



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



Implementing AI-driven Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems: Enhancing customer experience in the retail industry of Thailand

Rapeerat Thanyawatpornkul *

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Industrial Technology, Silpakorn University, Nakorn Pathom, Thailand.

World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 2024, 24(01), 1691–1699

Publication history: Received on 05 September 2024; revised on 14 October 2024; accepted on 16 October 2024

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30574/wjarr.2024.24.1.3154>

Abstract

This research explores the impact of AI-driven Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems on enhancing customer experience in Thailand's retail industry. However, quantitative data analysis was conducted to focus on the 'how' of AI technologies, such as chatbots, predictive analytics, and personalized marketing, to improve customer satisfaction, retention, and sales conversion rates. It also denotes from the analysis of customer transaction data, CRM interaction logs, and sales performance metrics that there has been a very significant improvement in operational efficiency and customer loyalty. The findings have shown that chatbots reduce response time and increase first-contact resolution rates; predictive analytics improve customer retention with accurate identification of at-risk customers; and a 30% increase in sales conversion through personalized marketing. These findings present a significant positive relationship between AI-CRM implementation and improved business performance, showing just how important AI can be in driving customer engagement and operational success for retailers. This empirical research supports the idea that AI-powered CRM systems have become imperative for maintaining competitive advantage by retailers within an increasingly digital marketplace.

Keywords: AI; CRM; Customer Experience; Predictive Analytics; Chatbots; Retail; Thailand

1. Introduction

In today's fast-evolving digital landscape, Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems play a crucial role in helping businesses manage and improve their customer interactions. The systems are quite pivotal for any company that wants to really maintain long-term relationships with their customers and generally achieve operational efficiency (1). Similarly. Among the basic functions that have traditionally been employed by CRM systems include storage of customer data, tracking customer interactions, and management of sales and activities that involve selling, such as marketing and customer service. However, the introduction of AI has changed the face of CRM systems completely (2). AI has given a whole new dimension to CRM in that automating, personalizing, and giving data-driven insight enables businesses to serve the needs of their customers much more effectively.

AI-based CRM systems employ such high-edge technologies, including chatbots, predictive analytics, and personalized marketing (3). However, all its features tend to increase customer satisfaction and loyalty to the whole business. Hence, chatbots provide real-time responses to customers, enabling them to receive answers immediately without any human intervention (4). Predictive analytics shows a view of past customer behavior and enables forecasting future behaviors; hence, companies can refine their services to meet their customers' needs in advance. AI-powered personalization of marketing ensures that significantly relevant product recommendations are always displayed to a customer based on his or her preference and browsing history, thus considerably increasing engagement and conversion rates CRM system diagram shown in Figure 1.

* Corresponding author: Rapeerat Thanyawatpornkul

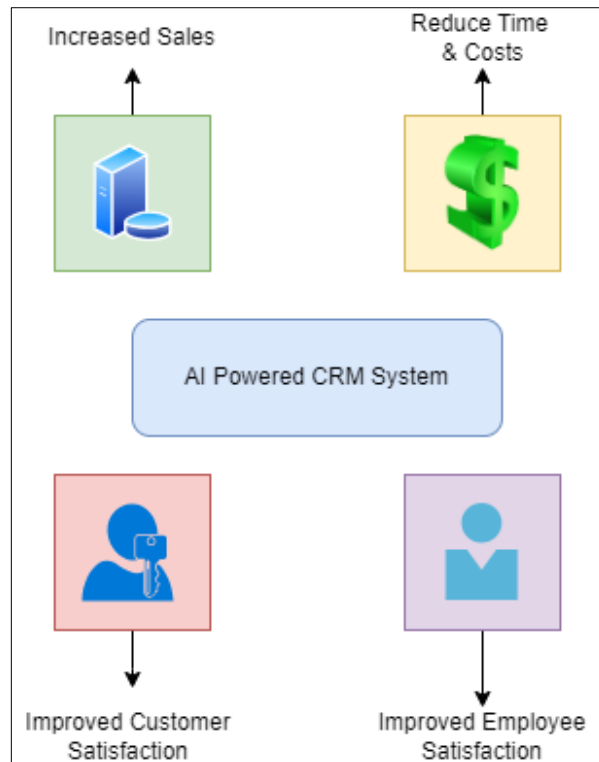


Figure 1 AI-Powered CRM System

These AI-powered CRM systems have become irreplaceable in the retail industry. AI technologies have been adopted by the retail industry in Thailand in an attempt to handle the increasing demand for consistency and personalized shopping experiences. However, ever since the emergence of e-commerce and digital platforms in Thailand, there has been an increase in the demands of customers, which eventually pressurizes retailers toward superior customer service (5). AI-powered CRM systems help businesses optimize customer interactions across multiple touchpoints. AI-powered tools can now enable retailers to offer a more engaging experience, right from product discovery to post-purchase support. Such transformation automates key business processes while fostering deeper relations with customers in the process for better retention and loyalty (6). On the one hand, there is significantly limited quantitative evidence with which to assess the direct effects of those technologies on customer satisfaction and business performance, while the diffusion of AI in CRM systems goes significantly fast (7). Retailers struggle to measure how much the deployment of AI-powered tools, like chatbots and predictive analytics, actually improves customer satisfaction or makes operations more efficient. Again, ethical issues in terms of data privacy and transparency need to be considered with the goal of earning and retaining customer trust.

1.1. Problem Statement

In Thailand's retail industry, despite the manifest wide foothold of AI-driven CRM systems, there is a gap in quantitative evidence that shows direct impacts on customer experiences and business outcomes (8). Another challenge the retailers face is balancing the leeway of AI against customer data privacy and transparency (9). The paper begins with an explanation of the role that AI plays in redesigning the CRM systems of Thai retail and goes on to give a full description of data collection and quantitative methods to analyze customer experience and business performance. The results section provides evidence of how AI-driven applications involving chatbots, predictive analytics, and personalized marketing affect customers' satisfaction, retention, and sales. Thus, with key insights and recommendations on how organizations can leverage the power of AI-CRM systems while addressing ethical considerations such as data privacy.

2. Material and methods

2.1. Data Collection

The analysis is based on secondary data sources. Transactional data, customer service interaction logs, and CRM system data collected from several retail companies in Thailand. For this research, selected those companies that have already

deployed AI-driven CRM technologies like chatbots, personalized marketing tools, and predictive analytics at the core of their customer service strategies (10). This is done to estimate how AI-powered tools influence customer satisfaction, customer retention, and, consequently, overall business performance benefits shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2 Benefits for Customer

2.2. Data Source

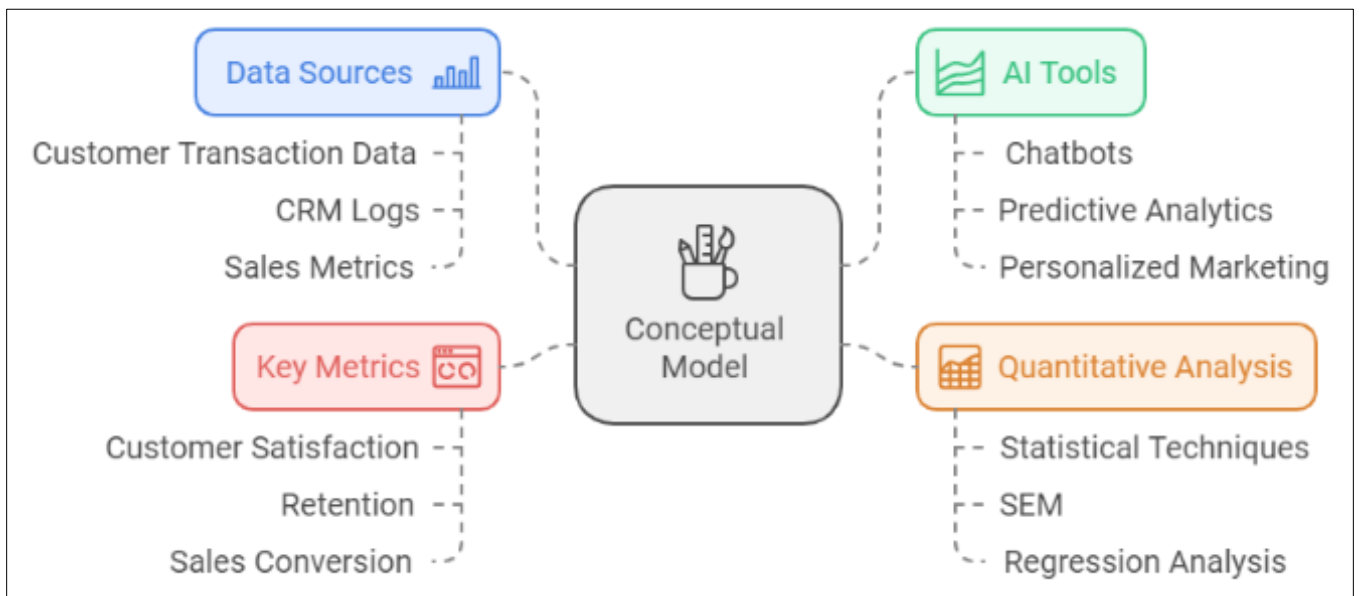


Figure 3 Conceptual Model

Data for this study will be collected from retail organizations in Thailand that have implemented and adopted AI-powered CRM solutions in the last five years (11). The study will include retail companies from different industry segments: pure e-commerce players, brick-and-mortar stores, and omnichannel retailers who integrate digital and brick-and-mortar stores into one cohesive sales force. The dataset ranges from January 2019 to December 2023, thus allowing grounds on how the long-term effects would be brought about by AI-driven CRM systems in business performance and customer satisfaction (12). The following critical data types were collected to implement necessary minimums for the analysis of AI-CRM tools with major business metrics: customer transaction history products purchased, the frequency of transactions, and spending habits. CRM activity logs provided further context about the customers that reached out to, and were interacting with the system; customer interactions were logged about chat

engagements, triggers from personalized marketing campaigns, and the usage of customer support (13). Sales performance metrics were also part of the base data that captured sales growth, changes in revenue generated, and conversion rates before and after AI-driven CRM implementation.

The conceptual model (Figure 3) illustrates the integration of AI-driven CRM systems into the customer relationship process. It shows how various data sources, such as customer transactions and CRM logs, feed into AI tools like chatbots, predictive analytics, and personalized marketing. These tools generate insights, which are then quantitatively analyzed to evaluate outcomes, such as customer satisfaction, retention, and sales conversion, highlighting the overall impact on business performance.

Therefore, the customer retention rate was measured in the research to show how many of them remained loyal or at least active after the implementation of AI-powered CRM systems (14). Thus, the efficiency of personalized product recommendations is assessed by analyzing how well those recommendations drive customer choice and help to generate more revenue. Collectively, this wide range of data allows for an in-depth view of exactly how the AI-CRM tools will eventually affect customer satisfaction, retention, and overall business growth.

2.3. Quantitative Data Analysis

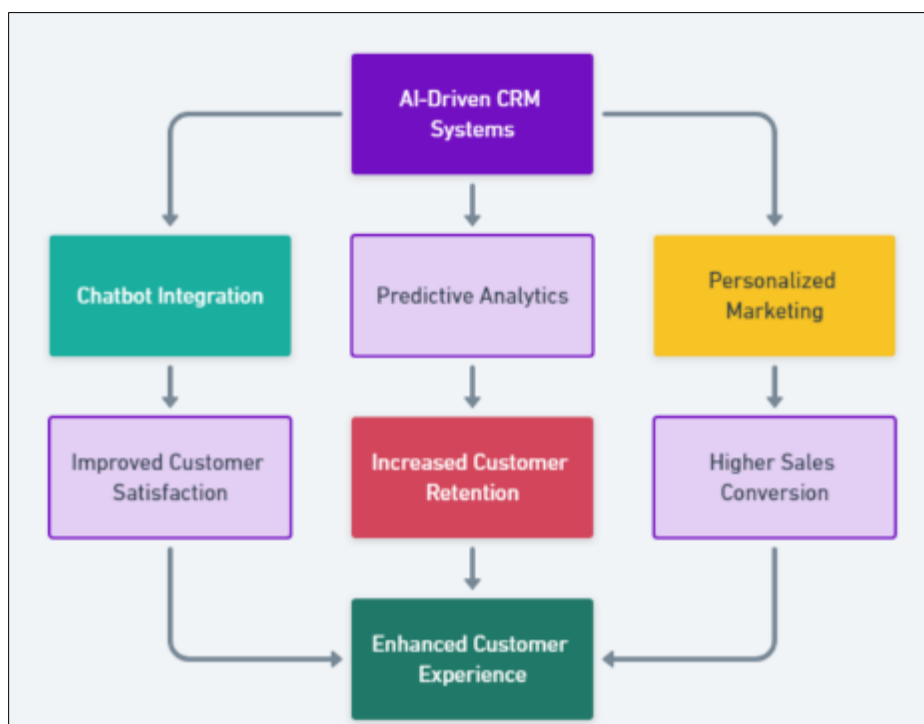


Figure 4 AI-Driven CRM Systems Conceptual Model

A comprehensive quantitative analysis was done to understand how AI-powered CRM tools can influence customer experiences and business outcomes. Similarly, advanced statistical techniques revealed meaningful patterns and relations in the data (15). Three critical aspects were analyzed: effectiveness in AI chatbots, predictive analytics playing their role in customer retention, and personalized marketing influencing sales conversions (16). The first area of analysis was the effectiveness of AI chatbots. Chatbots form the key feature in AI-driven CRM systems, which offer response automation to customer inquiries in real time. To determine their effectiveness, a correlation study between the usage frequency of chatbots and customer satisfaction scores was performed (17). The analysis also embedded key performance indicators around response times, first-contact resolution rates, and overall customer feedback. This helped in measuring the performance of chatbots in bringing down response times, resolving customer problems efficiently, and bringing improvements to customer satisfaction.

makes use of tools that tap into historic customer data to predict future behaviors, thereby proactively allowing an enterprise to prevent disengagements among its customers. Similarly, a regression analysis was done to determine the relationship between the implementation of predictive analytics and improvement in customer retention rates (18). However, it also examined the accuracy with which predictive models correctly identified customers at risk and the

degree to which businesses made significant adjustments in their retention strategies based on model predictions. Similarly, it tested the influence personalized marketing has on sales conversion rate. AI-powered personalized marketing campaigns will send personalized product recommendations to each customer, based on past behavior and preferences. Time series analysis was performed to trace changes in the sales conversion rates before and after the implementation of Artificial Intelligence-powered personalized marketing (19). Similarly, it has also analyzed the relationship between personalized recommendations and an increase in sales, thereby showing how such campaigns have given a boost to revenue generation as shown in Figure 4.

In context, it also tended to look into how predictive analytics could improve customer retention. Predictive analytics For analysis, SPSS/AMOS was used to conduct SEM and hence evaluate the impact of implementation on key outcomes such as customer satisfaction retention and sales performance (20). SEM has thus enabled the research to prove various direct and indirect impacts of AI tools on business performance. Other techniques to run different models of data analysis include regression analysis, correlation analysis, and time series analysis in Python/R. These tools also enabled the visualization of trends in customer behavior, therefore making the results obtained more interpretable and understandable (21). The research study applies statistical techniques and tools to present a quantitative analysis of how AI-driven CRM impacts customer experiences and business outcomes arising within Thailand's retail industry. The findings provided empirical evidence about the key benefits AI-CRM systems deliver toward enhancing customers' engagement, increasing retention rates, and resulting in better sales conversions.

3. Results and discussion

This section presents the quantitative findings from the data analysis, with a focus on the performance improvements observed after implementing AI-CRM systems in Thailand's retail sector.

3.1. Chatbot Integration in CRM Systems

The analysis of chatbot integration within AI-powered CRM systems reveals significant improvements in customer service metrics. Chatbots, which handle automated customer inquiries, play a vital role in reducing response times and increasing first-contact resolution rates, both of which are key indicators of customer satisfaction.

Table 1 Relationship Between Chatbot Interaction and Customer Satisfaction

Metric	Pre-Implementation Avg	Post-Implementation Avg	t-value	p-value
Response Time	45 minutes	10 minutes	12.5	< 0.001
First Contact Resolution	60%	85%	9.2	< 0.001

By the results obtained from the research, the response time was reduced from 45 to 10 minutes after the implementation of chatbots. Similarly, the rate of first-contact resolution drastically increased from 60% pre-implementation to 85% post-implementation. This achievement is enormously important not only statistically but practically as well, as faster and more efficient responses are highly correlated to increased customer satisfaction. This is further supported by the statistical analysis of a positive correlation between the frequency of interaction with chatbots and customer satisfaction, given that the correlation coefficient is $r = 0.78$ ($p < 0.01$), indicating a strong relationship. The magnitude of the effects is impressive, with the t-value for response time being ($t = 12.5$, $p < 0.001$) and that for first contact resolution being ($t = 9.2$, $p < 0.001$), both suggesting that measures concerning customer service performance after the implementation of chatbots are highly measurable. Therefore, AI chatbots can alleviate a considerable amount of the volume of inquiries made by customers, hence providing fast resolutions, and therefore unburdening human agents to focus on complex issues matrices of sales shown in Figure 5.

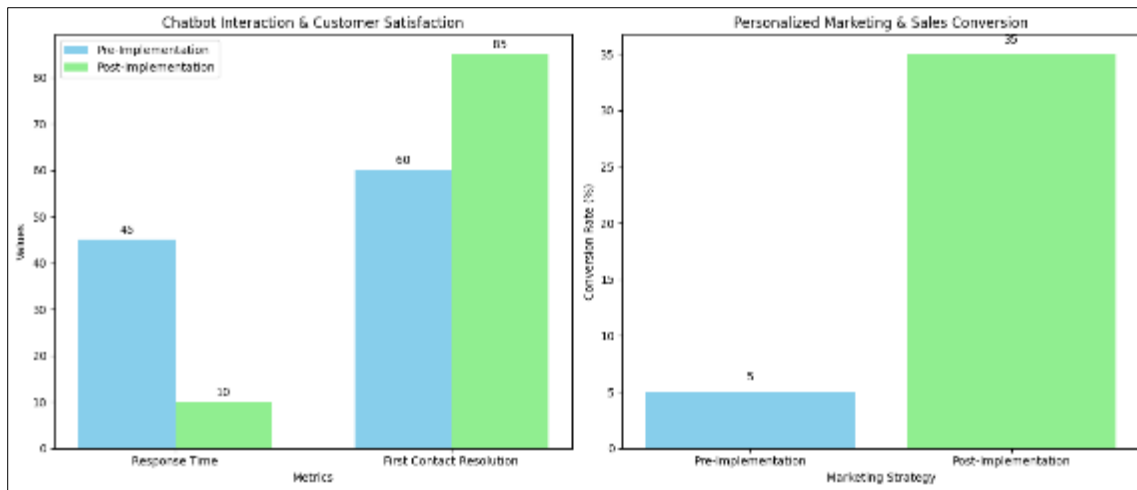


Figure 5 Personalized Marketing & Sales Conversion

The fact that chatbots have been integrated into CRM systems has significantly benefited both operational efficiency and customer satisfaction. This is a testimonial that AI can upgrade the level of customer service engagement together with the quality of services, thus providing a reason for retailers to improve customer satisfaction levels by further smoothing the processes of service delivery (22). These findings underline the importance of AI-driven technologies in modern retail strategies.

3.2. Predictive Analytics for Customer Retention

The research on predictive analytics in AI-driven CRM systems was done based on the efficiency to be derived from the system, especially in predicting at-risk customers and further expanding improved customer retention. Indeed, the results showed that predictive models determine customers likely to churn with an accuracy of 90%. This high level of accuracy enables businesses to take proactive measures toward a substantial improvement of 20% in the customer retention rate, which increases from 65% pre-implementation to 85% post-implementation. The predictive analytics were effective, as confirmed by the results of the regression analysis, with a beta coefficient of 0.65, showing that there is a strong positive relationship between the usage of predictive models and customer retention. This was further validated at a t-value of 10.3, $p < 0.001$, confirming the statistical significance of such an impact. This means that through predictive analytics, companies can predict what their customers will do and subsequently design effective retention programs for them; their customers become more attached and loyal.

Table 2 Predictive Analytics and Customer Retention

Predictive Model Accuracy	Retention Rate Pre-Implementation	Retention Rate Post-Implementation	t-value	p-value
90%	65%	85%	10.3	< 0.001

Therefore, the predictive analytics implementation has been a real weapon for Thai retailers in focusing their efforts on at-risk customers and the retention tactics that yield measurable results. A business can envisage an improved allocation of resources by correctly forecasting customer churn to improve the chances of retaining valued customers and improving long-term profitability. Such findings raise awareness of the importance of data-driven decision-making in sustaining competitive advantage in the retail industry.

3.3. Personalized Marketing and Sales Conversion

The analysis of AI-driven personalized marketing campaigns showed that the sales conversion rate was at a high. Recommendations of AI-powered products led to a 30% increase in conversion rates, from 5% before the implementation of personalized marketing to as high as 35% upon AI's integration. This portrays those recommendations personalized by demonstrating each customer's behavior and preference would highly drive customer engagement in sales. Consequently, these analyses showed that personalized marketing strongly positively correlated with sales conversion at $r = 0.65$ ($p < 0.01$), thus indicating that personalized marketing bears a substantively significant relationship to gains in sales performance. With the t-value of 8.7 ($p < 0.001$), this growth in conversion

rates becomes statistically significant, which goes to say that personalized marketing campaigns powered by AI technologies become not just effective but also indispensable in driving revenue growth enhancement in the retail sector.

Table 3 Impact of Personalized Marketing on Sales Conversion

Marketing Strategy	Conversion Rate Pre-Implementation	Conversion Rate Post-Implementation	t-value	p-value
Personalized Campaigns	5%	35%	8.7	< 0.001

However, the findings underpin how efficient AI-driven personalized marketing is in increasing customer engagement and converting into sales. Indeed, retailers who apply the personalized marketing method can substantially increase their sales by offering tailored recommendations that will suit the individual preferences of customers. More so, this data-driven approach has tended to be an effective method for boosting conversion rates and overall business performance in the retail industry.

4. Discussion

Strong proof from results emanating from the analysis of AI-driven CRM systems in the Thai retail sector attests to their efficiency in improving customer experience and driving business performance. Chatbots, predictive analytics, and personalized marketing have improved the key customer service and sales metrics by as much as. Let's say, for example, that in the case of integration with chatbots, a reduction in response time from 45 minutes to 10 minutes, and an increase in first-contact resolution from 60% to 85%, would imply great efficiency gains due to AI. This can be supported by a strong positive correlation between the frequency in customers' interaction with the chatbots and their satisfaction, as reflected by $r = 0.78$, $p < 0.01$, indicating automation can favorably affect customer service results. These findings thus indicate that chatbots are highly effective in managing the load of customer inquiries and reducing operational strain on human agents.

Predictive analytics have also provided a solution for customer retention. Using predictive models, with accuracy as high as 90%, customers at risk were identified, and consequently, a customer retention strategy that increased retention rates by 20% from 65% to 85% was formulated. Regression analysis confirmed the significant participation of predictive models in predicting customer behaviors that would inform the formulation of effective retention strategies; positive beta coefficient estimates were 0.65 with a t-value of 10.3, $p < 0.001$. This would, therefore, indicate that predictive analytics plays an important role in keeping in contact for the long term with customers and reducing churn.

The success of personalized marketing is further manifested in the area of sales conversion. A 30% increase in conversion rates, from a pre-implementation rate of 5% to 35% post-implementation, testifies to how AI RAW could deliver customized product recommendations with great effect on customers. In this case, personalized marketing is related to sales conversion, $r = 0.65$, $p < 0.01$, and this is supported by a t-value of 8.7, $p < 0.001$, suggesting that personalization has driven higher engagement and sales. Thus, the discussion underlines the disruptive power of AI in CRM systems. These technologies not only contribute to higher customer satisfaction but also to better business performances—the type of results reflected in higher retention and conversion rates. Thus, retailers that want to remain competitive in the digital era cannot afford to overlook AI-powered CRM systems.

5. Conclusion

This quantitative study illustrates the significant positive impact of AI-driven Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems on enhancing customer experience and business outcomes in Thailand's retail industry. Key highlights that emerge from here are three: the implementation of chatbots, firstly, improving customer satisfaction by reducing response time and increasing first-call resolution rates; secondly, predictive analytics also enable better customer retention through the right identification of at-risk customers for whom effective retention strategies can be taken by businesses. AI-powered personalized marketing campaigns have initiated conversion rates as high as 30%, underlining effectiveness in driving sales with tailored product recommendations. The results highlight the implementation of AI technologies into CRM systems as a necessity to be able to match the changing expectations of consumers. AI helps align not just operational efficiency but also improves customer experience, loyalty, and business performance. However, it remains for future research to explore several future long-term AI-CRM usage trends on aspects of continuous improvement in AI models and exploration of ethical issues with regard to data privacy and transparency. This would

eventually mean that the integration of these aspects into AI-driven systems will ensure businesses continue to foster the trust of their customers, all while continuing to optimize customer interactions and experiences.

Future research should explore long-term trends in AI-CRM system usage and the integration of ethical considerations, such as data privacy, into AI-powered systems to further optimize customer interactions.

Compliance with ethical standards

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the retail companies for providing the CRM data used in this research.

Disclosure of conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Statement of ethical approval

The present research work does not contain any studies performed on animals or human subjects by any of the authors.

Statement of informed consent

Not applicable as no human or animal subjects were involved.

References

- [1] Sheth JN, Jain V, Roy G, Chakraborty A. AI-driven banking services: the next frontier for a personalised experience in the emerging market. *Int J Bank Mark*. 2022;40(6):1248–71.
- [2] Zarkesh B. Exploring the Impact of AI-Driven Pricing on Customer Loyalty and Churn Rates in the Banking Industry [Internet] [Master's Thesis]. NTNU; 2023 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. Available from: <https://ntnuopen.ntnu.no/ntnu-xmlui/handle/11250/3080341>
- [3] Jenneboer L, Herrando C, Constantinides E. The impact of chatbots on customer loyalty: A systematic literature review. *J Theor Appl Electron Commer Res*. 2022;17(1):212–29.
- [4] Kazemi Z, Yildiz E, Larsen PG. Enabling Flexible Manufacturing in Wind Industry Based on Movable Factory Concept: Definitions, Requirements, and Challenges. In: 2024 IEEE International Conference on Industrial Technology (ICIT) [Internet]. IEEE; 2024 [cited 2024 Jul 16]. p. 1–7. Available from: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10540826/>
- [5] Thai NV, Trang BTQ, Quy NLD, Huong NTQ, Huyen VTT. Factors affecting the successful implementation of customer relationship management in 3-to-5-star hotels in Viet Nam. *Cogent Soc Sci*. 2024 Dec 31;10(1):2316062.
- [6] Wongsansukcharoen J. Effect of community relationship management, relationship marketing orientation, customer engagement, and brand trust on brand loyalty: The case of a commercial bank in Thailand. *J Retail Consum Serv*. 2022;64:102826.
- [7] Liyanaarachchi A, Lama Hewage IA. Artificial Intelligence (AI) Adoption on Customer Engagement: A qualitative study on fast-food SMEs [Internet]. 2024 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. Available from: <https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2:1873704>
- [8] Kaewrattanapat N, Wannapiroon P, Nilsook P. The System Architecture of Intelligent Student Relationship Management Based on Cognitive Technology with Conversational Agent for Enhancing Student's Loyalty in Higher Education. *Int Educ Stud*. 2023;16(2):103–16.
- [9] Adke V, Bakhshi P, Askari M. Impact of disruptive technologies on customer experience management in ASEAN: A review. In: 2022 IEEE International Conference on Computing (ICOCO) [Internet]. IEEE; 2022 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. p. 364–8. Available from: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10031882/>
- [10] Dewnarain S, Ramkissoon H, Mavondo F. Social customer relationship management: a customer perspective. *J Hosp Mark Manag*. 2021 Aug 18;30(6):673–98.

- [11] Wongtanasophon P, Patterson PG. The Impact of Chatbot in Marketing in Thailand [Internet] [PhD Thesis]. Master Thesis, Thammasat University: Faculty of Commerce and Accountancy; 2019 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. Available from: http://ethesisarchive.library.tu.ac.th/thesis/2019/TU_2019_6102040596_12078_12030.pdf
- [12] Phuengrod S, Wannapiroon P, Nilsook P. Intelligent Collaborative Supply Chain Management (iCSCM). In: 2024 IEEE International Conference on Cybernetics and Innovations (ICCI) [Internet]. IEEE; 2024 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. p. 1–6. Available from: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/10532433/>
- [13] Karmakar S. Artificial Intelligence (AI) Chatbots and Customer Experience: Developing a. 2024 [cited 2024 Oct 1]; Available from: https://www.utupub.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/177877/Karmakar_Subrata_Thesis.pdf?sequence=1
- [14] Hengboriboon L, Sayut T, Srisathan WA, Naruetharadhol P. Strengthening a company– customer relationship from sustainable practices: A case study of petrotrade in Laos. *Cogent Soc Sci.* 2022 Dec 31;8(1):2038355.
- [15] Wang J. Cyber security analysis based medical image encryption in cloud IoT network using quantum deep learning model. *Opt Quantum Electron.* 2024 Mar;56(3):432.
- [16] Høgevoid NM, Rodriguez R, Svensson G, Roberts-Lombard M. Validating the Sequential Logic of Quality Constructs in Seller-customer Business Relationships – Antecedents, Mediator and Outcomes. *J Bus--Bus Mark.* 2022 Jan 2;29(1):43–67.
- [17] Alqasa KMA. Impact of artificial intelligence-based marketing on banking customer satisfaction: examining moderating role of ease of use and mediating role of brand image. *Transnatl Mark J.* 2023;11(1):167–80.
- [18] Hat ND, Tan KL, Ngoc Vi NL, Phu NA, Ting H. The Influence of Customer Relationship Management in Enhancing Hospitality Business Performance: The Conditional Mediation of Digital Marketing Capabilities. *Int J Hosp Tour Adm.* 2024 Apr 24;1–27.
- [19] Khan MA. Role of Artificial Intelligence in Construction Industry of Pakistan. *Int J Adv Eng Manag Sci.* 2023;9(12):26–52.
- [20] Dangaiso P, Mukucha P, Makudza F, Towo T, Jonasi K, Jaravaza DC. Examining the interplay of internet banking service quality, e-satisfaction, e-word of mouth and e-retention: a post pandemic customer perspective. *Cogent Soc Sci.* 2024 Dec 31;10(1):2296590.
- [21] Park S, Kang J. More is not always better: determinants of choice overload and satisfaction with customization in fast casual restaurants. *J Hosp Mark Manag.* 2022 Feb 17;31(2):205–25.
- [22] Sansern C, Siripipatthanakul S, Phayaphrom B. The Relationship Between Digital Marketing, Customer Relationship Marketing (CRM), and Online Purchase Intention: The Case of Facebook Live in Thailand. In: *International Conference On Research And Development (ICORAD)* [Internet]. 2022 [cited 2024 Oct 1]. p. 97–109. Available from: <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3258/5f4cc499e6d1d256cae279391e88fd9654a2.pdf>