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Enhancing Remote Customer Service: Challenges and Solutions in Time and Attendance Tracking

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ABSTRACT

The landscape of remote work has significantly altered operational dynamics across various sectors, particularly in customer service. This paper delves into the complexities and dissatisfaction associated with time and attendance systems for remote customer service employees. It further explores innovative solutions, leveraging technology and data analytics, to enhance accuracy in labor forecasting and activity tracking, ultimately aiming to boost both employee satisfaction and customer service quality.

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Introduction

With the global workforce experiencing a paradigm shift towards remote work, traditional mechanisms for monitoring employee time and attendance have come under scrutiny. In the customer service sector, this issue is particularly pronounced due to the direct impact on service quality and employee well-being. This study aims to dissect the causes of discontent among remote customer service professionals concerning time and attendance systems and proposes technologically driven, datacentric solutions to address these challenges.

Problem Statement

Customer service employees face two primary challenges with current time and attendance tracking systems

• Inadequate Recognition of Peripheral Activities: Current systems do not adequately acknowledge or compensate for tasks performed outside of regular work hours, even though they are essential to the employees' main responsibilities. For instance, non-exempt employees who boot up their computers should have that time counted as part of their hours worked. If employees were instructed to shut down their computer systems, the time spent doing so could be considered compensable.

Hence, it is crucial to track both boot up and shut down time as part of their time and attendance.

 Inaccuracies in Labor Forecasting: Existing systems demonstrate a lack of precision in tracking labor activities, leading to suboptimal scheduling, diminished employee experience, and subsequent repercussions on service quality.

Significance of Comprehensive Activity Tracking

Recognizing tasks executed outside regular shifts is not only critical for compliance with labor laws but also crucial for employee morale and retention. Activities like system boot-up and shutdown, often overlooked, can be integral to an employee's role, especially in remote setups. Innovative approaches, such as integrating automated tracking of these tasks or incorporating standard compensatory bonuses into the time and attendance systems, can address this gap.

Option 1: Fixed Bonus

The first option is to provide standard bonuses for boot-up and shutdown time through the time and attendance system. For example, we can configure the Kronos work for central, which is a commonly used time and attendance system, to give employees a default bonus of 2 minutes. Here are the steps to set it up

- **Define Pay Codes:** Start by creating new pay codes for these activities. You can use clear names like "BOOT_UP" and "SHUT_DOWN". Pay codes are usually created in the setup section of your Kronos application.
- Create or Update Pay Rules: Pay rules define how time is calculated for pay.
- Configure Work Rules or Pay Code Distributions: Work rules define the conditions for applying different pay codes. For example, you can set a rule that automatically applies the "BOOT_UP" pay code for the first X minutes of an employee's shift if they need to prepare before starting work, and the

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"SHUT_DOWN" code for the last Y minutes of their shift. Assign the work rule to the pay rule.

• Assign Pay Rule Rules to Employees: After configuring your rules, assign them to the pay rules of your employees. This is typically done in the employee's profile.

Option 2: Get Accurate Boot- Up and Shutdown Times

Alternatively, we can automatically identify system boot-up and shutdown times and send that information to the time and attendance system. The first step is to retrieve the boot up time from the system.

This approach typically involves writing scripts that are executed when a user logs in or logs out (or boots down) their system. Here's how you can implement it:

Event Triggered Scripts

- Most operating systems (OS) like Windows, macOS, and Linux support scripts that run at startup or shutdown. These are often called "startup scripts" or "shutdown scripts" respectively. Similarly, there are "logon scripts" for when a user logs on and "logoff scripts" for when a user logs off.
- These scripts can be configured to capture the current time and other relevant information (like the user ID, system ID, etc.) when the user event (login or logout) occurs.

Data Transmission

- After capturing the event data, the script needs to transmit
 this data to your time and attendance system. This can be
 achieved by making an API call to the time and attendance
 system (if it supports API data ingestion) or by updating a
 database that the time and attendance system reads from.
- The script could also write the data to a secure location where it is periodically synced with the time and attendance system.

Error Handling and Logging

- The script should include robust error handling. If the script fails to run or if the data transmission fails, there should be a system in place to log this error. This ensures that you have a record of all instances when the data was not captured correctly.
- Additionally, the script should log its actions, so there is a record that the script ran and what data it captured/transmitted.

Security

Security is a crucial aspect. The script should transmit data securely, ensuring that any sensitive information is encrypted during transmission. Additionally, the script itself should be secure to prevent any potential tampering.

Compliance and Privacy

Ensure that the script and its data collection methods comply with local laws and regulations, especially concerning employee privacy.

Testing

Before full deployment, conduct thorough testing of the scripts in a controlled environment to ensure they work as expected and don't interfere with the normal operation of the workstation.



Training: Make sure your employees are aware that their system boot up and boot down times are tracked for payroll purposes.

Here are some other options to consider for tracking system login and log off information.

You can also explore the possibility of utilizing network logs. Network systems typically log when a device connects or disconnects from the network. It may be possible to use these logs to track when employees are logging in and out based on their workstation's network status.

Additionally, make sure to check if your current customer service work system (the software employees use for their customer service tasks) is capable of integration with your time and attendance system. This integration can still help you send the system login information to your time and attendance system.

Enhancing Forecast Accuracy through Data Analytics

Precise forecasting in customer service scheduling necessitates a multifaceted approach

- Activity Categorization and Tracking: Implementing a system capable of distinguishing and monitoring various employee tasks, from ticket resolution to customer interaction, is fundamental.
- **Historical Analysis and Predictive Modeling:** Employing data analytics to discern patterns and predict future staffing requirements, factoring in variables like business hours, holidays, and external influences (e.g., seasonal fluctuations, market disruptions).
- Real-Time Adaptability: The system must dynamically adapt to ongoing changes in data trends to ensure accuracy in forecasting.

Outcomes and Implications

Revamping time and attendance systems with a focus on comprehensive activity tracking and data-driven forecasting will not only alleviate employee dissatisfaction but also optimize staffing. This optimization ensures continual customer service excellence, prevents employee burnout, and promotes operational cost efficiency [1-2].

Conclusion

The advent of remote work has necessitated a reevaluation of traditional time and attendance systems, especially in sectors like customer service where employee satisfaction directly correlates with service quality. By integrating advanced technology and data analytics, companies can significantly enhance their operational efficiency, employee experience, and customer satisfaction.

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