2. Smith (2020) analyzed regression-based models for delinquency prediction but highlighted limitations in dynamic decision-making.
3. Doe (2022) emphasized the role of explainable AI techniques like SHAP and LIME in improv-

ing transparency and interpretability of predictive models.

4. Jones (2023) discussed the use of Generative AI for real-time decision optimization in financial systems.

While these studies provide a foundation, they lack a unified approach for reconciling model discrepancies and implementing real-time optimization frameworks tailored to delinquency prediction.

Research Gap Identified

This research addresses critical gaps in existing studies:

- Absence of frameworks for reconciling misalignments between predictive models for different stages of delinquency.
- Limited exploration of Generative AI in real-time decision optimization for delinquency prediction.
- Need for scalable methodologies applicable to diverse financial domains.

Proposed Research Objectives

- Develop two predictive models for early-stage and later-stage delinquency.
- Reconcile differences in feature importance and thresholds using Generative AI techniques.
- Implement a real-time decision optimization framework using Generative AI.

Proposed Research Methodology

Research Design

The research adopts a mixed-methods approach:

- **Quantitative Techniques:** Develop regression-based models and analyze feature importance to identify discrepancies.
- **Qualitative Insights:** Use explainable AI techniques like SHAP and LIME for counterfactual analysis and decision rule refinement.



Sampling Design

- **Strata Selection:** Stratified sampling based on:
 - Institution size (small, medium, large).
 - Geographical region (urban, semi-urban, rural).
 - Market segment (retail banking, corporate banking, microfinance).
- **Participants:** IT professionals, data scientists, and risk managers from financial institutions.

Method of Data Collection

- **Primary Data:** Surveys and structured interviews focusing on challenges and opportunities in delinquency prediction.
- **Secondary Data:** Historical financial datasets, industry reports, and white papers.

Data Analysis

- **Statistical Analysis:** Compare model coefficients to identify feature importance and threshold discrepancies.
- **Counterfactual Simulations:** Use SHAP and LIME to explain model decisions and refine classification rules.
- **Generative AI Simulations:** Generate synthetic data to simulate real-world scenarios and improve decision reliability.

Example: Simulating Data Using Generative AI

To simulate synthetic data for delinquency prediction:

Listing 1: Example Code for Synthetic Data Generation

```
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
import pandas as pd
```

```
#Generate synthetic data
X,y=make_classification(n_samples=1000,
n_features=20,
n_informative=10, n_redundant=5,
random_state=42
)
```

```
#Convert to DataFrame
data=pd.DataFrame(X,columns=[f'Feature {i}' for i in range(X.shape[1])]
data['Delinquency']=y
```

```
print(data.head())
```

```
**Application of Synthetic Data:**
```

- Refine classification thresholds by analyzing borderline cases.

- Simulate "what-if" scenarios to optimize decision rules in real-time.

****Real-Time Corrections:**** Generative AI models such as GANs dynamically adjust thresholds and provide actionable insights, reducing misclassification rates and improving model alignment.

Detailed Analysis: Handling False Positives in Customer Delinquency Prediction

Scenario: False Positive Handling

Attributes of a Borderline Customer:

- **Income:** \$40,000
- **Credit Utilization:** 0.8 (high)
- **Payment History:** 0.6

Steps:

1. Original Prediction:

- **Model 1:** Accepts the customer as early-stage risk.
- **Model 2:** Rejects the customer as high late-stage risk.

2. **Feature Modification:** Adjust credit utilization to 0.6 (moderate) using Generative AI to simulate new feature values.

3. Re-Evaluated Predictions:

- **Model 1:** Still accepts the customer.
- **Model 2:** Now classifies the customer as low risk and accepts them.

4. **Outcome:** Credit utilization is identified as the key feature causing rejection. Recommendations are made to adjust the threshold for this feature in Model 2.

Impact of Counterfactual Analysis

- Aligns predictions across models by identifying and modifying key feature thresholds.
- Ensures fair treatment of borderline customers.
- Reduces false rejections and improves overall model efficiency.

Proposed Steps to Achieve This Framework

Real-Time Recommendations

- Analyze customer data for borderline cases (e.g., high credit utilization).
- Provide actionable suggestions for reclassification.



tion thresholds.

Dynamic Threshold Adjustment

- Adjust thresholds based on feature impact (e.g., credit utilization or payment history).
- Ensure better alignment between early and late-stage predictions.

Simulate Outcomes

- Predict and observe the impact of AI recommendations on borderline customers.
- Optimize customer classification by retaining good customers and reducing false positives.

Real-Time AI Monitoring Function

Code Example:

Listing 2: Real-Time Monitoring Function

```
def monitor_models(input_data):  
    prompt = f"Analyze the following  
    messages = [  
        {'role': 'system', 'content':  
         'You are a financial analyst AI.'},  
        {'role': 'user', 'content': prompt}  
    ]  
    return response["choices"][0]["message"]  
    ["content"]
```

Example Usage

```
input_data = {"Income": 40000, "Credit-  
Utilization": 0.8,
```

```
    "customer_data_and_suggest_threshold  
    adjustments": input_data}  
response =  
openai.ChatCompletion.create(  
    model="gpt-3.5-turbo",  
    *FinanceAIStudies.*
```

- [4]. Jones, K. (2023). "Counterfactual Analysis in Machine Learning." *Advanced ML Applications.*

```
"Payment-History": 0.6}  
insights = monitor_models(input_data)  
print("Real-Time Insights:", insights)
```

How It Works

- **Input:** Provide customer data (e.g., income, credit utilization).
- **AI Analysis:** Generative AI suggests adjustments to thresholds.
- **Output:** Real-time insights improved decision-making and customer classification.

Expected Implications/Outcome of the Study

- **Improved Efficiency:** Aligns decisions to minimize misclassifications.
- **Cost Reduction:** Retains good customers, reducing acquisition costs.
- **Enhanced Decision-Making:** Leverages real-time insights for improved risk management.
- **Scalability:** Extends to other predictive models, such as fraud detection.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Brown, J., Lee, M. (2021). "Generative AI in Finance: Synthetic Data and Decision Making." *Journal of Financial Analytics.*
- [2]. Smith, R. (2020). "Machine Learning Applications in Credit Risk." *AI and Financial Risk Journal.*
- [3]. Doe, A. (2022). "Explainable AI for Finance."