

From Notes to Knowledge: Tailoring Future Client Interactions

Improving preparation efficiency of sales professionals





MIT Advisor: James Butler

MFS Team: Nadine Kawkabani, Brian Shaw, Suzet Nkwaya, Erin Haley

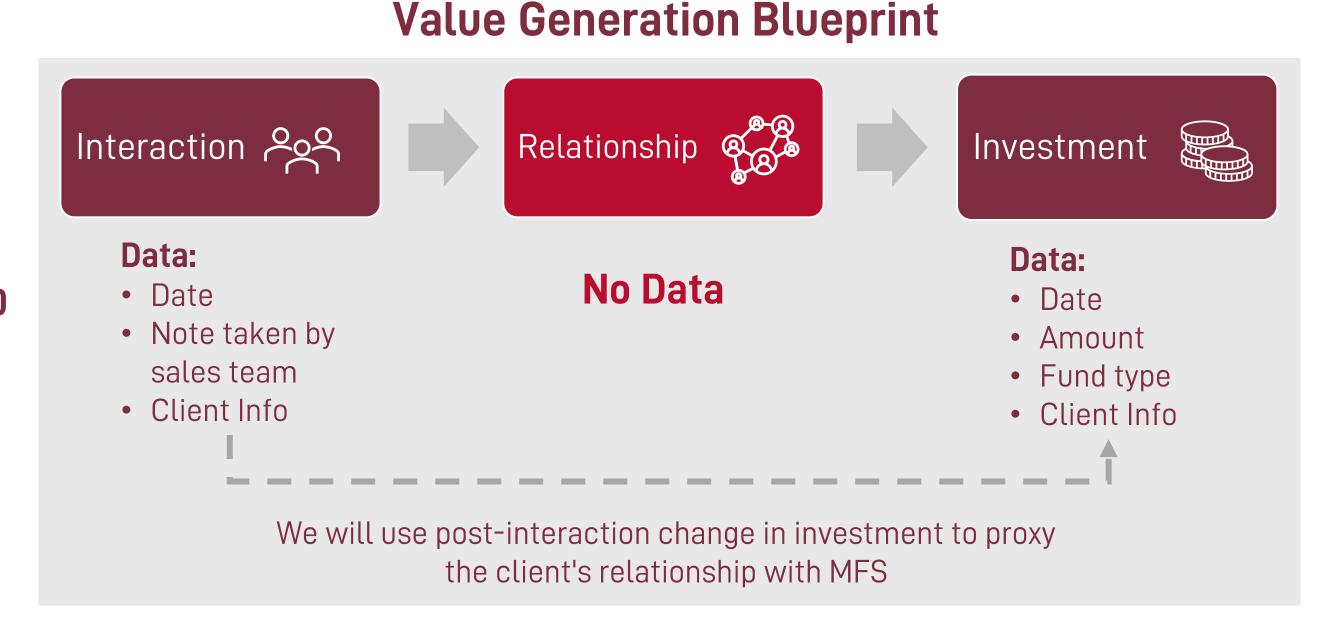
Iris Brook

Xander Pero

1. Context:

RESEARCH

Company: MFS Investment
Management stands as a
leading global asset manager.
The firm oversees \$615.1 billion
in assets and employs over 350
sales professionals who sell
investment products to
financial institutions and
advisors through meetings
(virtual and in-person), calls,
and emails.



Problem Statement:

To boost MFS sales
team's communication
efficiency with
financial advisors, we
want to develop a tool
that provides
interaction history and
recommends
conversation topics

that would drive sales.

2. Summarization:

Topic Assignment Model:

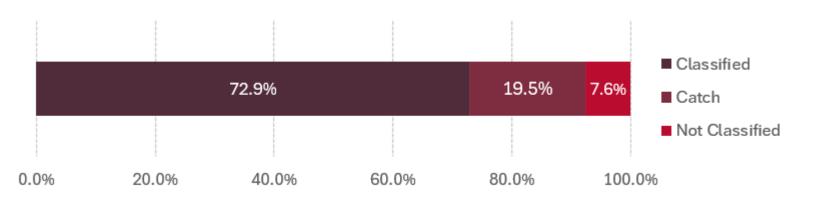
- Analyzes meeting notes between sales employees and clients
- Assigns topics to meeting notes based on keyword presence and subject line content
- Catch interactions without substance (out-of-office, scheduling, voicemail)

Example note with topic assignment:



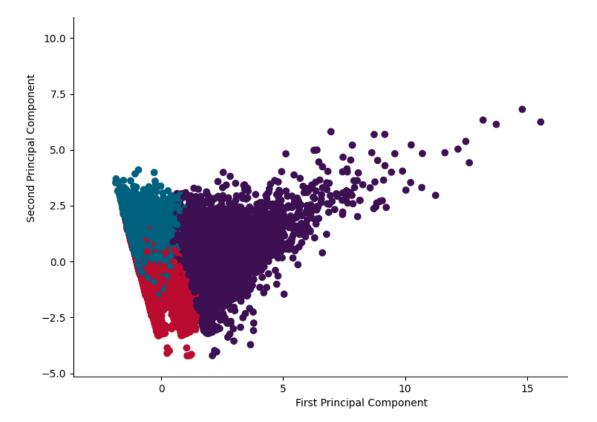


Classification of Interactions:



3. Recommendations:

Clustering Clients:

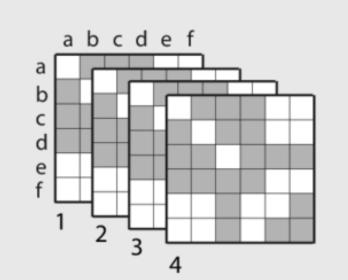


Cluster 0 – very experienced & low holdings Cluster 1 – experienced & high holdings Cluster 2 – less experienced & low holdings

EASE (algorithm):

- A collaborative-filtering neighborhood-based approach that minimizes loss between historic data and predicted scores
- Less computation and training time than other collaborativefiltering approaches
- Competitively viable similar results to other approaches

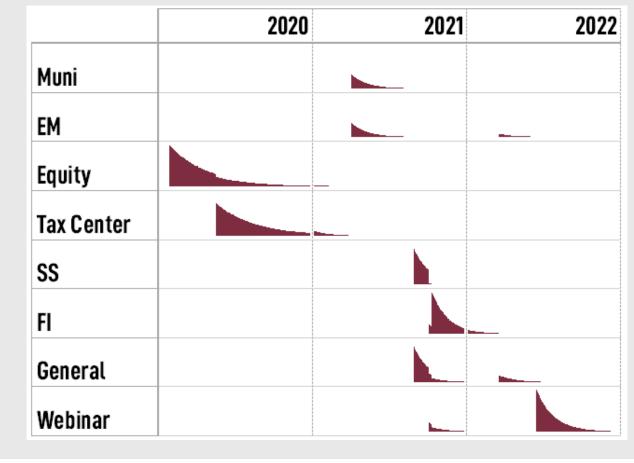
Success Metric A: Topic Counts



Data: 1 if specific topic was discussed with client on that day, 0 otherwise

Limitations: Does not consider financial advisor's perspective

Success Metric B: Post-interaction Investment



Data: Attributes a percentage of each client's flow to their recently discussed topics

Benefit: Captures financial advisor perspective

4. Model Performance:

We recommend **EASE + B** (despite its worse evaluation metrics) because it captures a topic's resulting impact, unlike metric A.

Model	Recall @ 3	Recall @ 10	NDCG @ 10
Baseline A	0.005	0.351	0.185
EASE + A	0.355	0.543	0.425
EASE + A + Clusters	0.376	0.562	0.444
Baseline B	0.101	0.304	0.156
EASE + B	0.263	0.386	0.246
EASE + B + Clusters	0.249	0.371	0.237

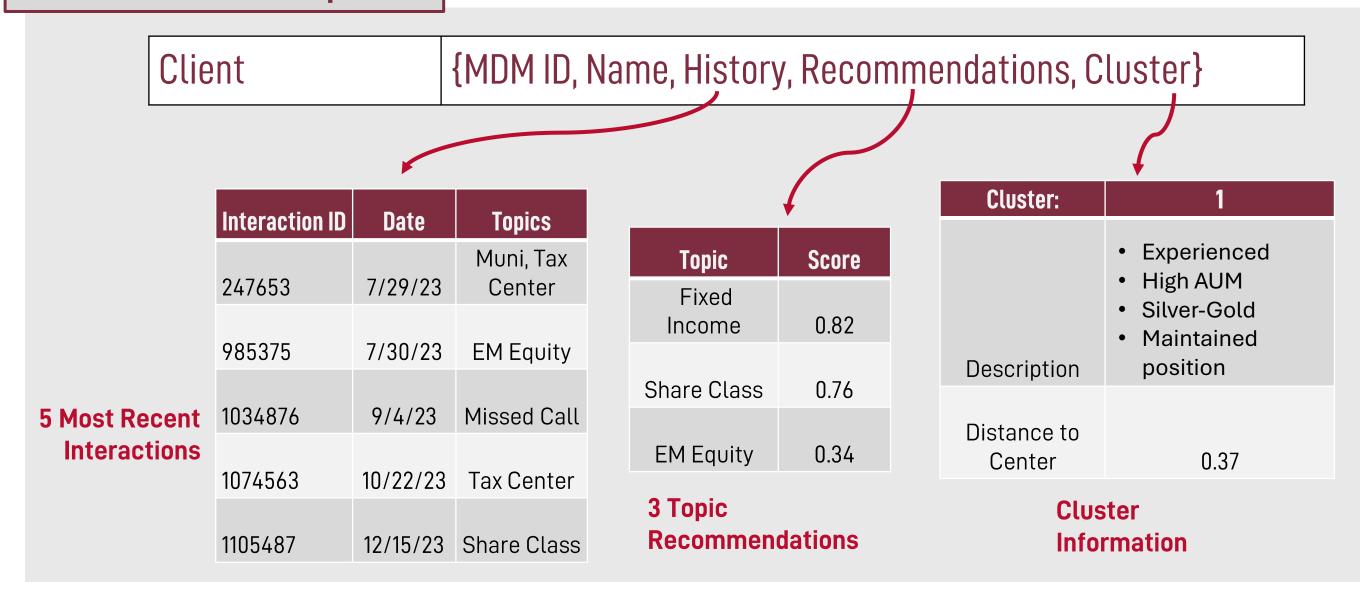
Recall@k = $\frac{\# good \ items \ in \ k}{min \ (k, \# good \ items)}$

Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain DC

(NDCG):
Takes into account order of ranking

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{d} \\ \mathbf{DCG}@k = \sum_{k=1}^{K} \frac{2^{\mathbb{I}(k^{th} \ ordered \ item \ is \ good)} - 1}{\log(k+1)} \\ \mathbf{NDCG}: \textit{DCG} \ normalized \ \in \ [0,1] \end{array}$

5. Final Output:



6. Potential Business Impact:

37.5%

time back for

sales employees

\$3.4 million

of generated value for MFS annually

Future Work:

