

Service Engineering & Science: Data-Based Research, Teaching, Practice

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Wharton Empirical OM, September 2006

Main Messages

1. Simple Models at the Service of **Complex Realities**.

Supported by a Panorama of Empirical and Theoretical Models.

2. Data-Based Analysis is a Must & Fun (after tenure?).

Supported by **DataMOCCA** = Data **MO**del for **C**all **C**enter **A**alysis, initiated at **Wharton**, currently developed at **Technion** and available for adoption.

3. Back to the Basic-Research Paradigm (Physics, Biology, . . .):
Measure, Model, Experiment, Validate, Refine, etc.

4. Ancestors & Practitioners often knew/apply the “**right answer**”: simply did/do not have our tools/desire/need to prove it so.

Supported by Erlang (1915), Palm (1945),..., seasoned & thoughtful managers.

Background Material (Downloadable)

- ▶ Technion's "**Service-Engineering**" Course (≥ 1995):
<http://ie.technion.ac.il/serveng>
- ▶ Gans (U.S.A.), Koole (Europe), and M. (Israel):
"Telephone Call Centers: Tutorial, Review and Research Prospects." MSOM, 2003.
- ▶ Brown, Gans, M., Sakov, Shen, Zeltyn, Zhao:
"Statistical Analysis of a Telephone Call Center: A Queueing-Science Perspective." JASA, 2005.
- ▶ Trofimov, Feigin, M., Ishay, Nadjharov:
"DataMOCCA: Models for Call/Contact Center Analysis."
Technion Report, 2004-2006.
- ▶ M. "Call Centers: Research Bibliography with Abstracts."
Version 7, December 2006.

Present Focus: Call Centers, but Expanding

Call Centers: Business-Frontiers & Sweat-Shops of 21st Century U.S. Statistics (Relevant Elsewhere)

- ▶ Over 60% of annual business volume via the telephone
- ▶ 70,000 – 200,000 call centers
- ▶ 3 – 6.5 million employees (**3% – 6% workforce**)
- ▶ 20% annual growth rate
- ▶ \$100 – \$300 billion annual expenditures
- ▶ 1000's agents in a "single" call center.

Expanding, eg. **Healthcare**:

- ▶ **Similar** Challenges: Scarce transactional data, natural queueing-network view, human-operations interface (**7% LWBS**), nurse-staffing (several millions), ...
- ▶ **Unique** Challenges: More risk, less scale-economies, more synchronization gaps, ...

The First Prerequisite: Data & Measurements

Empirical “Axiom”: The data one needs is **never** there for one to use – always problems with historical data.

Data at the level of **Individual-Transactions**: Time-Stamps of Events

Current Databases: **Operations** (vs. Marketing, Surveys, ...)

- ▶ **Face-to-Face** data (bank - bar-code readers): **Recitations**
- ▶ **Telephone** data (small cc - 350K calls/year): **Homework**
- ▶ **DataMOCCA** (large cc's - 350K call/week): **Research**

Future Research: - experience anyone?

- ▶ Healthcare (via RFID)
- ▶ Multimedia: Telephone + email + Internet (log-files)
- ▶ Field-Support
- ▶ Operation + Marketing (ACD + CRM)

Measurements: Face-to-Face Services

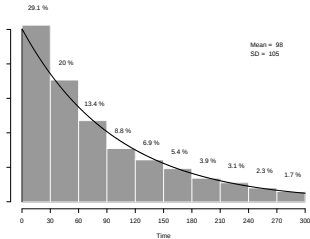
23 Bar-Code Readers at a Bank Branch

Bank – 2nd Floor Measurements

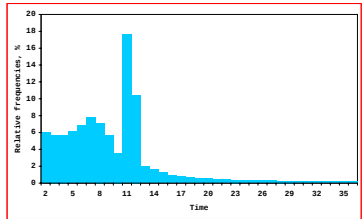


Beyond Averages: Waiting Times in a Call Center

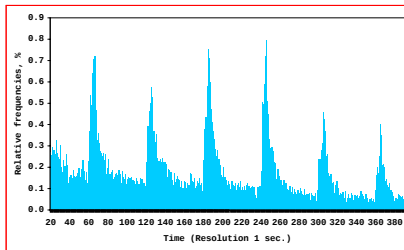
Small Israeli Bank



Large U.S. Bank

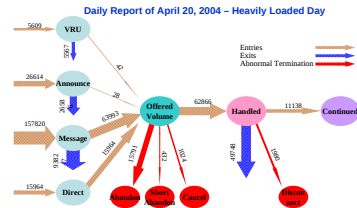


Medium Israeli Bank

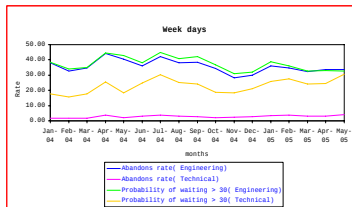


DataMOCCA = Models for Call Center Analysis

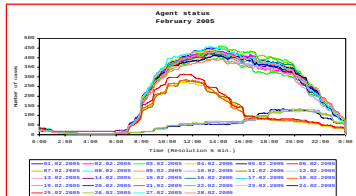
Daily Report



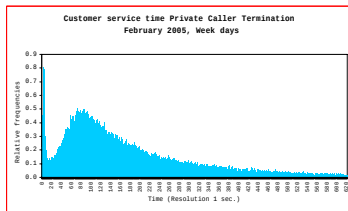
Time Series



Cross Tabulation



Histogram



The Second Prerequisite: (Operational) Models

Through **Examples** Only.

Each example starts with a **Complex Reality** and ends with a **useful** insight due to a **Simple Model**.

“**Theorem**”: A useful model must be simple (yet not too simple).

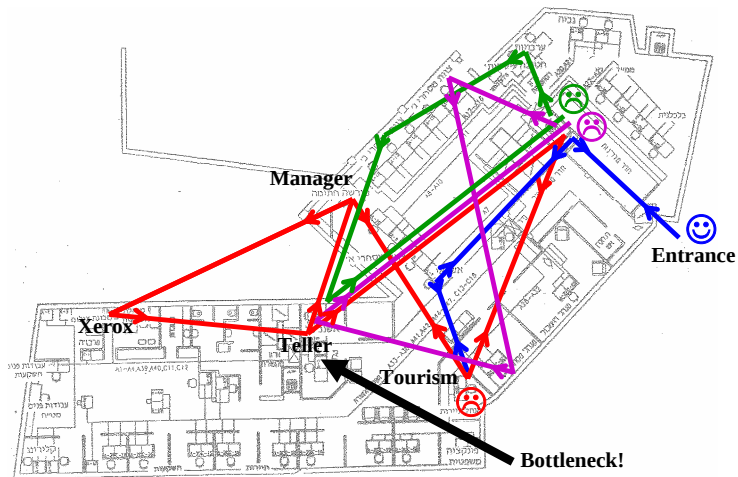
Models in decreasing simplicity-levels:

- ▶ **Conceptual**: Service Networks = **Queueing Networks**
- ▶ **Descriptive**: Averages, Histograms
- ▶ **Explanatory**: Comparative, Regression
- ▶ **Analytical/Mathematical**: Little's Law, Fluid Models, Queueing Models, Diffusion Approximations.

“**Corollary**”: To be useful, a simple model sometimes requires deep analysis.

Conceptual Model: Face-to-Face Services

Bank Branch = Queueing Network



Descriptive Model: Transition Probabilities (Averages)

Transition Frequencies Between Units in The Private and Business Sections:

	To Unit From Unit	Private Banking				Business				Exit
		Bankers	Authorized Personal	Compens - - ations	Tellers	Tellers	Overdrafts	Authorized Personal	Full Service	
Private Banking	Bankers		1%	1%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	90%
	Authorized Personal	12%		5%	4%	6%	0%	0%	0%	73%
	Compensations	7%	4%		18%	6%	0%	0%	1%	64%
	Tellers	6%	0%	1%		1%	0%	0%	0%	90%
Services	Tellers	1%	0%	0%	0%		1%	0%	2%	94%
	Overdrafts	2%	0%	1%	1%	19%		5%	8%	64%
	Authorized Personal	2%	1%	0%	1%	11%	5%		11%	69%
	Full Service	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%	1%	2%		88%
	Entrance	13%	0%	3%	10%	58%	2%	0%	14%	0%

Legend:

0%-5%	5%-10%	10%-15%	>15%
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Dominant Paths - Business:

Unit Parameter	Station 1 Tourism	Station 2 Teller	Total Dominant Path
Service Time	12.7	4.8	17.5
Waiting Time	8.2	6.9	15.1
Total Time	20.9	11.7	32.6
Service Index	0.61	0.41	0.53

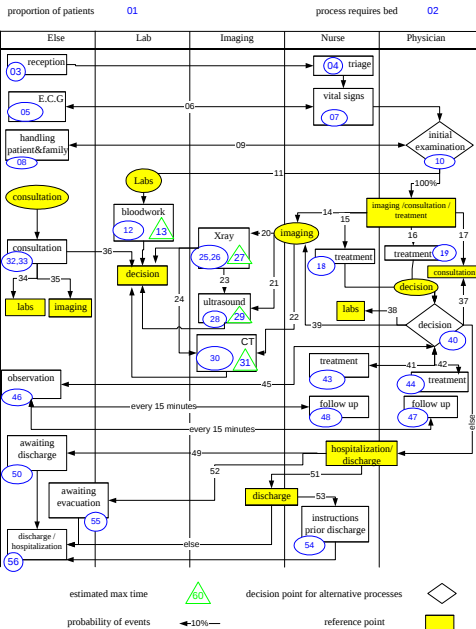
Mapping the Offered Load (Bank Branch)

Department	Business Services		Private Banking	Banking Services	
Time	Tourism	Teller	Teller	Teller	Comprehensive
8:30 – 9:00					
9:00 – 9:30					
9:30 – 10:00					
10:00 – 10:30					
10:30 – 11:00					
11:00 – 11:30					
11:30 – 12:00					
12:00 – 12:30					
Break					
16:00 – 16:30					
16:30 – 17:00					
17:00 – 17:30					
17:30 – 18:00					

Legend:

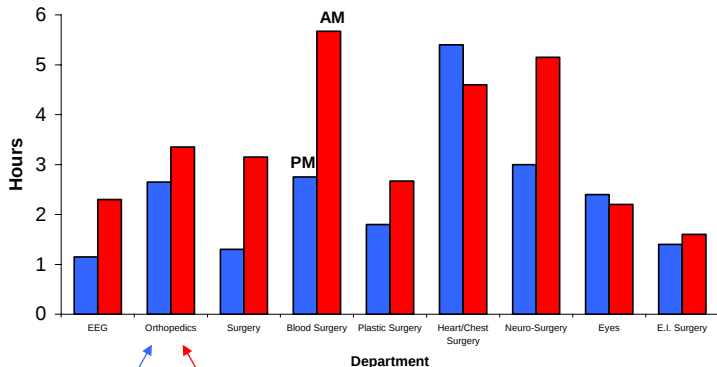
	Not Busy
	Busy
	Very Busy

Conceptual Model: Hospital (ED) Network (Sinreich)



Descriptive Model: Service Times (Averages) or, Even “Doctors” Can Manage

Operations Time - **Morning (by Hour)** vs. **Afternoon (by Case)**:

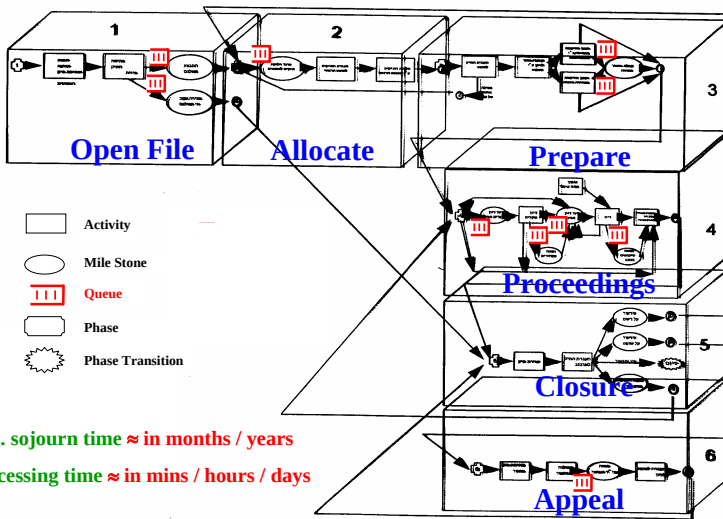


Afternoon,
by Case

Morning,
by Hour

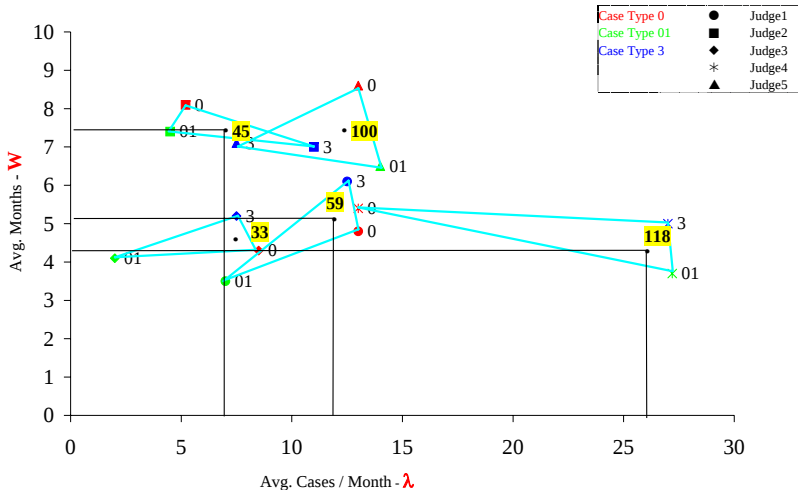
Conceptual Model: The “Production of Justice”

The Labor-Court Process in Haifa, Israel

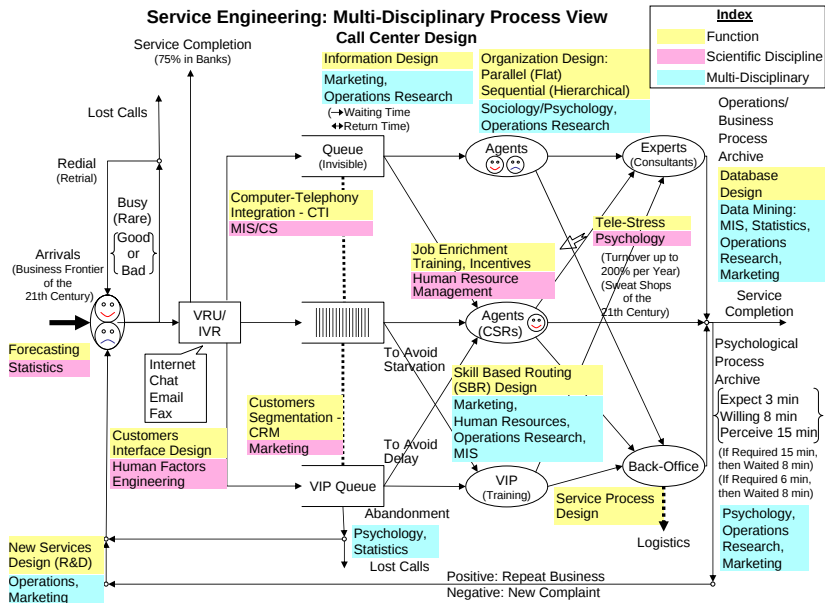


Analytical Model: Little's Law in Court (still Averages)

Judges: The Best/Worst (Operational) Performer

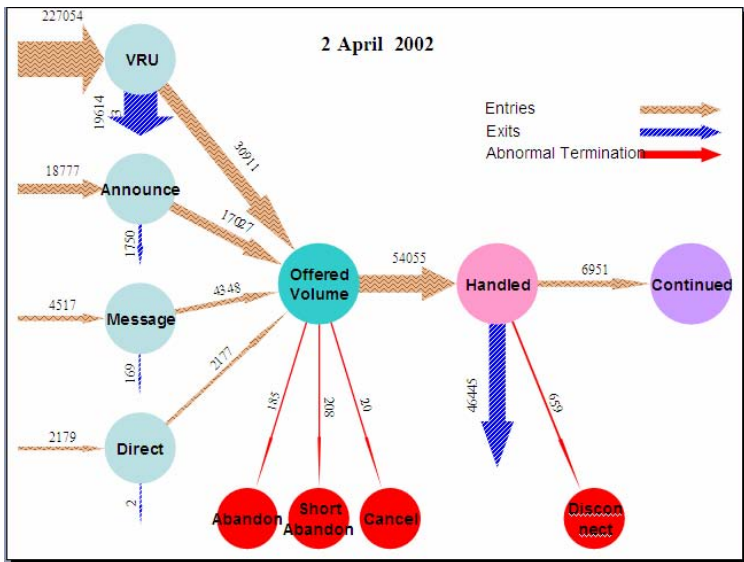


Call-Center Network: Flow, Functions, Disciplines

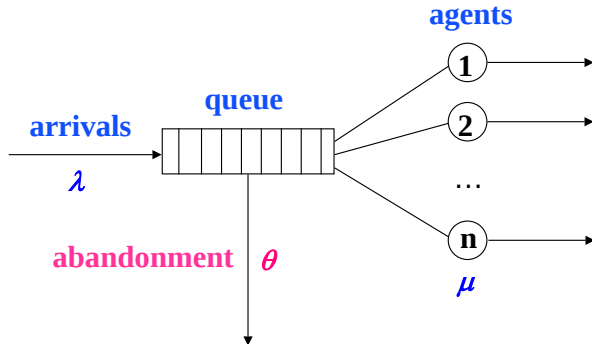


Conceptual Model: Telephone Service

Call-Center = Queueing-Network (U.S. Bank, via DataMOCCA)



The Basic Staffing Model: Erlang-A (M/M/n +M)



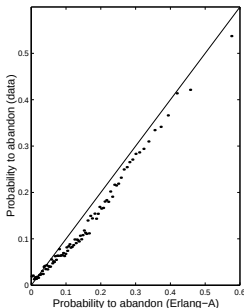
Erlang-A Parameters:

- ▶ λ – **Arrival** rate (Poisson)
- ▶ μ – **Service** rate (Exponential)
- ▶ θ – **Impatience** rate (Exponential)
- ▶ n – Number of **Service-Agents**.

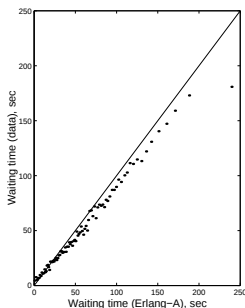
Erlang-A: Fitting a Simple Model to a Complex Reality

Hourly Performance vs. Erlang-A Predictions

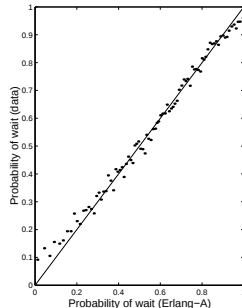
% Abandon



$E[Wait]$



$\% \{Wait > 0\}$



- ▶ Small Israeli bank (10 agents)
- ▶ Empirically-Based Estimation of Patience ($P\{Ab\}/E[W_q]$)
- ▶ **Asymptotic formulae fit even better:**

Theory – Why so **Robust** wrt size, features? **Boundaries?**

Practice – eg. few-server time-varying systems (Healthcare, ...)

Erlang-A: Simple, but Not Too Simple

Experience:

- ▶ Arrival process **not pure Poisson** (time-varying, σ^2 too large)
- ▶ Service times **not exponential** (typically close to lognormal)
- ▶ Patience times **not exponential** (various patterns observed).
- ▶ Customers and Servers **not homogeneous** (classes, skills)

Questions naturally arise:

1. Why Erlang-A practically work? Robustness.
2. Why Stochastic-Ignorant staffing work? Special-Case.
3. How to Accommodate Generalizations? Time-Varying, SBR, ...

Answers via **Asymptotic Analysis**, as load- and staffing-levels $\uparrow$:

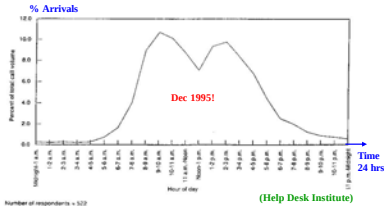
The **QED Regime**, where QED = **Q**uality & **E**fficiency **D**iven.

Erlang (1915-25), Halfin-Whitt (1981); recent surge of research.

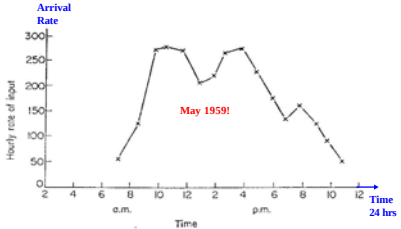
Arrivals to Service: Poisson-Related

Arrival Rate to Three Call Centers

December 1995 (U.S. Helpdesks)



May 1959 (England)



November 1999 (Israel)

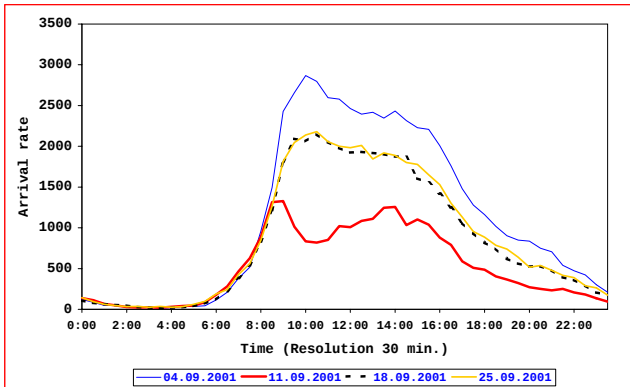


Observation:

Peak Loads at 10:00 & 15:00

Arrivals: Still Poisson-Related, but ...

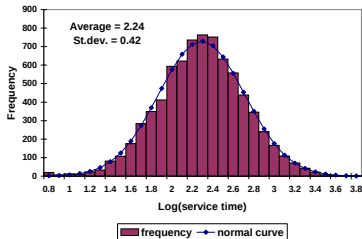
Arrival Rates on Tuesdays in a September – U.S. Bank



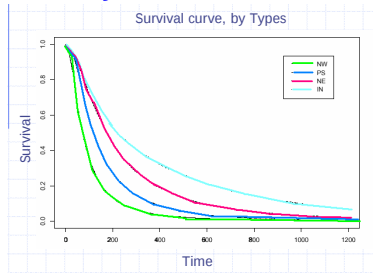
- ▶ **Tuesday**, September 4th: **Heavy**, following Labor Day.
- ▶ **Tuesdays**, September 18, 25: **Normal**.
- ▶ **Tuesday, September 11th, 2001**

Service Durations: LogNormal Prevalent

Israeli Bank Log-Histogram



Survival-Functions by Service-Class



- ▶ **New** Customers: 2 min (NW);
- ▶ **Regulars**: 3 min (PS);
- ▶ **Stock**: 4.5 min (NE);
- ▶ Tech-Support: 6.5 min (IN).

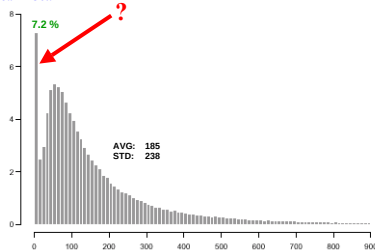
Observation: **VIP** require **longer service** times.

Service Durations: Still LogNormal, but ...

Service Times in a Typical (?) Call Center

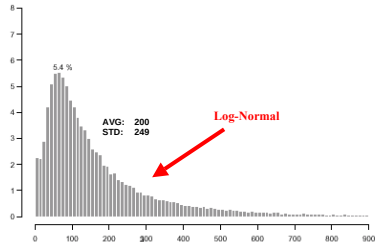
January-October

Jan - Oct:



November-December

Nov - Dec:

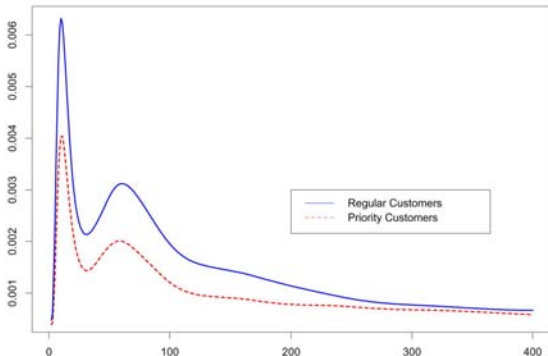


- ▶ **Lognormal** service times are prevalent in call centers.
- ▶ **7.2% Short-Services:** Agents “abandon” (improve bonus, rest).
- ▶ **Distributions**, not only **averages**, must be measured.

(Im)Patience while Waiting (Palm 1943-53)

Irritation $\propto$ Hazard Rate of (Im)Patience Distribution

Regular over **VIP** Customers – Israeli Bank



- ▶ **Peaks** of abandonment at times of **Announcements**
- ▶ **Call-by-Call Data (DataMOCCA)** required (+Censoring).

Observation: **VIP** are **more patient** (Needy)

Erlang-A: Simple, Useful, Robust, Insightful, Optimal

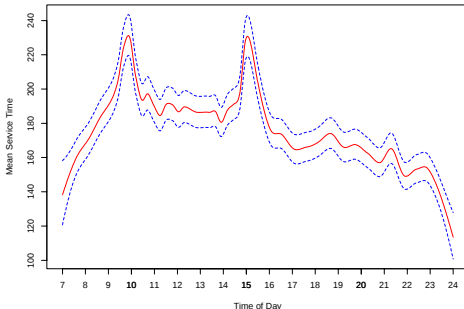
- ▶ **Simple:** 4CallCenters calculator (download in our Website)
- ▶ **Useful:** Is replacing Erlang-C as the WFM standard
- ▶ **Robust:** QED asymptotics (moderate-to-large systems)
- ▶ **Insightful:** Square-Root Staffing rules; EOS
- ▶ **Optimal:** Could save significant \$'s
- ▶ **and Generalizable:** Time-Varying, CRM/SBR, ...,
still has its **Boundaries**, both Theoretical and Practical:

⇒ **Current Research**

A “Service-Time” Puzzle at a Small Israeli Bank

Inter-related Building Blocks

Average Service Time over the Day – Israeli Bank



Prevalent: **Longest services** at **peak-loads** (10:00, 15:00). **Why?**

Explanations:

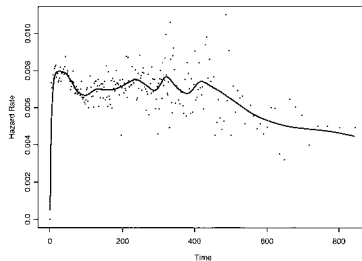
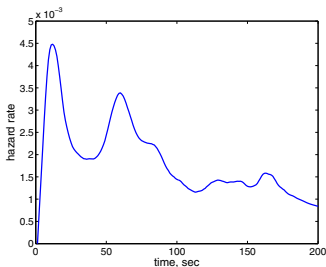
- ▶ Prevalent: Service protocol different (longer) at congestion.
- ▶ Operational: The **needy** abandon less during peak loads; hence the **VIP** remain on line, with their **longer** service times.

Call Center Data: Hazard Rates (Un-Censored)

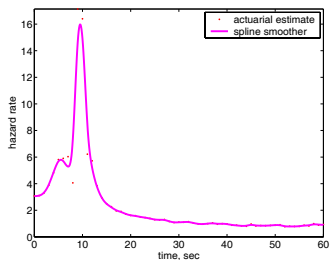
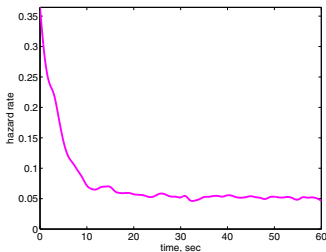
(Im)Patience Time

Required/Offered Wait

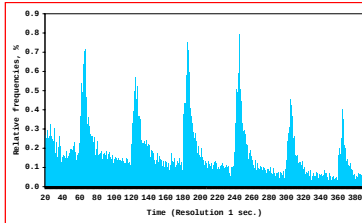
Israel



U.S.



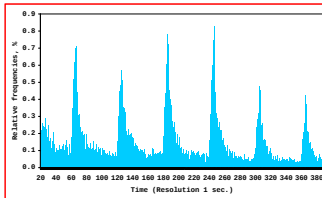
A “Waiting-Times” Puzzle at a Medium Israeli Bank



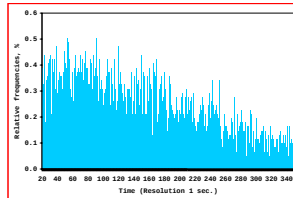
Peaks Every 60 Seconds. Why?

- ▶ Human: **Voice-announcement** every 60 seconds.
- ▶ System: **Priority-upgrade** (unrevealed) every 60 seconds.

Served Customers



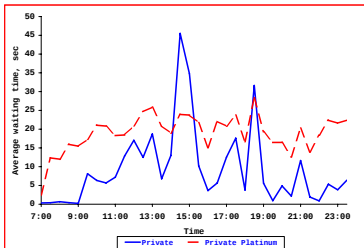
Abandoning Customers



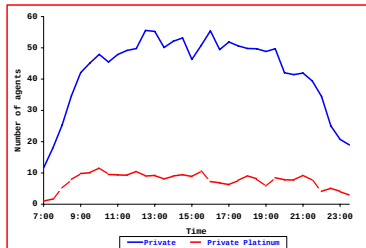
Priorities and Economies-of-Scale

Regular vs. VIP Customers: Cellular – March 23, 2004

Average Wait



Staffing Level

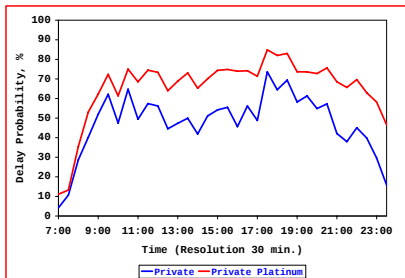


- ▶ **Design:** VIP-dedicated agents, Regular-dedicated Agents.
- ▶ **VIP's** are **not** served better than **Regular's**
- ▶ **Solutions:** Add VIP agents (costly), or Change Design.

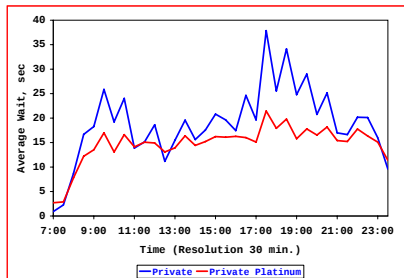
Priorities and Routing Protocols I

Regular vs. VIP Customers: Cellular – October 2004

Delay Probability



Average Wait



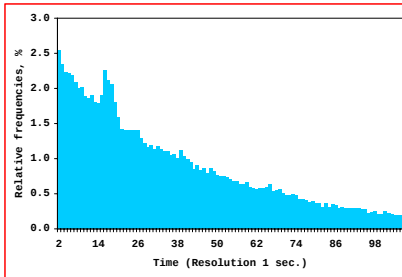
More **VIP's** delayed than **Regular's**, **yet** their average wait is shorter.

What changed since last March?

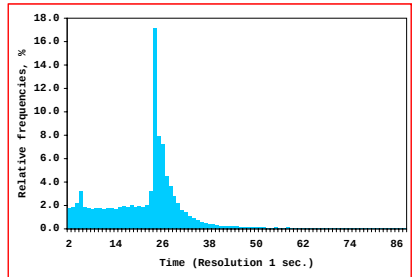
Priorities and Routing Protocols II

Waiting-Time Histograms: Cellular – October 2004

Regular Customers



VIP (Platinum) Customers



After **25 seconds** of wait, **VIP** customers are **routed** with **high priority** to Regular agents. Hence, almost **no long waiting times** for VIP's.

Main Challenges for Research & Practice

- ▶ **Uncertainty:** in Reality, Model Parameters; Forecasting.
- ▶ **Skills-Based Routing:** Convergence of Practice and Theory.
- ▶ **Time-Varying Queues:** Time-Stable Performance.
- ▶ **General Service-Times:** Theory.
- ▶ **Economic Models:** Operations (Dimensioning), Marketing. Refine, etc.

All of the above in a **Network** of distributed call centers.

But there is much more: The **Psychology-Operations** Interface.

Consider, as only one example, the “Phases of Waiting” for Service.

The “Phases of Waiting” for Service

Common Experience:

- ▶ Expected to wait 5 minutes, Required to 10
- ▶ Felt like 20, Actually waited 10 (hence Willing $\geq$ 10)

An attempt at “Modeling the Experience”:

1. Time that a customer **expects** to wait
2. **willing** to wait ((Im)Patience: τ)
3. **required** to wait (Offered Wait: V)
4. **actually** waits ($W_q = \min(\tau, V)$)
5. **perceives** waiting.

Experienced customers $\Rightarrow$ Expected = Required
Rational customers $\Rightarrow$ Perceived = Actual.

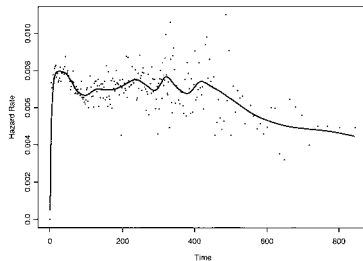
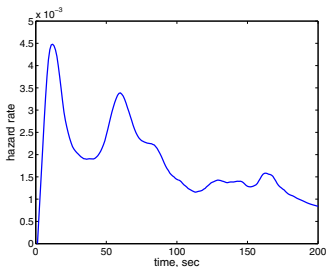
Then left with (τ, V) .

Call Center Data: Hazard Rates (Un-Censored)

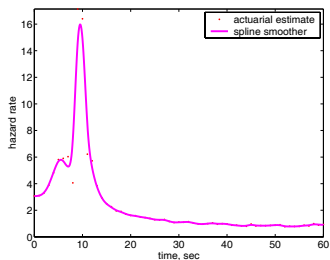
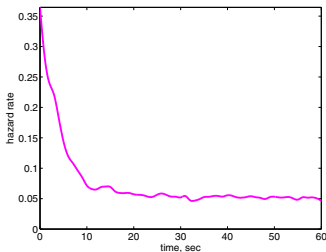
(Im)Patience Time

Required/Offered Wait

Israel



U.S.



A Patience Index

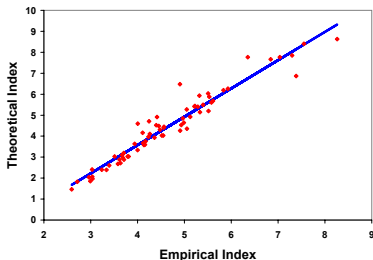
How to quantify (Im)Patience?

$$\text{Theoretical Patience Index} \triangleq \frac{\text{Willing to wait}}{\text{Expected to wait}} = \frac{E[\tau]}{E[V]},$$

the last = if Experienced: then calculable but complex, error-prone.
Simple (but not too simple) model suggests the easily-measurable:

$$\text{Empirical Patience Index} \triangleq \frac{\% \text{ Served}}{\% \text{ Abandoning}}$$

Patience Index – Empirical vs. Theoretical (Brown)



Predicting Performance

Model **Primitives**:

- ▶ Arrivals to service
- ▶ (Im)Patience while waiting τ
- ▶ Service times
- ▶ Number of Agents.

Model **Output**: **Offered-Wait V**

Operational Performance Measure calculable in terms of (τ, V) .

- ▶ eg. Average Wait = $E[\min\{\tau, V\}]$
- ▶ eg. % Abandonment = $P\{\tau < V\}$

... , and we are back to Erlang-A and relatives, but with lots that's left to do,

which is comforting.

DataMOCCA = Data MOdel for Call Center Analysis

Project Goal: Designing and Implementing a (universal) data-base/data-repository and interface for storing, retrieving, analyzing and displaying **Call-by-Call-Data**.

System Components:

- ▶ Clean **Databases**: operational-data of individual calls, agents and operations.
- ▶ Friendly yet powerful **Online Interface**: enables convenient fast access to (mostly) operational and (some) administrative data (but no marketing/business data).

Current Databases:

- ▶ Medium-sized U.S. Bank (**2.5 years; 220M calls, 40M via agents; 800 agents at peaks**) – Completed.
- ▶ Israeli Cell-Phone Company (**2 years; 110M calls, 25M via agents; 700 agents at peaks**) – Ongoing.
- ▶ Large Israeli Bank – Pilot.