





Service Quality



- Customers consume services according to their needs.
 Because of the characteristics of services, the decisions for service consumption are different from those in products
- Since quality determines the value that a customer could received after a purchase, the quality of service becomes a key determinant for consumer's behavior
- Service quality defines what customers are looking for and how they evaluate service firms. Companies can measure and adjust their services in fulfilling customers' needs

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Service Quality Perception



- Service quality evaluation is different from product quality; service quality is subjective to individual customer, contains psychological feelings, extends beyond immediate encounter, and has impact on future quality evaluation. Therefore, service quality is difficult to measure and control.
- Service quality usually reflect the immediate feeling after a service counter.
- Service quality is important because it will affect the overall customer satisfaction towards a service organization.

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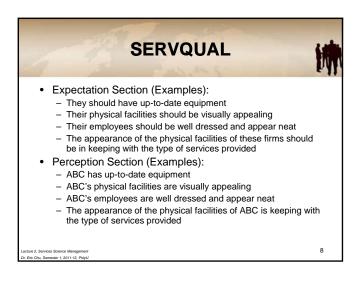
Measuring Service Quality

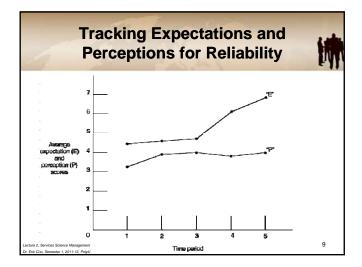


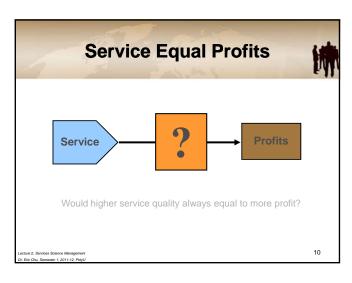
- Servqual Questionnaires developed by Parasuraman, Bitner, & Zeithaml in 1988
 - Based on the Gaps Model of Service Quality
 - Defining actual service quality as the discrepancies between customer expectation and perception
 - Refined into 5 measurement dimensions
 - Improvements on service quality can be achieved by way of manipulating different dimensions
 - 22 questions for expectations and 22 questions for perceptions

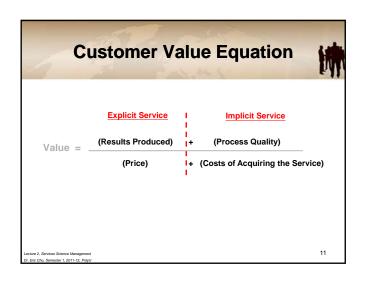
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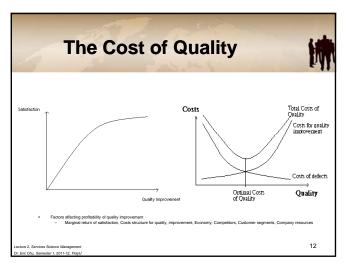
Perform promised service dependably and accurately Perform promised service dependably and accurately Assurance Ability to convey trust and confidence Tangibles Appearance of physical facilities and quality of facilitating goods Empathy Approachability, caring and sympathy shown during service encounters Responsiveness Willingness to help customers promptly













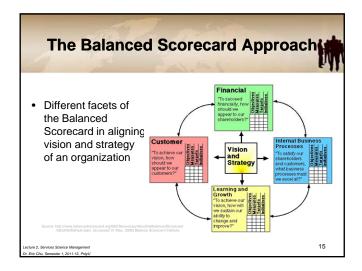
The Balanced Scorecard

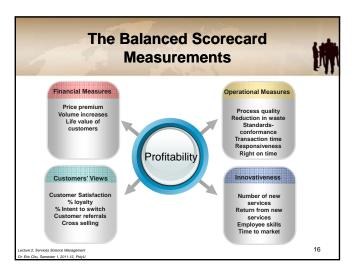


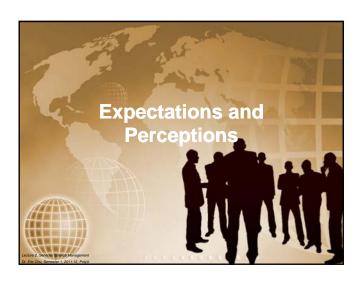
- · Financial data reports only historical results
- Budgets would help to predict future performance but only limited to the monetary terms
- The Balanced Scorecard approach (Kaplan and Norton, 1996) measures different activities of an organization in order to project the relative future opportunities
- The measurements integrate financial data with the internal and external environment in an attempt to align operations to strategies of an organization
- Most of the Fortune 500 companies report their performance in terms of the Balanced Scorecard approach nowadays

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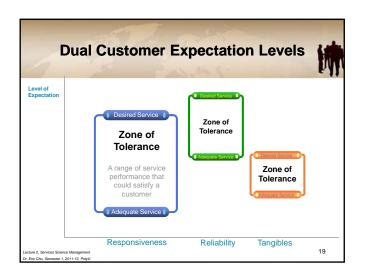
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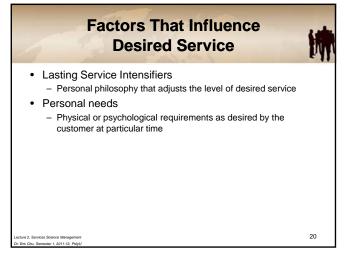






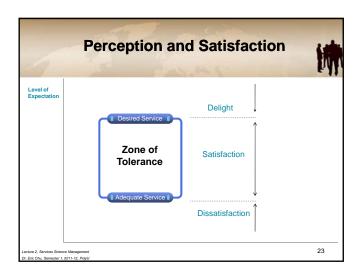
Expectations and Perceptions Customer expectations beliefs about service delivery that serve as standards or reference points against which performance is judged Customer perceptions subjective assessments of the actual service experiences

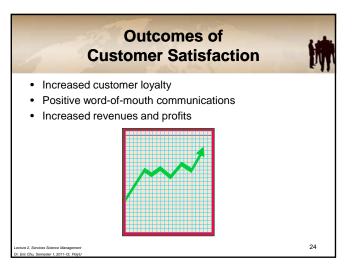




Factors That Influence Adequate Service • Temporary service intensifiers - Short term or emergency needs • Perceived service alternatives - Acceptable alternate service providers • Self-perceived service role - Customer's self confidence in performing his/her role during the service • Situational factors - Confidence in service provider under particular situation • Predicted service - Beliefs about the level of service likely to receive base on past experience, word of mouth, and implicit services

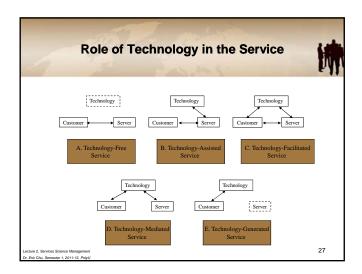


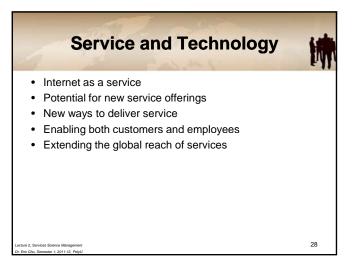








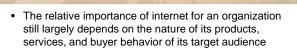








Internet as a Key SST Channel



- Consumer who already has knowledge of a company is more likely to trust the company's online presence
- Loyalty can decrease because customers can easily access and trial the offerings by other competitors on the internet

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Mixed-mode Service Delivery



- Online and offline interaction in completing a service
- Industry restructuring through collaboration of intermediaries across a wide geographic presence either through disintermediation or reintermediation

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People



- How an organization's staff interact with customers via online options
 - Auto-responding notifications
 - Frequently asked questions
 - On-site search engines
 - Virtual assistants
 - Online chat
 - Staff callback
 - Staff visit

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Physical & Process



- Physical Evidence
 - Appearance
 - NavigationsAvailability
 - Performance
- Process
 - Integration of other Ps
 - Method of service delivery
 - Integration of online and offline process

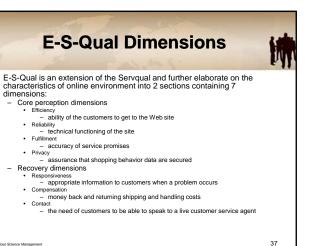
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Evaluation of Online Services



- Fulfillment/reliability
 - on-time and accurate delivery, accurate product representation, and technical reliability
- Privacy/security
 - protection of personal information and risk of fraud and financial loss
- Information availability and content
- · Ease of use or usability
- Graphic style
 - color, layout, print size and type, number of photographs and graphics, and animation.

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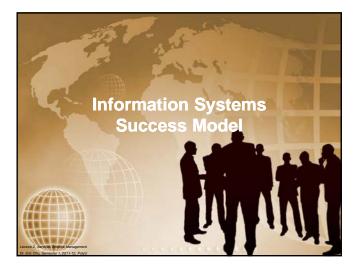
Implications of the E-S-Qual



- Efficiency and fulfillment dimensions are the most critical dimensions in assessing online services
- System availability is also important but might not be totally controlled by the services organization due to ownership of equipment by end-users
- The importance of privacy varies but usually exhibit to be less important for most end-users
- The involvement of physical goods will also impact on the overall online service quality evaluation

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Success with Technologies



- In order to raise the effectiveness of information systems and to predict individual adoption and use of new IT systems, different models are developed to determine the success factors of new technology.
 - DeLone and McLean Model (1992)
 - The model synthesized different research on technology communications and adoptions and summarizing the key success factors of an information system
 - Technology Acceptance Model (TAM, 1989)
 - TAM was developed in view that individuals' behavioral intention to use an IT is determined by two beliefs: perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Both beliefs defined the degree to which a person believes that using an IT will be free of effort

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The DeLone & McLean Model Service Quality Intention to Use System Quality Information Quality Lecture 2. Services Science Management Dr. Ein Chr., Services 1. 2011-12, Page 41

Dimensions of D & M Model



- Service Quality
 - Overall support by the service providers including but not limited to IS department
- System Quality
 - Usability, availability, reliability, adaptability, response time
- Information Quality
 - Web content should be personalized, complete, relevant, easy to understand and secure
- Intention to Use
 - Ease to use and accuracy of transaction
- User Satisfaction
- Overall customer experience
- Net benefits
 - Contributions to personal and organization impact

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