

Cinereo

Workforce Management Omni-channel
Capacity Planning & Financial Analysis

Redefining Capacity Planning



What is capacity planning?

Capacity planning involves forecasting the volume of front- and back-office work that will arrive at defined times; and then determining the number of front-line and support staff that are required to:

- meet service level objectives
- achieve optimal agent productivity
- maximize customer and employee satisfaction.



Old-school capacity planning

Old-school Excel spreadsheets and home-grown capacity planning solutions are incredibly limiting, time-consuming, hard to maintain, and challenging to scale for new business opportunities and challenges.

Using spreadsheets to prepare capacity plans:

- Requires custom development
- Is labor intensive, taking weeks to months
- May or may not be using appropriate algorithms
- Can be prone to human error and challenging to bug-fix
- Puzzling to build for omni-channel interactions or multiple queues within the same channel
- Often difficult to update for new programs
- Frequently results in errors such as over- or under-staffing and budgeting depending on methodology

Why was Cinareo created?

Even the leading WFM applications on the market often yield erroneous results as they miss or misapply data inputs resulting in inaccurate staffing levels and financial projections.



Challenged to differentiate between non-deferrable interactions (e.g., calls, chats) and deferrable work types (email, letters, back office)



Use Agent proficiency factors as a load rather than using a weighted AHT consisting of tenured agent AHT, learning curve, and attrition rates to align with the monthly plan.



Exclude some or all shrinkage factors (e.g., paid or unpaid leave and non-productive time)



Using 'industry standards' where few exist or little to no consideration for capacity planning of support staff and budget (e.g., Supervisors, WFM, QA, Trainers, internal help desks)



Missing Key performance indicator (KPI) targets such as cost per contact/work item.

The evolution of capacity planning

[illegible]

Complex, formula-driven spreadsheets



Easy-to-use, wizard-based SaaS

Cinareo

WFM Omni-channel
Capacity Planning & Financial Analysis

Logout

PSU - Tier 1 and Tier 2

Exit plan

1

Queue

2

Work Volume

3

Handle Time

4

Learning Curve

5

Shrinkage

6

Attrition

7

Working Days

8

Support Staff

9

Review

Step 1 of 9: Create Queue(s)

Create and save each queue in order to create your forecast. Once you save all your queues, select the NEXT button to go to the next step to input your variables.

Enter queue details

Business area *
Enter the name of your business area

List of Queues

You have 2 saved queues

The Solution

Cinareo is an innovative SaaS application that closes the gaps in capacity planning, financial analysis and scenario modelling.

Reduce staffing challenges

Cinareo handles both front- and back-office operational planning, allowing you to compare scenarios to determine the ideal resource model.

Improve productivity & boost performance

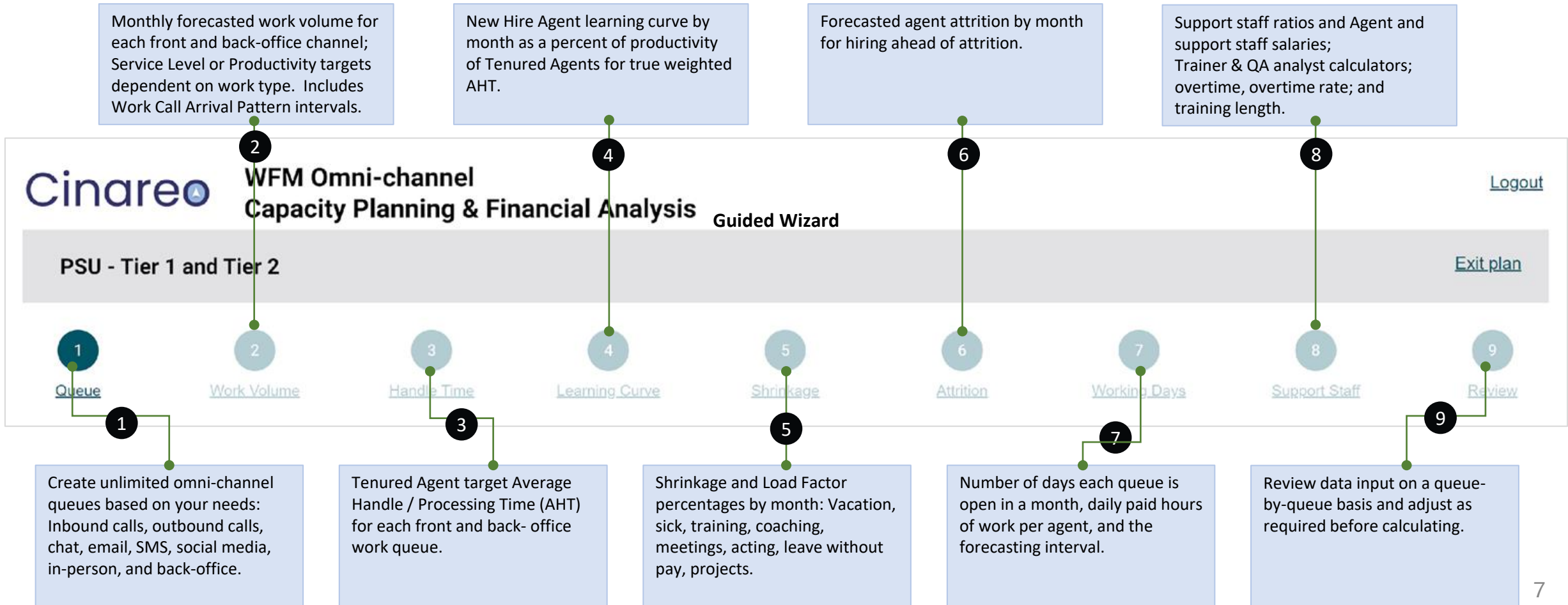
Cinareo will save you money and reduce risk to ALL of your front- and back-office operations and cost-effectively manage the customer experience.

Ensure you have the right number of agents

Cinareo will easily calculate staffing requirements, budget & forecasting for who to hire and when.

Simple and effective wizard

Take the guess work out of capacity planning with a simple and understandable wizard-based tool for WFM professionals and novices that executes practical, real-world repeatable results that can be built in about the same time as a coffee break.



EXAMPLE 1

How simple is it to determine the right number of agents for my omni-channel contact centre to meet service level objectives or productivity targets?

Data inputs complete

The screenshot shows the Cinareo software interface with several data input tables. A large grey arrow labeled 'Calculate' points from this interface towards the main results table on the right.

Calculate

Service Level / Productivity		Baseline Scenario	
Deferrable			
Non-deferrable			
Customer Service - Inbound Calls			
	Service Target	80 %	20 sec
	Forecast	81.23%	20 sec
	Occupancy	90.37%	
Agent Requirements		# of agents	
Deferrable			
Non-deferrable			
Customer Service - Inbound Calls		133	
Total Required Agents (Paid)		133	
Effective Required Agents		115	
Difference (Learning curve cost)		18	
Effective Capacity Rate		86.73%	
Support Staff		# of staff	
Quality Assurance		4	
Supervisors		9	
Trainers		3	
WFM		2	
Operations Manager		1	
Staff Budget		Cost	
Agent		\$7,970,000	
Quality Assurance		\$309,944	
Supervisors		\$752,722	
Trainers		\$206,630	
WFM		\$154,972	
Operations Manager		\$132,833	
Agent Salaries		\$7,970,000	
Support Staff Salaries		\$1,557,101	
Hiring Ahead of Attrition Costs		\$558,700	
Overtime Costs (Agents Only)		\$159,400	
Total Budget (Agents / Support Staff)		\$10,245,201	
Cost per Work Type		Cost	
Customer Service - Inbound Calls		\$8.54	

How many agents do I need and for which queues?

If all my agents were experienced, how many would I need?

What are the roles I need to support my agents and how many do I need?

What will it cost me to run my operation?

- Agent costs
- Support staff costs
- Hiring ahead of attrition
- Overtime costs

What is my average cost per call based on forecasted inputs?

EXAMPLE 2

How much does it cost to be 1% wrong?

Data inputs complete

The screenshot shows a software interface with various input fields for service level, productivity, and agent requirements. A large grey arrow labeled 'Calculate' points from the input fields towards the main table.

Calculate

Service Level / Productivity		Baseline Scenario		Scenario 1	
				Edit	Delete
Deferrable					
Non-deferrable					
Customer Service - Inbound Calls					
	Service Target	80 %	20 sec	80	20
	Forecast	81.23%	20 sec	82.20%	20 sec
	Occupancy	90.37%		89.95%	
Agent Requirements		# of agents		# of agents	
Deferrable					
Non-deferrable					
Customer Service - Inbound Calls		133		126	
Total Required Agents (Paid)		133		126	
Effective Required Agents		115		111	
Difference (Learning curve cost)		18		15	
Effective Capacity Rate		86.73%		88.14%	
Support Staff		# of staff		# of staff	
Quality Assurance		4		4	
Supervisors		9		8	
Trainers		3		3	
WFM		2		2	
Operations Manager		1		1	
Staff Budget		Cost		Cost	
Agent		\$7,970,000		\$7,463,500	
Quality Assurance		\$309,944		\$281,565	
Supervisors		\$752,722		\$664,125	
Trainers		\$206,630		\$189,750	
WFM		\$154,972		\$143,090	
Operations Manager		\$132,833		\$123,995	
Agent Salaries		\$7,970,000		\$7,463,500	
Support Staff Salaries		\$1,557,101		\$1,402,525	
Hiring Ahead of Attrition Costs		\$558,700		\$444,078	
Overtime Costs (Agents Only)		\$159,400		\$74,635	
Total Budget (Agents / Support Staff)		\$10,245,201		\$9,384,738	
Cost per Work Type		Cost		Cost	
Customer Service - Inbound Calls		\$8.54		\$7.90	

Simply run a 'what if' scenario that asks....

Using the same baseline scenario as Example 1, if I miss the workload forecast, AHT, learning curve, shrinkage factors, attrition rates, etc by a mere 1%, what might it cost me?

...it could cost me \$860,000 per year

EXAMPLE 3

I need to give my staff a raise, but I don't have the budget.

Goal: Raise agent and support staff salaries by 5% without increasing operating budget

What if: I decrease Average Handle Time (AHT) by 5%?

Increasing salary costs by 5% requires over \$497K in additional operating expense.
(See Scenario 1)

By reducing AHT by 5% across all queues, **lowers the number of required FTE from 153 to 145, a savings of 8 FTE, support staff requirements by 2 FTE**, resulting in no increase in operating budget
(See Scenario 2).

Service Level / Productivity	Baseline Scenario		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
			Edit	Delete	Edit	Delete
Deferrable						
Billing Back Office - Work Items						
Productivity	85 %		85		85	
Customer Service - Email						
Productivity	79 %		79		79	
Non-deferrable						
Customer Service - Inbound Calls						
Service Target	90 %	10 sec	90	10	90	10
Forecast	91.84%	10 sec	91.84%	10 sec	91.18%	10 sec
Occupancy	82.32%		82.32%		82.36%	
Sales - Inbound Calls						
Service Target	90 %	10 sec	90	10	90	10
Forecast	91.75%	10 sec	91.75%	10 sec	91.42%	10 sec
Occupancy	73.87%		73.87%		73.72%	
Agent Requirements	# of agents		# of agents		# of agents	
Deferrable						
Billing Back Office - Work Items	14		14		14	
Customer Service - Email	17		17		15	
Non-deferrable						
Customer Service - Inbound Calls	83		83		79	
Sales - Inbound Calls	39		39		37	
Total Required Agents (Paid)	153		153		145	
Effective Required Agents	135		135		129	
Difference (Learning curve cost)	18		18		17	
Effective Capacity Rate	88.34%		88.34%		88.35%	
Support Staff	# of staff		# of staff		# of staff	
Quality Assurance	3		3		3	
Supervisors	11		11		9	
Trainers	3		3		3	
Workforce Management	3		3		3	
Operations Manager	1		1		1	
Staff Budget	Cost		Cost		Cost	
Agent	\$7,668,563		\$8,051,991		\$7,637,183	
Quality Assurance	\$200,810		\$210,850		\$200,086	
Supervisors	\$766,857		\$805,199		\$763,718	
Trainers	\$170,395		\$178,914		\$169,545	
Workforce Management	\$204,496		\$214,720		\$203,658	
Operations Manager	\$115,028		\$120,780		\$114,558	
Agent Salaries	\$7,668,563		\$8,051,991		\$7,637,183	
Support Staff Salaries	\$1,457,586		\$1,530,463		\$1,451,665	
Hiring Ahead of Attrition Costs	\$669,489		\$702,963		\$668,756	
Overtime Costs (Agents Only)	\$153,371		\$161,040		\$152,743	
Total Budget (Agents / Support Staff)	\$9,949,009		\$10,446,457		\$9,910,247	
Cost per Work Type	Cost		Cost		Cost	
Billing Back Office - Work Items	\$9.67		\$10.15		\$9.65	
Customer Service - Email	\$3.54		\$3.72		\$3.34	
Customer Service - Inbound Calls	\$5.59		\$5.87		\$5.58	
Sales - Inbound Calls	\$7.11		\$7.47		\$7.18	

EXAMPLE 4

I need to give my staff a raise, but I don't have the budget.

Goal: Raise agent and support staff salaries by 5% without increasing operating budget

What if: I decrease forecasted overtime, decrease new hire learning curve, and lower annual attrition and by how much?

Increasing salary costs by 5% requires over \$497K in additional operating expense.
(See Scenario 1)

By reducing forecasted overtime from 2% to 1% per month, expediting agent new hire learning curve by 1 month, and reducing annual attrition lowers the number of required FTE from 153 to 149, a savings of 4 FTE, reduces support staff requirements by 2 FTE, lowers hiring ahead of attrition costs by almost \$100K, and overtime costs by almost \$80K resulting in no increase in operating budget (See scenario 2).

Service Level / Productivity	Baseline Scenario		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
			Edit	Delete	Edit	Delete
Deferrable						
Billing Back Office - Work Items						
Productivity	85 %		85		85	
Customer Service - Email						
Productivity	79 %		79		79	
Non-deferrable						
Customer Service - Inbound Calls						
Service Target	90 %	10 sec	90	10	90	10
Forecast	91.84%	10 sec	91.84%	10 sec	91.04%	10 sec
Occupancy	82.32%		82.32%		82.55%	
Sales - Inbound Calls						
Service Target	90 %	10 sec	90	10	90	10
Forecast	91.75%	10 sec	91.75%	10 sec	91.52%	10 sec
Occupancy	73.87%		73.87%		73.63%	
Agent Requirements	# of agents		# of agents		# of agents	
Deferrable						
Billing Back Office - Work Items	14		14		14	
Customer Service - Email	17		17		17	
Non-deferrable						
Customer Service - Inbound Calls	83		83		80	
Sales - Inbound Calls	29		29		27	
Total Required Agents (Paid)	153		153		149	
Effective Required Agents	135		135		135	
Difference (Learning curve cost)	18		18		14	
Effective Capacity Rate	88.34%		88.34%		90.90%	
Support Staff	# of staff		# of staff		# of staff	
Quality Assurance	3		3		3	
Supervisors	11		11		9	
Trainers	3		3		3	
Workforce Management	3		3		3	
Operations Manager	1		1		1	
Staff Budget	Cost		Cost		Cost	
Agent	\$7,668,563		\$8,051,991		\$7,820,816	
Quality Assurance	\$200,810		\$210,850		\$205,052	
Supervisors	\$766,857		\$805,199		\$782,082	
Trainers	\$170,395		\$178,914		\$173,813	
Workforce Management	\$204,496		\$214,720		\$208,555	
Operations Manager	\$115,028		\$120,780		\$117,312	
Agent Salaries	\$7,668,563		\$8,051,991		\$7,820,816	
Support Staff Salaries	\$1,457,586		\$1,530,463		\$1,486,814	
Hiring Ahead of Attrition Costs	\$669,489		\$702,963		\$675,198	
Overtime Costs (Agents Only)	\$153,371		\$161,040		\$78,208	
Total Budget (Agents / Support Staff)	\$9,949,009		\$10,446,457		\$9,961,036	
Cost per Work Type	Cost		Cost		Cost	
Billing Back Office - Work Items	\$9.67		\$10.15		\$9.98	
Customer Service - Email	\$3.54		\$3.72		\$3.67	
Customer Service - Inbound Calls	\$5.59		\$5.87		\$5.57	
Sales - Inbound Calls	\$7.11		\$7.47		\$6.99	

Other features and functionalities:

New Hire Recruitment & Training Planner

Solution: A model that forecasts attrition and growth up to a year in advance by queue/skill. The model estimates how many people are likely to leave, the average rate of graduation to production, when recruits need to start training, and the salaries for new hires while in training.

Multi-year forecasting

Solution: A model that allows for users to build a 12-month forecasting plan or create a longer range forecast up to 3 years.

Work volume intervals

Solution: A model that allows to determine work volume down to the 60, 30 or 15 minute interval for each day of the week, along with exceptions to months that might have different/seasonal operating times or volumes.



Unlimited 'what if' scenarios...



How many agents and support staff (e.g., supervisors, trainers, QA, workforce analysts) do I need if I change my service level or productivity targets?



What service level will I achieve with my current headcount?



What is the total agent and support staff budget I need, and what is the cost per interaction by channel?



What is the cost of adding a new service channel or scaling up my business?



What is the benefit from reducing attrition or improving the new hire agent learning curve?



How many agents do I need to hire and when in order to hire ahead of forecasted attrition?



...and much more

Questions?



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