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Workforce Management Administrator's Guide

Agent Adherence Reporting Metrics and End Notes

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- Administrator

Track and analyze agent adherence data in your contact center and use these metrics to create reports.

Related documentation:

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There is only one Workforce Management Adherence reporting metric.

Percentage Adherence Per Day

The percentage of the day during which the agent was adherent to his or her scheduled state.

How the percentage is calculated

$100 - ((NC+UNC)*100/(ST+UNC))$

Where:

NC = Noncompliant time

UNC = Noncompliant time outside of scheduled time

ST = Scheduled time

Endnotes

This section contains detailed descriptions and definitions for formula symbols that are used to calculate WFM metrics.

Endnote 1

The Formula for FTEs:

$$FTEs = \sum_{i=1}^n (staffing_i \div stepsHr \div paidHrs_i \times (100 \div (100 - pOverheadHrs_i)))$$

Where:

n = Number of time steps in a day (96)

i = Current time step
 $staffing$ = Calculated staffing requirements
 $stepsHr$ = Time steps in one hour (4)
 $paidHrs$ = Paid Hours in a Day as specified in staffing forecast
 $p0Overhead$ = Planned Overhead percentage as specified in staffing forecast

Endnote 2

The Total/Average value of Service Level in the Contact Center Performance report is calculated as a weighted average, where for the weight coefficient we use the `TotalNumberCallsDistributed` configuration option.

That is, for an Activity when we define the Quality of Service Statistic type in the WFM Web, we are required to specify three statistics:

1. Service Factor
2. Distributed Interactions
3. Average Speed of Answer

(plus two time ranges required for Service Factor statistic calculation)

The Number of Distributed Interactions statistic (or `TotalNumberCallsDistributed`) plays the role of the weight coefficient in order to calculate the weighted average value of Service Level per:

Timestep	If we calculate Service Level for the same activity several objects (for example, across some Queues) this gives us the possibility to get an accurate result rather than a simple average.
Day	A weighted average gives a very accurate result in comparison with simple average.

So the calculation of Total Service Level per day is done by the formula:

$$\text{Service Level Total} = \frac{\text{SUM } (SL_i \times TNCD_i)}{\text{SUM } (TNCD_i)}$$

Where:

$i = 1 \dots 96$ (intra-day 15 minute timesteps from 00:00 through 23:45)
 SL_i = Service Level value for the timestep i
 $TNCD_i$ = `TotalNumberCallsDistributed` value for the timestep i

Here is a simple example of the calculation, using this data:

Timestep	SL	TNCD	TNCDxSL
10:45 am	60.00	20	1200
11:00 am	90.00	1	90
11:15 am	20.00	150	3000
11:30 am	65.00	35	2275

If we assume that during the day we have only 4 timesteps of historical data, our Total Service Level will be:

$$\text{SL weighted} = \frac{60 \times 20 + 90 \times 1 + 20 \times 150 + 65 \times 35}{20+1+150+35} = \frac{6565}{206} = 31.87$$

Here an example of calculating a simple average:

$$\text{SL simple average} = \frac{60+90+20+65}{4} = 58.7$$

This example shows that a timestep with Service Level=90 where only one call has been processed should have minimal impact on the overall Service Level for the day, in comparison with a timestep where SL=20 and 150 calls have been processed. This is the reason the calculation is done in this way.

The user won't be able to see `TotalNumberCallsDistributed` in the report, as this value is stored in the WFM database for internal purposes only (in the table `WM_perf_activities` in the field `WM_distrib_calls`, for each activity and for each timestep).

Also keep in mind that `TotalNumberCallsDistributed` is not the same as Interaction Volume, since in general Interaction Volume is configured as `TotalNumberCallsEntered` (`Answered` + `Abandoned`), while `TotalNumberCallsDistributed` is the number of calls which are being distributed from the queue.