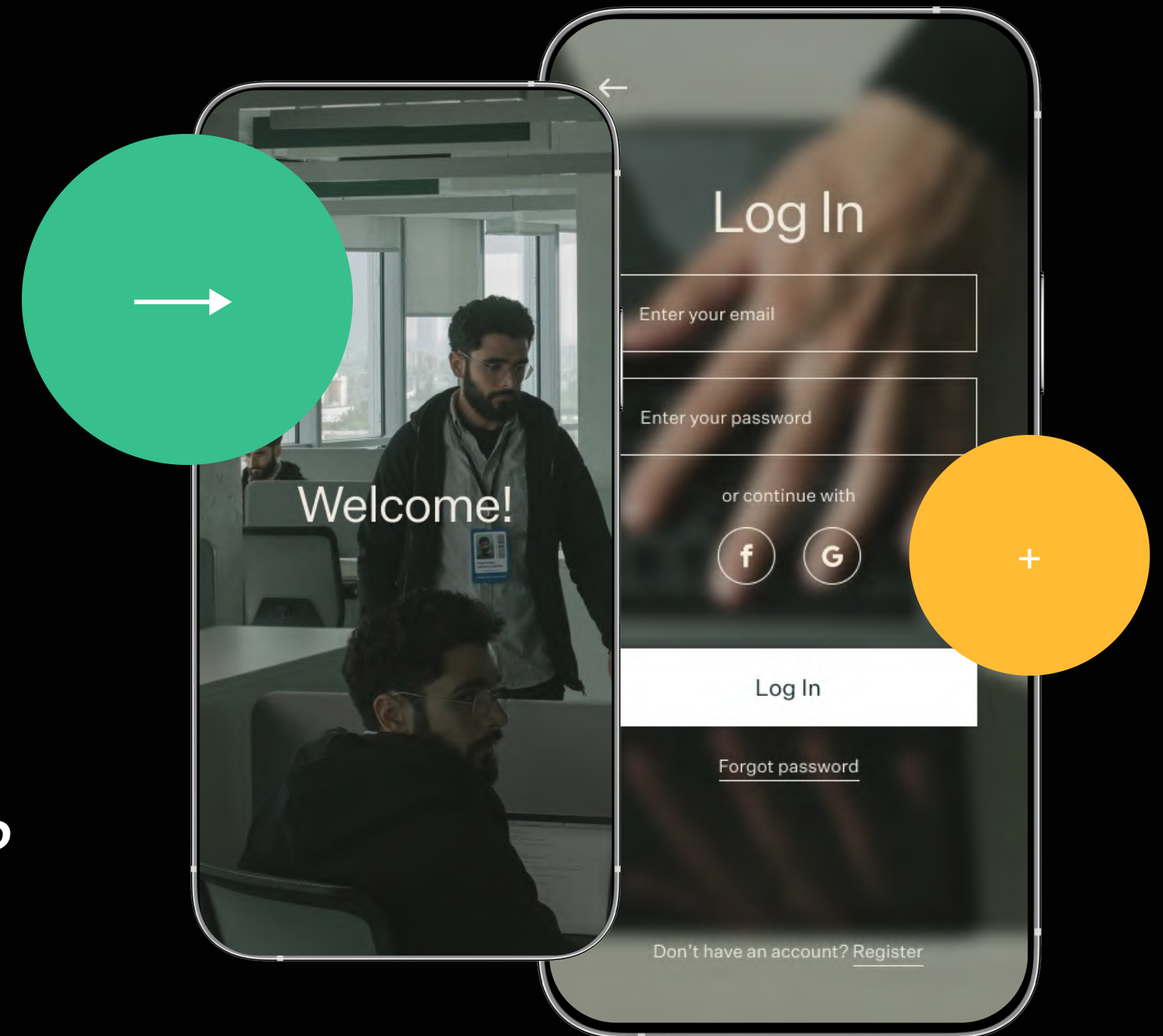


Zendesk Challenge

How well are we supporting our customers?



Content

01 Problem Framing

02 Hypothesis Definition

03 Data Exploration and Transformation

04 Model

05 Key Results and Limitations

Customer Service

"73 % of consumers will leave for a competitor after multiple poor interactions"

Zendesk Blog

01 Why it matters

Attract new business, boost retention and increase sales among existing customer base.

02 What is an excellent CX

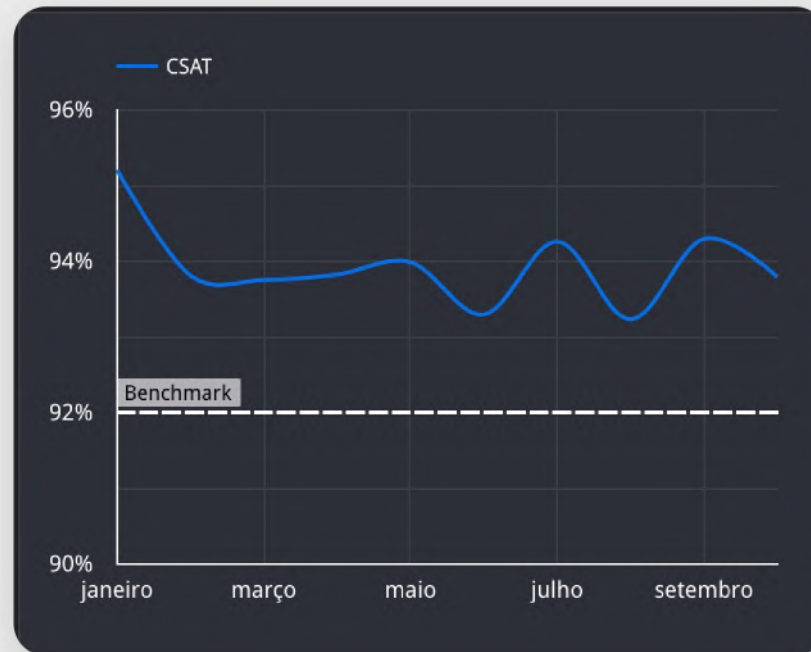
Quick, easy, personalized and empathetic

03 Success Metrics

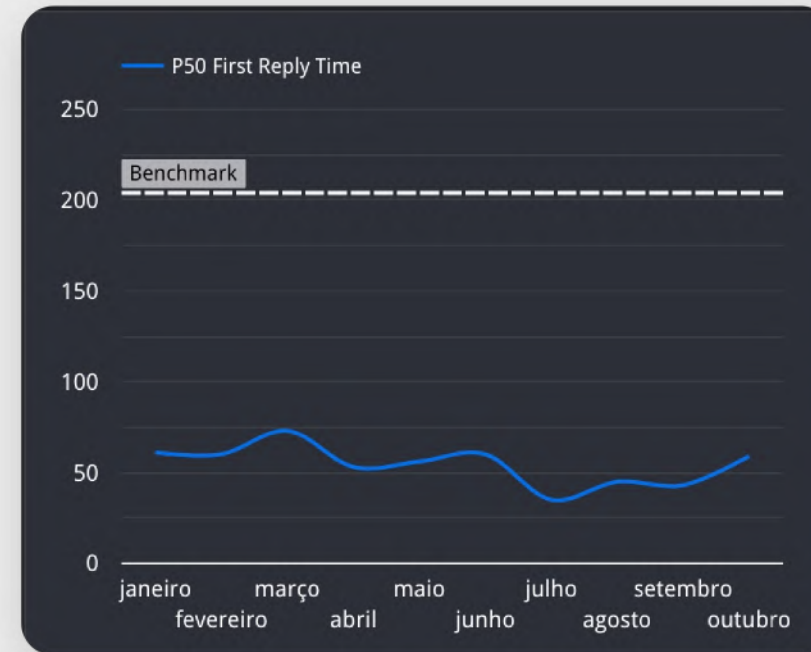
How can we measure performance and improve ?

KPIs

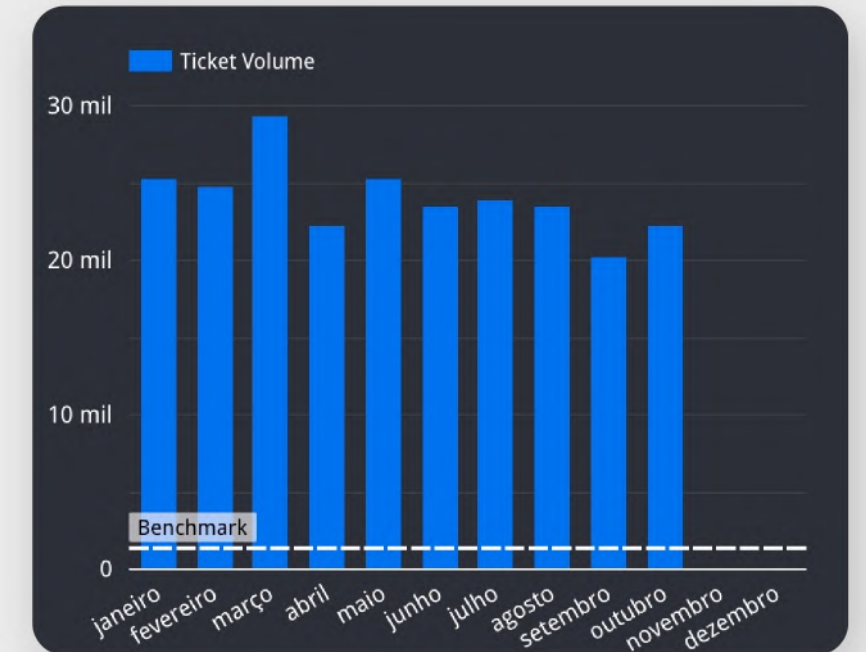
01



02



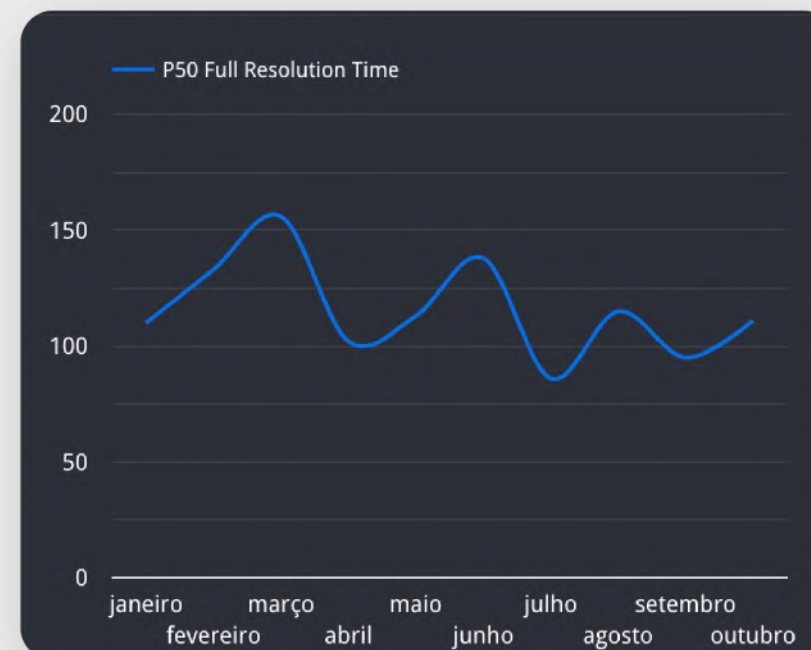
03



03



05



06



Channel Performance

01

Key takeaway

Although Full Resolution Time is extremely higher on the Web vs. Chat, it does not mean lower satisfaction

It is not safe to say that long resolution times, lead to lower satisfaction.

TicketChannel	TicketID	Response Rate	CSAT	FirstReplyTime	FullResolutionTime
chat	36,55%	22,54%	93,63	64	39
web	27,7%	21,62%	94,26	81	5 728
email	18,63%	17,55%	93,7	55	2 472
voice	13,68%	8,84%	95,81	16	14
api	1,98%	10,68%	91,37	76	1 766
twitter	0,85%	0%	-	15	45
facebook	0,34%	0%	-	13	56
help_center	0,26%	4,24%	88,89	214	2 478
mobile	+0%	9,09%	0	1 256	1 703

Channel performance broken down by main KPIs

Agent Performance

01

Key takeaway

Main Hypothesis is that agent overload is tied to geography and that it leads to lower satisfaction.

Lower CSAT and high Avg. Tickets p/ Worker in Manila is evidence of possible understaffing.

	WorkerLocation	Record Count ▾	CSAT	Response Rate	Avg Tickets p/ Worker	FullResolutionTime	FullResolutionTime
1.	Madison	40,72%	95,02%	19,5%	1 166,63	366	7 717,98
2.	Dublin	23,93%	94,58%	18,31%	1 556,62	88	3 670,46
3.	Manila	14,41%	88,14%	17,25%	3 852	7	1 188,06
4.	San Francisco - 989	7,61%	95,62%	20,18%	631,66	1 406	9 388,01
5.	Melbourne	5,93%	94,73%	17,68%	1 189,33	903	7 540,87
6.	London	4,6%	92,58%	20,59%	1 006,45	1 539	8 212,16
7.	Copenhagen	1,92%	96,51%	22,86%	2 316	149	4 525,13
8.	Montpellier	0,3%	97,52%	22,64%	355,5	9 066	16 337,47
9.	San Francisco - 1019	0,26%	79,31%	4,65%	89	363	4 689,85

Density of tickets and KPIs per Location

Hypothesis

Satisfaction

When is it more likely that a customer gives feedback ?

Productivity

Based on resolution time, which can be automated ?

Performance

Are tickets being assigned in the right order ?

Agents

How can we make the life of agents easier ?

Model Phases



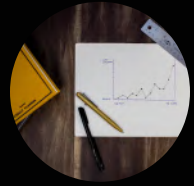
Get Data

- Stored in BigQuery, imported into Looker and python bqquery connector
- Imputed missing values



Explore Data

- KPI Report in Looker
- Histograms and pairplots
- Correlation Analysis



Prepare Data

Data Cleaning:

- Dropped null CustomerSatisfaction instances + open tickets
- LabelEncoder on Categorical Variables

Feature Transformation:

- applied $\log_{10}()$ on continuous variables



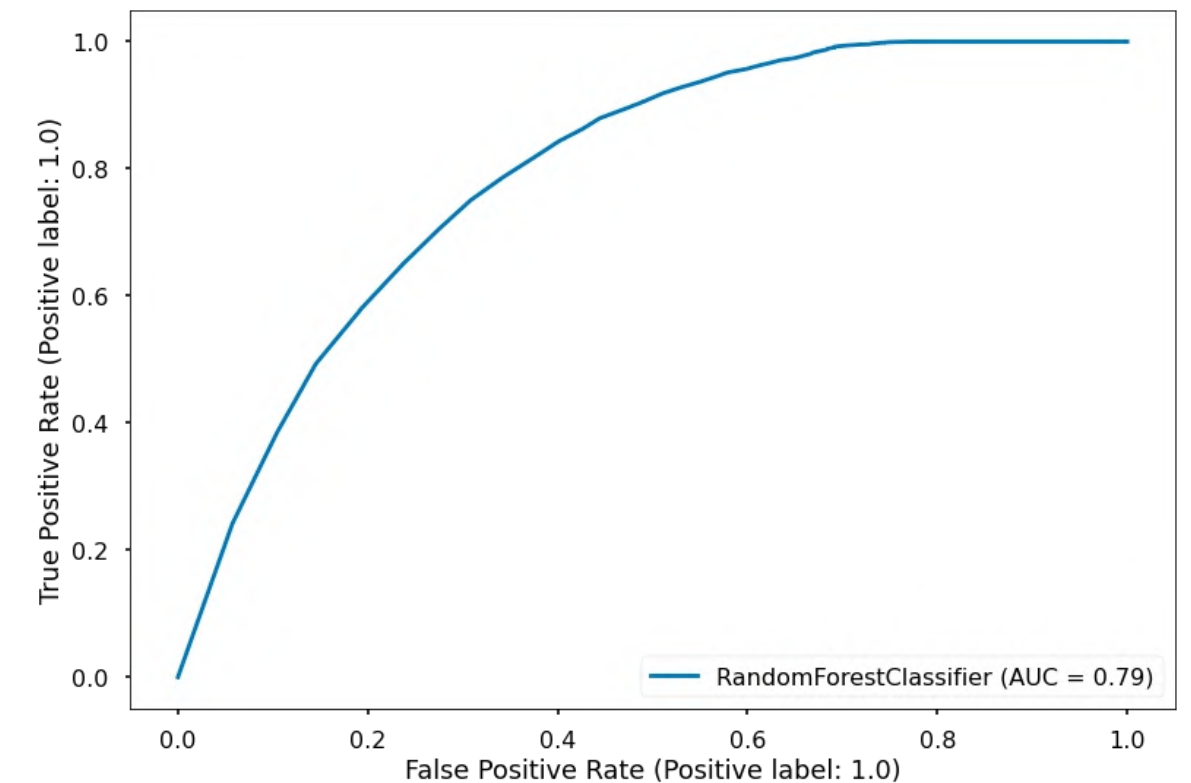
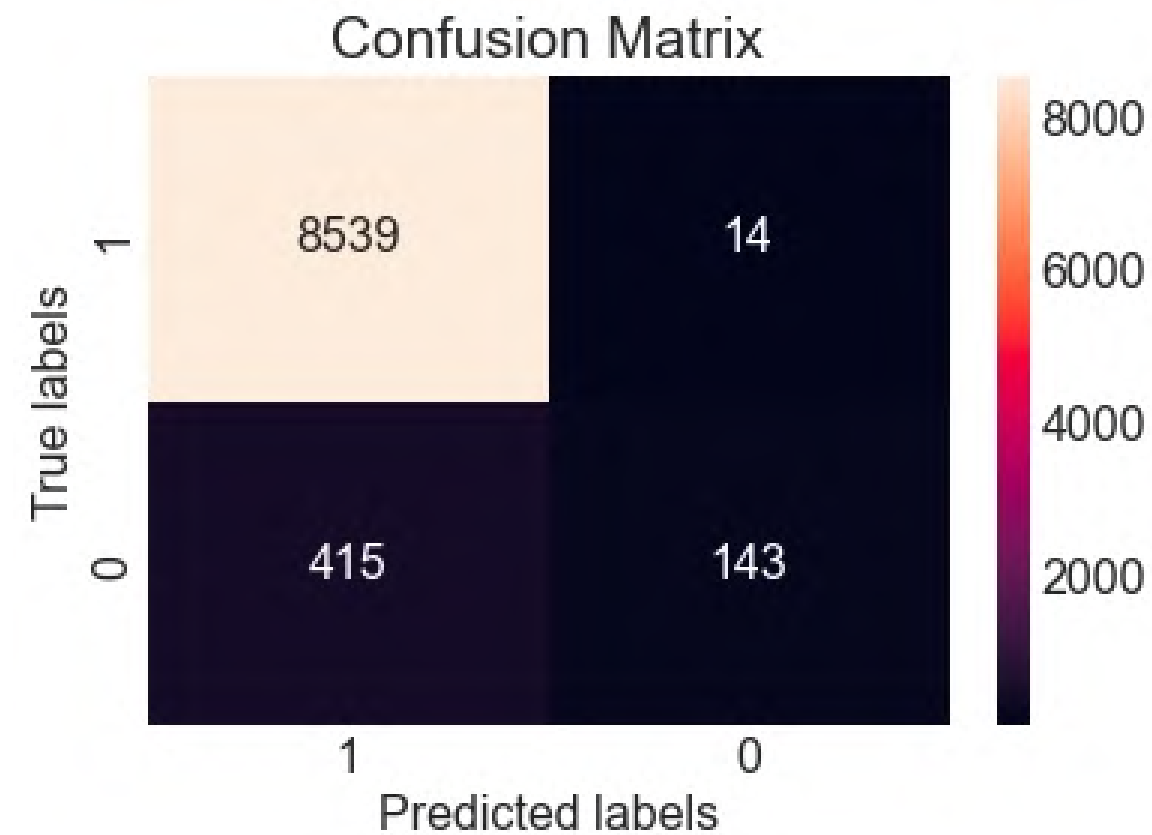
Model Data

- **Baseline Model:** Logistic Regression
- **Feature Engineering:** TimeAboveMean + Workload
- **Better Model:** Random Forest
- **Fine tuning** with Optuna

Model Results

Key takeaways

- **Precision:** 0.954
- **Recall:** 0.998
- **F1-Score:** 0.976
- **Accuracy:** 0.9531
- Imbalanced data set makes it hard to predict negative classes
- Considerable amount of False Positives, which indicates the model is biased towards positive class



Limitations

Context

- Gain more business context
- Understand better the biggest problems
- Solid security program

Data

- Explore more data trends, i.e. combine more variables, multivariate analysis.
- Gather more data: Product Area/Feature, Message Request, Customer Info

Features

- Perform Feature Selection and investigate collinearity
- Feature Engineering: promising data transformations, feature combination and scaling.

Modelling

- Try different classification models: SVMs, NNs, Bayesian
- Use incomplete data for Semi-Supervised Learning with K-Means
- Use text data for sentiment analysis or automate responses

Thank you

Any Questions ?

