

Queues with Impatient Customers

Service Engineering

Queueing Science

Eurandom

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2. Supporting Material

Gans, Koole, and M.: "Telephone Call Centers: [Tutorial, Review and Research Prospects.](#)" *MSOM*.

Brown, Gans, M., Sakov, Shen, Zeltyn, Zhao: "[Statistical](#) Analysis of a Telephone Call Center: A Queueing-Science Perspective." Submitted.

Garnett, M. and Reiman: "Designing a Call Center with Impatient Customers." *MSOM*.

M. and Zeltyn: "The Impact of Customer Patience on Delay and Abandonment: Some [Empirically-Driven Experiments](#) with the M/M/N+G Queue." Submitted.

Zeltyn: Ph.D. thesis, in progress.

Palm: "Intensitatsschwankungen im fernsprechverkehr," (In English) Ericsson Technics, 1943.

Palm: "Methods of judging the annoyance caused by congestion." Tele, 1953: **Recommended**.

Bacelli and Hebuterne: "On queues with impatient customers." In Performance '81, ed. Gelenbe, 1981.

Contents

1. 11 Years History, or A Modelling Panorama
2. Abandonment Important and Interesting
3. "Operational (Im)Patience"

Palm: Erlang-C with Abandonment = **Erlang-A**

M/M/N + Markovian Patience = M/M/N+M; M/M/N+**G**

4. The **QED** Regime (vs. Erlang-C)
5. Dimensioning: Some Very Convincing Experiments
6. Empirically-Based Theory
7. **Psychological Aspects** in Operational Models
8. **Strong Approximations**: Fluid, Diffusion

Call Centers = Queue with Impatient Customers

12 Years History, or A Modelling Spectra

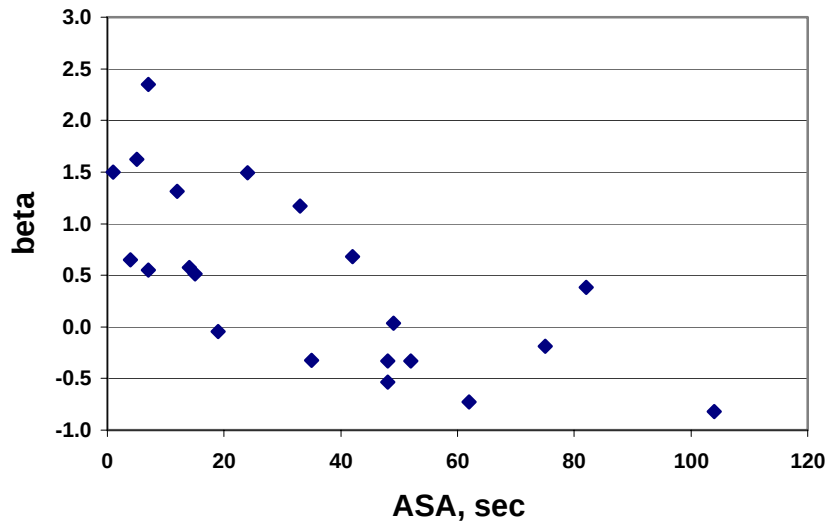
1. Kella, Meilijson: Practice $\Rightarrow$ Abandonment important
2. Shimkin, Zohar: No data $\Rightarrow$ Rational patience in [Equilibrium](#)
3. Carmon, Zakay: Cost of waiting $\Rightarrow$ [Psychological](#) models
4. Garnett, Reiman: Palm/Erlang-A to replace Erlang-C/B
as the standard [Steady-state](#) model
5. Massey, Reiman, Rider, Stolyar: Predictable variability $\Rightarrow$
[Fluid](#) models, [Diffusion](#) refinements
6. Ritov, Sakov, Zeltyn: Finally Data $\Rightarrow$ [Empirical](#) models
7. Brown, Gans, Haipeng, Zhao: [Statistics](#) $\Rightarrow$ Queueing Science
8. Garnett, Atar, Reiman: Skills-based routing $\Rightarrow$ [Control](#) models
9. Nakibly, Meilijson, Pollatchek: Prediction of waiting $\Rightarrow$
[Online](#) Models and Real Time [Simulation](#)
10. Garnett: Practice $\Rightarrow$ [4CallCenters.com](#)
11. Zeltyn: Queueing Science $\Rightarrow$ [Empirically-Based Theory](#)
12. Borst, Reiman, Zeltyn: [Dimensioning](#) M/M/N+G

QED Q's: State of Art (8/2003)

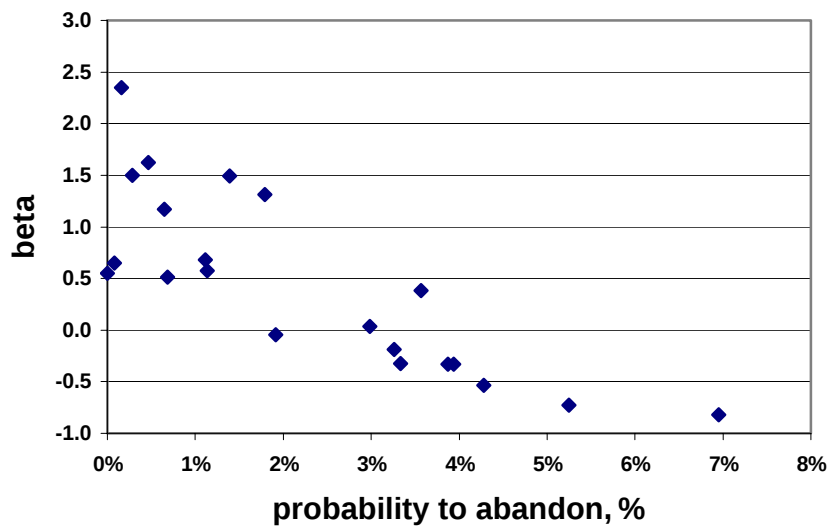
1. **GI/M/N** $N \approx R + \beta\sqrt{R}, \quad \beta > 0$
 - Conceptual: Erlang; **Halfin-Whitt**
 - Dimensioning: Borst, Reiman
2. **Abandonment** (Erlang-A, with $-\infty < \beta < \infty$)
 - Conceptual: Garnett, Reiman; Zeltyn; **Whitt**
 - Dimensioning: (Borst, Reiman, Zeltyn) in progress
- 3 **Time-Varying** (Non-homogenous Poisson arrivals)
 - Infinite-server heuristics: Jennings, Massey, Whitt
 - Conceptual: (Massey, Rider) in progress
 - Dimensioning: ?
- 4 **Skills-Based Routing:**
 - Conceptual: Atar, Reiman; Gurvich (V-Model)
 - Dimensioning: **Borst, Seri** (General); Gurvich (V);
Armony (Reversed-V);
5. **Service-Time Duration:**
 - Conceptual: Whitt **H2*/G**; Jelenkovic, Momcilovic **D**

Empirical Service Grade (Beta)

American data. Beta vs ASA



American data. Beta vs P{Ab}



QED Relevance: Wharton CC-Forum

6/13/00 - Tue

Time	Recvd	Answ	Abn %	ASA	AHT	Occ %	On Prod%	On Prod FTE	Sch Open FTE	Sch Avail %
Total	20,577	19,860	~3.0%	30	307	95.1%	85.4%	222.7	234.6	95.0%
8:00	332	308	7.2%	27	302	87.1%	79.5%	59.3	66.9	88.5%
8:30	653	615	5.8%	58	293	96.1%	81.1%	104.1	111.7	93.2%
9:00	866	796	8.1%	63	308	97.1%	84.7%	140.4	145.3	96.6%
9:30	1,152	1,138	1.2%	21	303	90.8%	81.6%	211.1	221.3	95.4%
10:00	1,330	1,286	3.3%	22	307	98.4%	84.3%	223.1	229.0	97.4%
10:30	1,364	1,338	1.9%	33	296	99.0%	84.1%	222.5	227.9	97.6%
11:00	1,380	1,280	7.2%	34	306	98.2%	84.0%	222.0	223.9	99.2%
11:30	1,272	1,247	2.0%	44	298	94.6%	82.8%	218.0	233.2	93.5%
12:00	1,179	1,177	0.2%	1	306	91.6%	88.6%	218.3	222.5	98.1%
12:30	1,174	1,160	1.2%	10	302	95.5%	93.6%	203.8	209.8	97.1%
13:00	1,018	999	1.9%	9	314	95.4%	91.2%	182.9	187.0	97.8%
13:30	1,061	961	9.4%	67	306	100.0%	88.9%	163.4	182.5	89.5%
14:00	1,173	1,082	7.8%	78	313	99.5%	85.7%	188.9	213.0	88.7%
14:30	1,212	1,179	2.7%	23	304	96.6%	86.0%	206.1	220.9	93.3%
15:00	1,137	1,122	1.3%	15	320	96.9%	83.5%	205.8	222.1	92.7%
15:30	1,169	1,137	2.7%	17	311	97.1%	84.6%	202.2	207.0	97.7%
16:00	1,107	1,059	4.3%	46	315	99.2%	79.4%	187.1	192.9	97.0%
16:30	914	892	2.4%	22	307	95.2%	81.8%	160.0	172.3	92.8%
17:00	615	615	0.0%	2	328	83.0%	93.6%	135.0	146.2	92.3%
17:30	420	420	0.0%	0	328	73.8%	95.4%	103.5	116.1	89.2%
18:00	49	49	0.0%	14	180	84.2%	89.1%	5.8	1.4	416.2%

Operational Aspects of Impatience

Recall earlier Q, E and QED Scenarios ($E(S) = 3:45$):

λ /hr	N	OCC	ASA	% Wait ≤ 2 sec
1599	100	99.9%	59:33	1%
1599	105	95.2%	0:23	51%
1600	100	100%	<u>infinity</u>	0%
		BUT	with	Impatience
				%Abandonment
1600	100	97.3%	0:23	2.7 %
1600	95	98.4%	0:23	6.5%
1800	105	97.7%	0:23	3.4%

QED with **(Im)patient** Customers:

The "fittest" survive and wait less – much less!

Erlang-A: Erlang-C with Exponential Patience / **A**bandonment

Downloadable implementation: **4CallCenters(.com)**

Theorem (with Garnett and Reiman '02; Zeltyn '03):

Consider a sequence of M/M/N+G models, $N=1,2,3,\dots$

Then the following **points of view** are equivalent:

- **QED** $\% \{\text{Wait} > 0\} \approx \alpha, \quad 0 < \alpha < 1;$
- **Customers** $\% \{\text{Abandon}\} \approx \frac{\gamma}{\sqrt{N}}, \quad 0 < \gamma;$
- **Agents** $\text{OCC} \approx 1 - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{N}} \quad -\infty < \beta < \infty;$
- **Managers** $N \approx R + \beta \sqrt{R}, \quad R = \lambda \times E(S) \text{ not small};$

QED performance (ASA, ...) is easily computable, all in terms of β (the square-root safety staffing level) – see later.

Covers also the Extremes:

$$\alpha = 1 : N = R - \gamma R$$

Efficiency-driven

$$\alpha = 0 : N = R + \gamma R$$

Quality-driven

Economics: $\sqrt{\cdot}$ Safety-Staffing

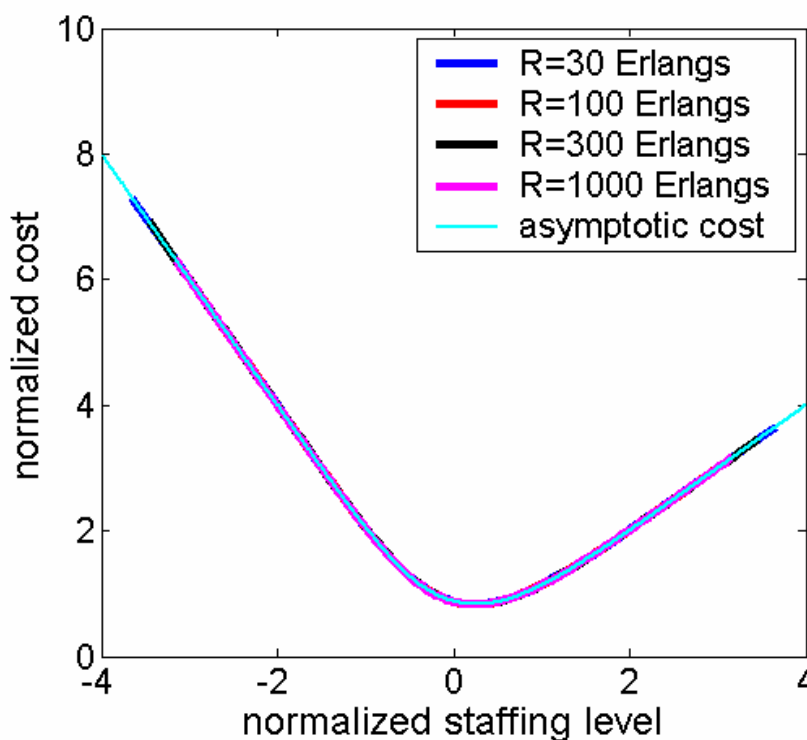
Cost = $c \cdot N + d \cdot \lambda EW_q$ (costs: c -staffing, d -delay).

Optimal staffing level:

$$N^* \approx R + y^*(r; s) \cdot \sqrt{R}, \quad r = \frac{d}{c}, \quad s = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\theta}}.$$

$$y^* = \arg \min_{-\infty < y < \infty} \left\{ c \cdot y + d \cdot \frac{P(y; s)}{y} \cdot ys \cdot [h(ys) - ys] \right\}.$$

Numerical tests exhibit **remarkable** accuracy:
Actual cost function “coincides” with asymptotic cost.



Normalized staffing level = $(N - R) / \sqrt{R}$,

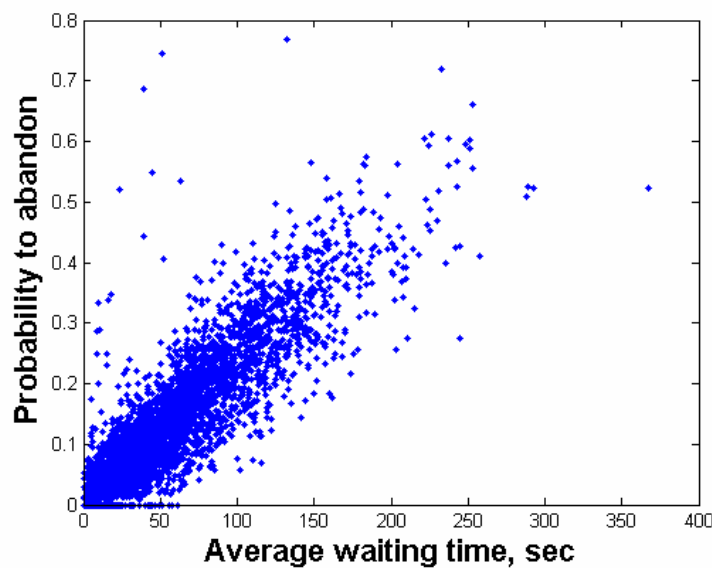
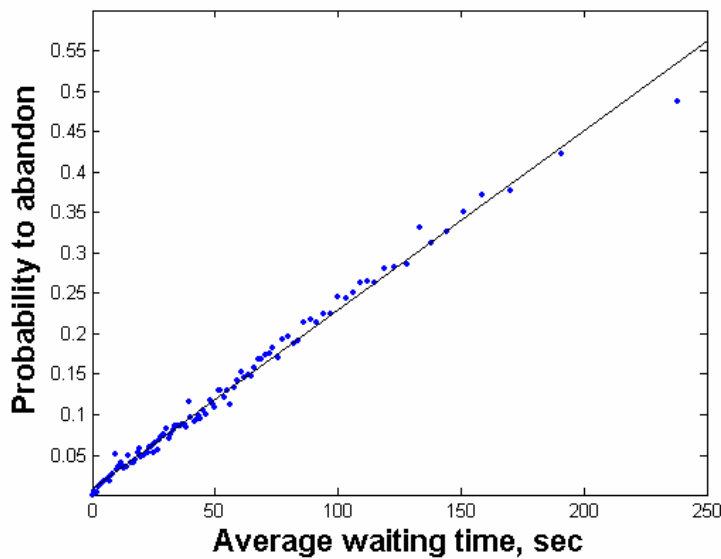
Normalized cost = $(\text{Cost} - cR) / \sqrt{R}$.

Asymptotic cost: $c \cdot y + d \cdot \frac{P(y; s)}{y} \cdot ys \cdot [h(ys) - ys]$.

Empirically-Based Theory

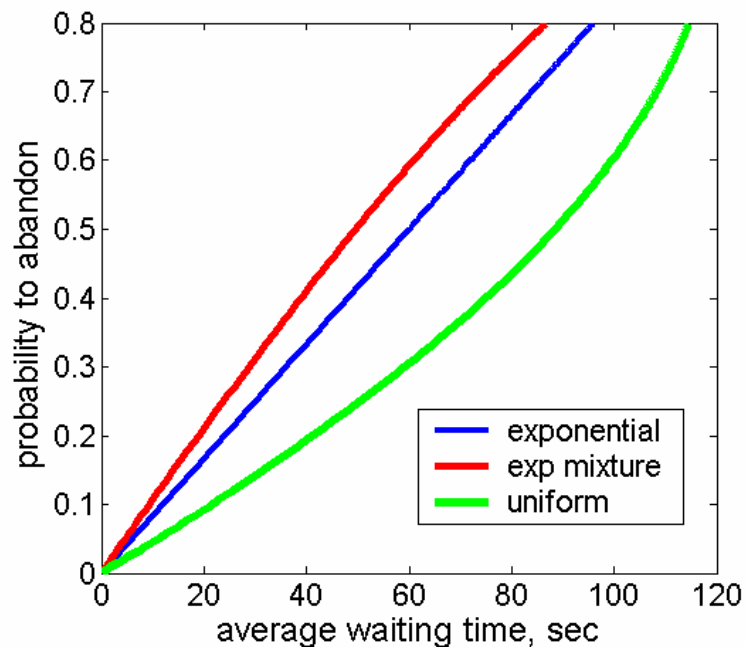
1999 Call Center Data – individual calls.

Linear pattern observed: $P\{\text{Abandon}\} = C \bullet E[\text{Wait}]$

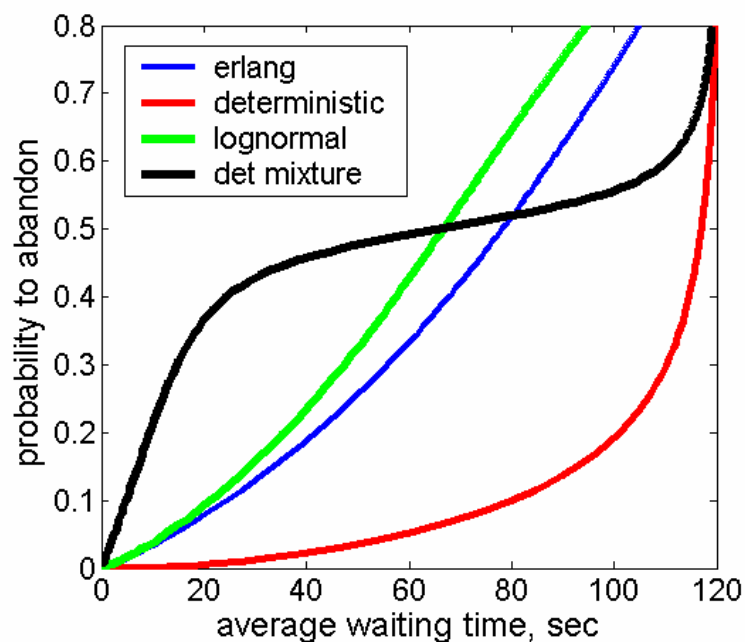


Theoretical Relations

Linear (practically speaking)

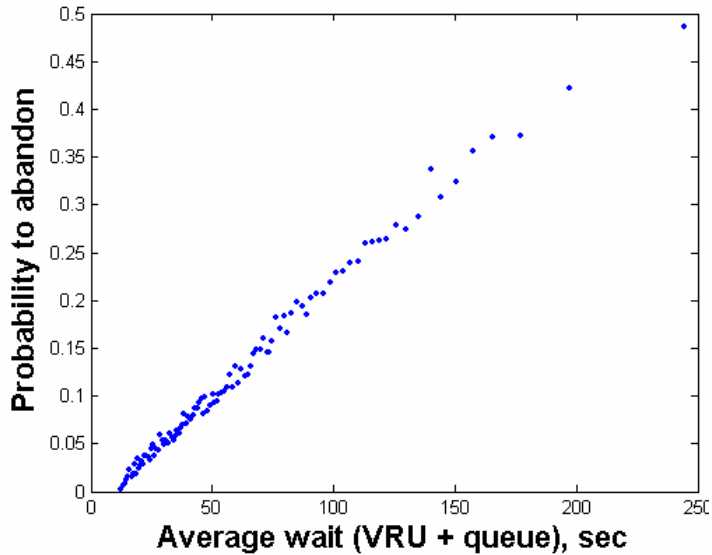


Non-linear

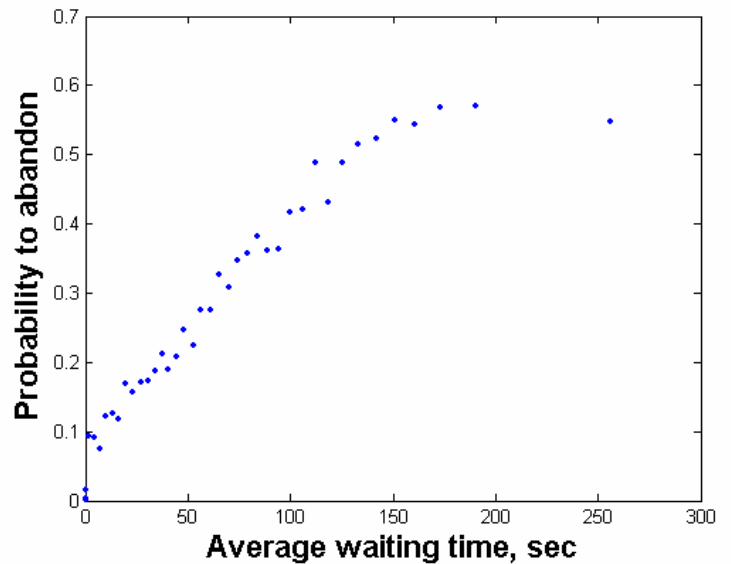


Human Behavior

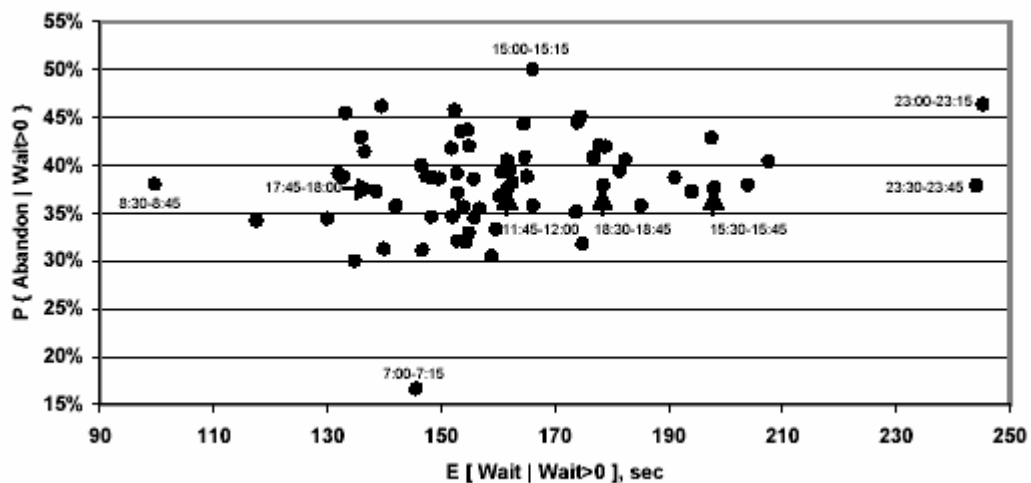
Delayed Abandons (IVR)



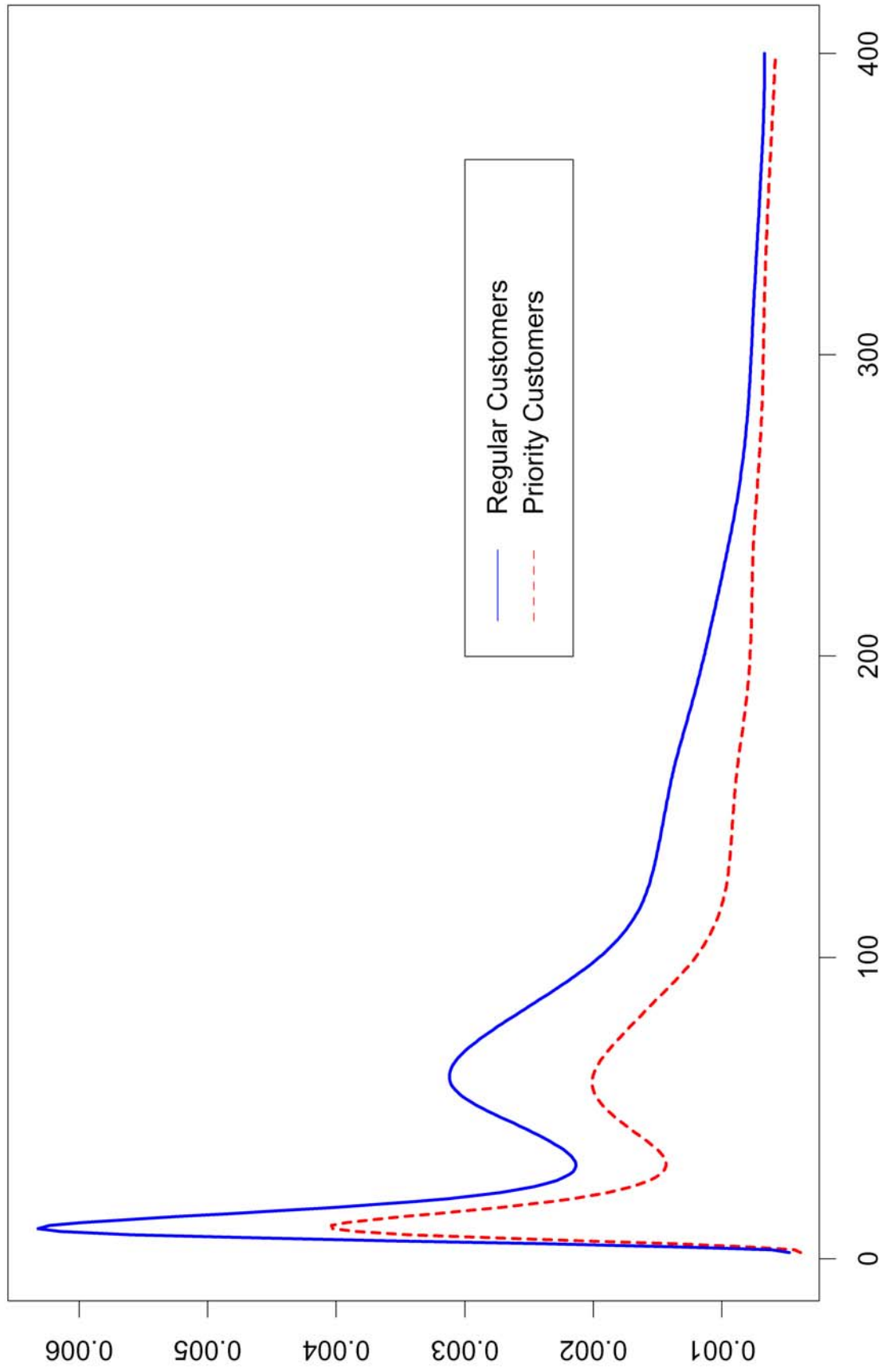
Balking (New Customers)



Learning (Internet Customers)



Hazard Rate: Empirical (Im)Patience



Fitting a Simple Model to a Complex Reality

13.

Erlang-A Formulae vs. Data Averages

