

Can we predict self-reported customer satisfaction from interactions?

Jeremy Auguste, Delphine Charlet, Geraldine Damnati, Frédéric Béchet,

Benoit Favre

▶ To cite this version:

Jeremy Auguste, Delphine Charlet, Geraldine Damnati, Frédéric Béchet, Benoit Favre. Can we predict self-reported customer satisfaction from interactions?. International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing, May 2019, Brighton, United Kingdom. hal-02134252

HAL Id: hal-02134252 https://hal.science/hal-02134252v1

Submitted on 20 May 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.





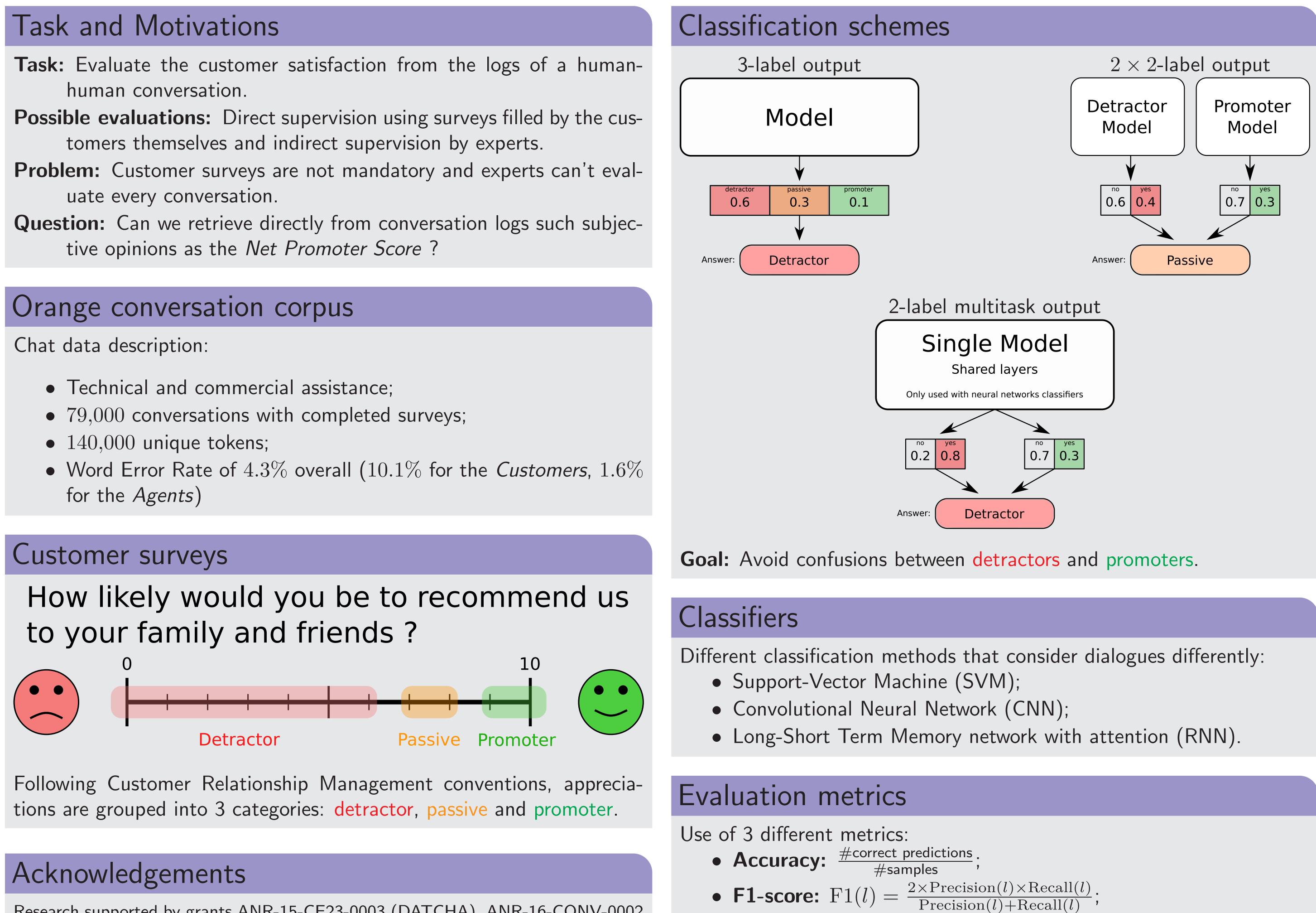


Summary

- **Objective:** Automatically evaluate the customer satisfaction from conversation logs.
- **Data:** Contact center chat conversations and the customers' satisfaction surveys.

- human conversation.
- uate every conversation.
- tive opinions as the Net Promoter Score ?

- for the *Agents*)



Research supported by grants ANR-15-CE23-0003 (DATCHA), ANR-16-CONV-0002 (ILCB) and ANR-11-IDEX-0001-02 (A*MIDEX).

Can we predict self-reported customer satisfaction from interactions ?

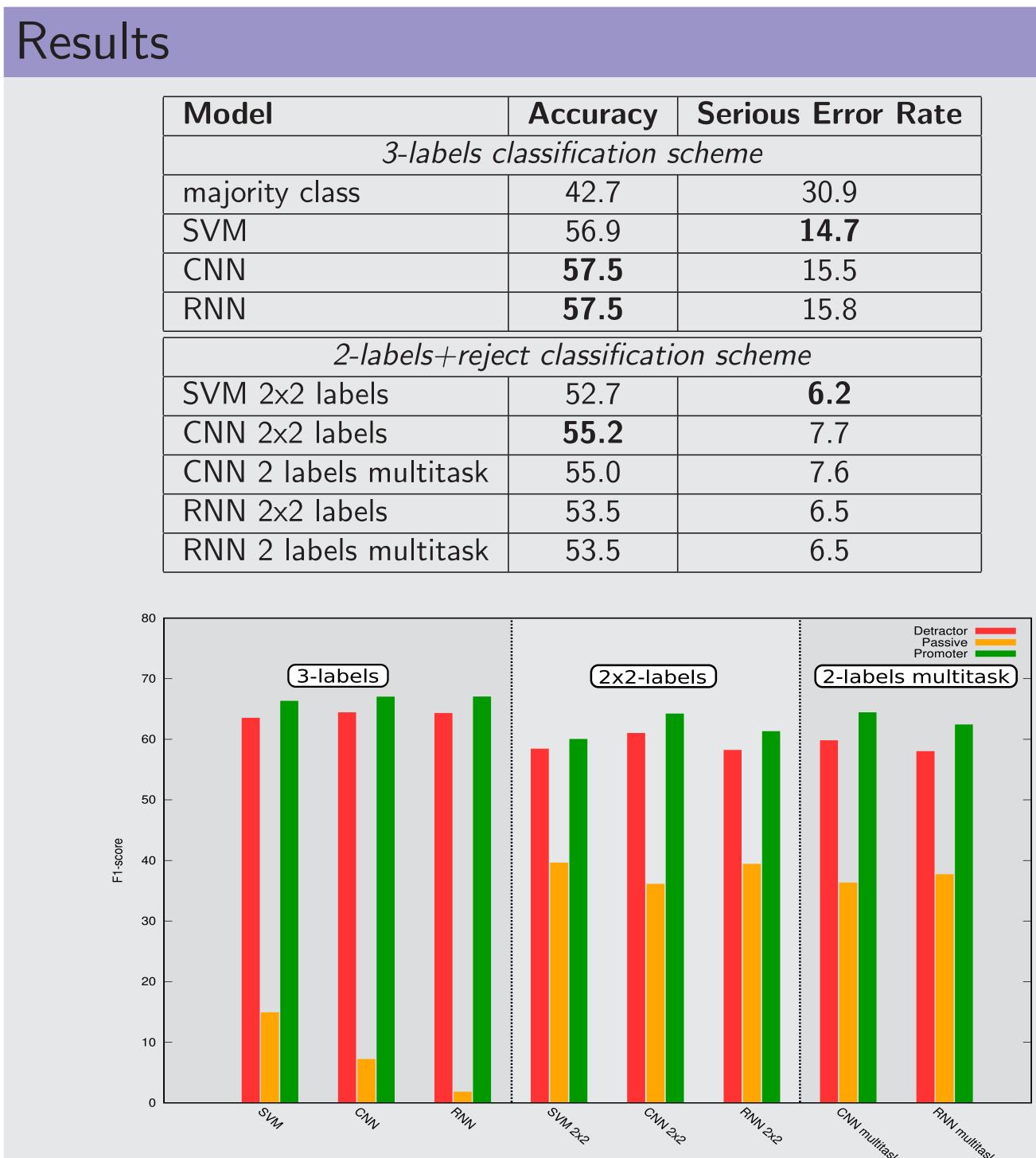
(1) {firstname.lastname}@univ-amu.fr (2) {firstname.lastname}@orange.com

• Method: Comparison of different classification schemes: 3-labels, 2×2 -labels or 2-labels multitask classification. Definition of the Serious Error Rate metric to focus on problematic confusions.

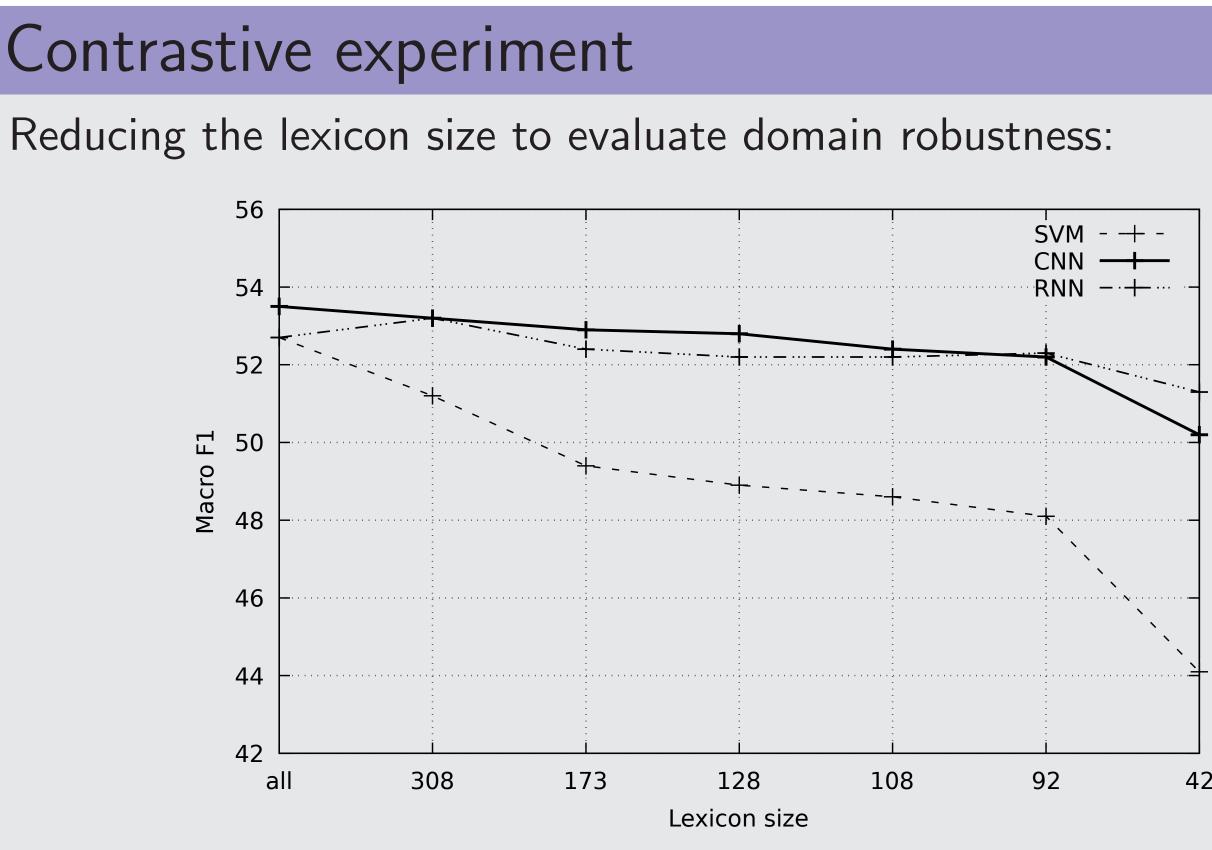
• **Results:** Considering the classification of extreme opinions as two distinct tasks greatly improves the results on the neutral class.

• Serious Error Rate: Percentage of confusion between the Detractor and the Promoter classes.

Jeremy Auguste¹, Delphine Charlet², Géraldine Damnati², Frédéric Béchet¹, Benoit Favre¹



2-labels schemes greatly improve the prediction of the passive class and greatly reduce confusions between extreme classes.



Lexicon reduced by selecting words occuring at least 10K to 100K times.





| | Accuracy | Serious Error Rate |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| s classification scheme | | |
| | 42.7 | 30.9 |
| | 56.9 | 14.7 |
| | 57.5 | 15.5 |
| | 57.5 | 15.8 |
| eject classification scheme | | |
| | 52.7 | 6.2 |
| | 55.2 | 7.7 |
| k | 55.0 | 7.6 |
| | 53.5 | 6.5 |
| k | 53.5 | 6.5 |
| | | |