服务基本概念

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主要内容

- 服务的发展历史
- 服务的定义
- 服务的分类模式
- 服务与产品的区别

1 "服务"的发展历史

认识服务

• 从什么时候开始开始有服务的?



认识服务



原生态服务



岜沙苗寨人 镰刀剃头习俗



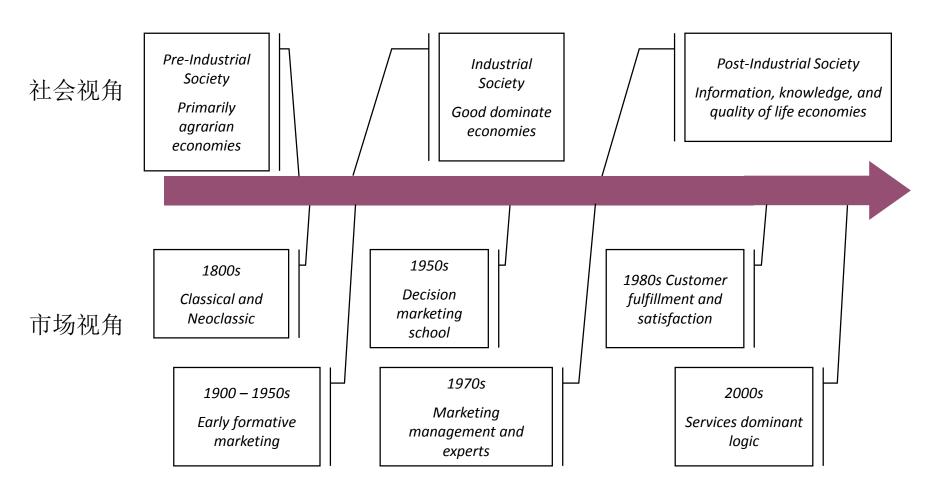
现代服务

认识服务

ICT技术在服务中的作用分析

- ・农业:农业管理、天气服务、生产服务
- ·工业:生成管理、物流、存储、财务、会计、采购、 营销、销售、售后,制造服务化
- ·服务业:服务系统中不可或缺的部分,也包括对服务系统本身的服务——IT服务(技术服务、业务服务)

"服务"的发展历史



服务发展历史的两个视角

- "市场"的视角:将"产品"还是将"服务"作为市场经济中交换的主体;
- "社会"的视角:服务在社会发展不同阶段中的地位;

服务的社会视角

- 前工业社会(Pre-industrial society)
 - 人类通过与自然界的斗争来获得生存;
 - "技术"基本上不存在或者极少对人类生活有影响;
 - 整个社会以农业为主;
- 工业社会(Industrial society)
 - 产品制造成为经济活动的主要部分:充分利用劳动力和机械,用尽量低的价格 生产尽量多的产品;
 - 生产出的产品的数量是最主要的因素;
 - 劳动力的极端分化起到举足轻重的作用,流水线作业占主要地位;
- 后工业社会(Postindustrial society)
 - 生活质量被看作日常社会活动的最重要的方面;
 - "信息"成为关键资源;
 - 用于改善生活质量的服务(例如医疗保健、教育)是最重要的服务;
 - 服务业成为占统治地位的行业,需要大量掌握知识和专业技能的服务人员。

服务的市场视角(1)

- 新古典主义视角 [1800's] neoclassic
 - 以产品为中心的视角(good-centric view):价值隐含在产品当中
 - 通过生产有形的产品来创造财富
- 早期的市场 [1900—1950]
 - 仍然以产品为主
 - 市场交易和产量是关键因素
- 决策市场学派 [1950's]
 - 市场被看作一种决策活动
 - 4P: product, place (distribution), promotion, and price
 - 寻求决策的最优性

服务的市场视角(2)

- 营销管理 [1970′s]
 - 确定企业的营销决策变量
 - 面对不可控的需求,最大化企业目标
 - 关系营销
 - 质量和资源管理
 - 供应链和价值链管理
- 顾客满意度 [1980′s]
 - 服务的主要动机:达到较高的客户满意度
 - 确保服务质量
- 服务占主导地位(Services dominant logic) [2000's]
 - 任何事物都被看作服务
 - 产品是知识的物质化体现,以满足特定服务需求

2 服务的定义

服务的定义

- (IBM, 2004) A service is a provider-to-client interaction that creates and captures value while sharing risks.
- Services deals with the co-production value between clients and providers in value production relationships, with alternative work sharing, risk sharing, information sharing, and decision sharing arrangements.
- A service is a change in the condition of a person, or a good belonging to some economic entity, brought about as the result of the activity of some other economic entity, with the approval of the first person or economic entity. (服务是在某人或经济实体(A)允许的前提下,由其他经济实体(B)所提供并执行的某些活动所带来的A的状况的改善)

服务的定义(from Wikipedia)

- In economics and marketing, a service is the non-material equivalent of a good. (服务: 非物质化的产品)
- It is claimed to be a process that creates benefits by facilitating either a change in customers, a change in their physical possessions, or a change in their intangible assets. (服务: 一种促进顾客发生"改变"的过程,这种"改变"包括物理的和无形资产的状态改善)
- By supplying some level of skill, ingenuity, and experience, providers of a service participate in an economy without the restrictions of carrying stock (inventory) or the need to concern themselves with bulky raw materials. (服务: 服务提供者具备特定的技能、独创性和经验,无需考虑有形的库存、原材料或产品)

服务提供者、顾客及其之间的关系

- Provider (服务提供者)
 - An entity (person, business, or institution) that makes preparations to meet a need; an entity that serves
- Client (顾客)
 - An entity (person, business, or institution) that engages the service of another; an entity being served
- Some general relationship characteristics (二者之间的 关系)
 - The client participates in the service process
 - Co-produces the value
 - The quality of service delivered depends on customers preferences, requirements, and expectations

服务的三个重要特征

- Co-creation of value
 - This is the idea of the customer as co-producer of the value extracted from the service system
 - The customer as input to the service process

Relationships

- The relationship with the customer is of paramount importance and is a source of innovation and differentiation
- Long-term relationships facilitate the ability to tailor the service offerings to the customers' needs

Service provisioning

- Provision service capacity to meet fluctuations in demands while retaining (quality of service) QoS
- QoS is mainly from the perspective of the customer

服务包

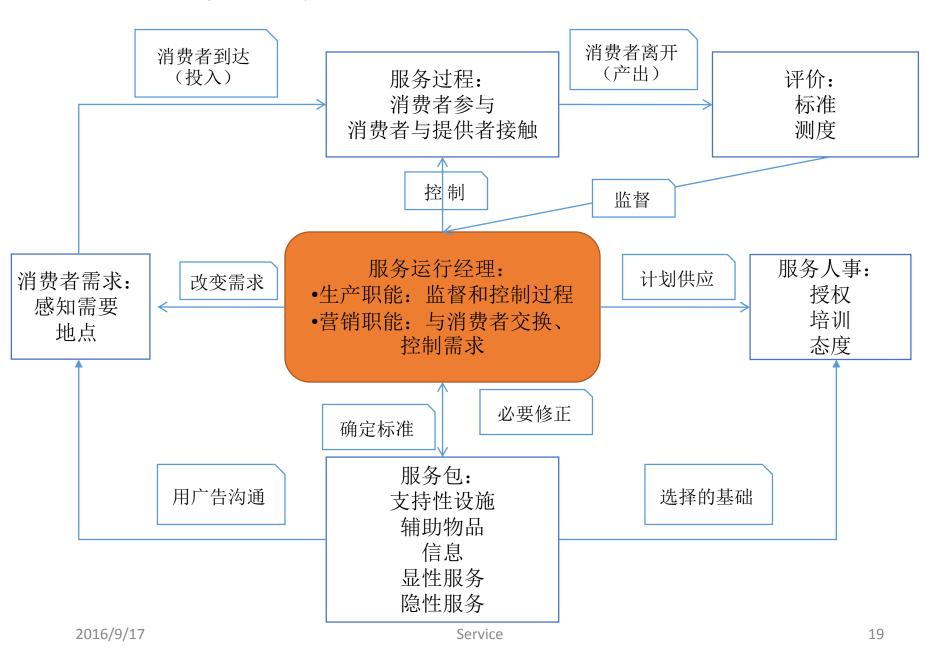
- 服务包:是指在某种环境下提供的一系列产品和服务的组合。 具有五种特征:
- 支持性设施:在提供服务前必须到位的物质资源。如:医院、 飞机、高尔夫球场。
- 辅助物品:顾客购买和消费的物质产品,或是顾客自备的物品。如:医疗设备、高尔夫球棒。
- 信息:有享受高效服务和按其具体要求定制服务的顾客提供的运营数据或信息。例如:患者病历卡、飞机上的舒适座椅。

服务包

显性服务:那些可以用感官察觉到的话构成服务基本或本质特性的利益。如:补牙后疼痛感消失了, 结果修理后的汽车可以平稳行驶。

隐性服务:顾客能模糊感觉到服务带来的精神上的 收获,或服务的非本质特性。如:XX大学学位的身份象征、贷款办公室的保密性、餐馆的良好气氛等。

开放的服务系统





软件在哪里?

服务包设计 环节

- 讨论并设计一种现代服务:
 - 基础服务
 - 生产性服务
 - 个人消费服务:
 - 公共服务
- 指出其服务包、支持性设施、辅助物品、信息、显性服务、隐性服务
- •展示:分角色现场展示服务过程。

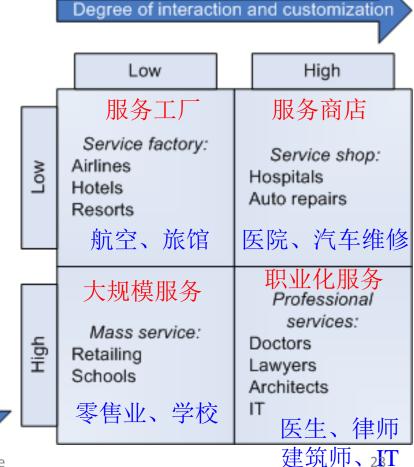
3 服务的分类

按服务过程进行分类

Degree of labor intensity(劳动密集的程度)

the ratio of labor cost to capital cost (劳动相对于资金的比率)

Degree of interaction and customization (交互性/定制性的程度) ability of the client to affect specialization (顾客影响服务形态的能力)



2016/9/17

Service

其他的分类模式

- 也可从以下几个角度对服务进行分类:
 - Nature of the service
 - Client relationships
 - Availability of service
 - Service demand variation
 - Service delivery
 - Service automation

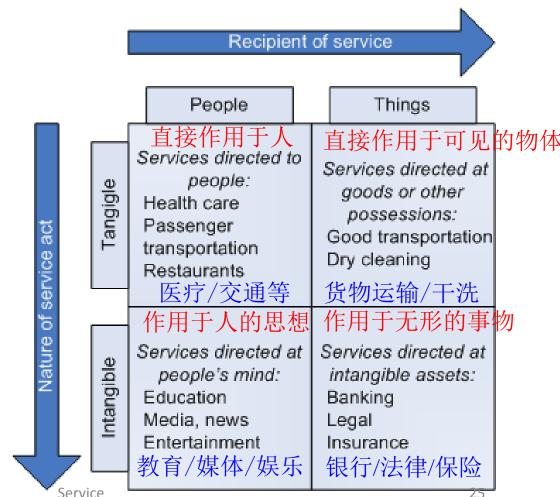
(1) 按服务行为的本质进行分类

Nature of service act

- Tangible
- Intangible

Recipient of service

- People
- Things



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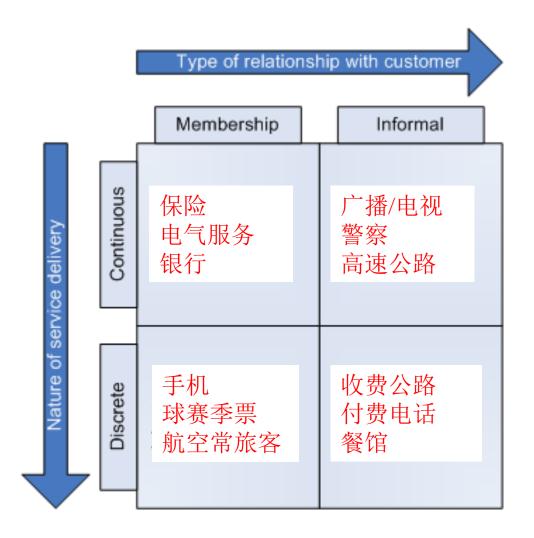
(2) 按服务提供者与顾客之间的关系进行分类

Type of customer relationship

- Membership
- Informal

Type of service delivery

- Discrete
- Continuous



(3) 按服务的可提供性进行分类

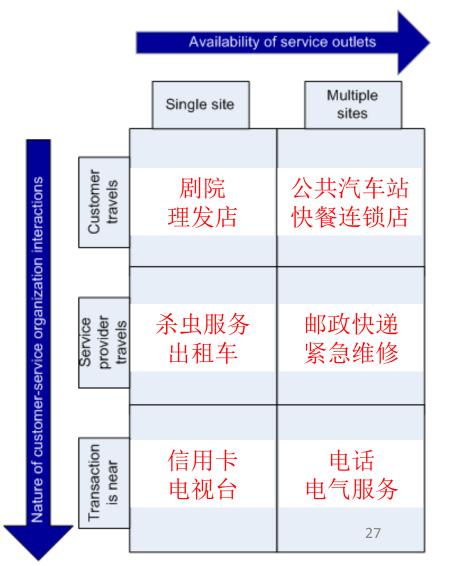
Availability of service outlets

(服务地点的数目)

- Single site
- Multiple sites

Nature of the interactions between the customer and the service provider's employees(顾客与提 供者之间的交互所发生的地点)

- Customer travels (顾客移动)
- Service provider travels (提供者移动)
- Transaction is at arms length of customer (在顾客的可达范围内)



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Service

(4) 按服务需求的可变性进行分类

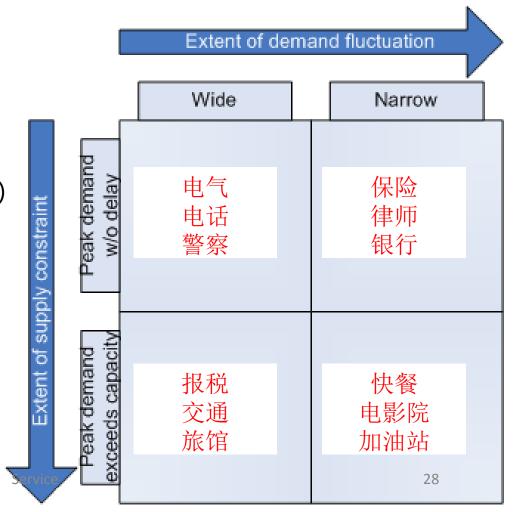
Demand fluctuations

(需求的波动情况)

- Wide (大)
- Narrow (小)

Supply constraints (服务能力的限制)

- Peak demand without delay
- (高峰需求时仍无延误)
- Peak demand exceeds capacity (高峰需求时超过能力)

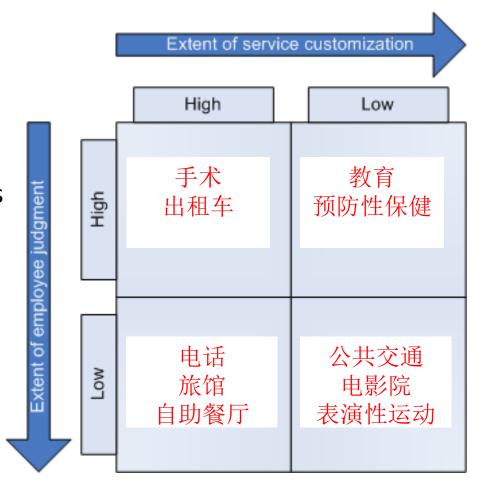


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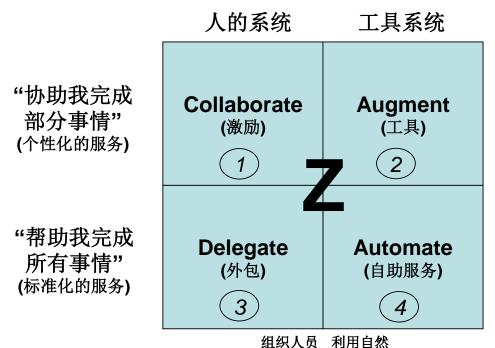
(5) 按服务交付的方式进行分类

Extent of customization (定制化程度)

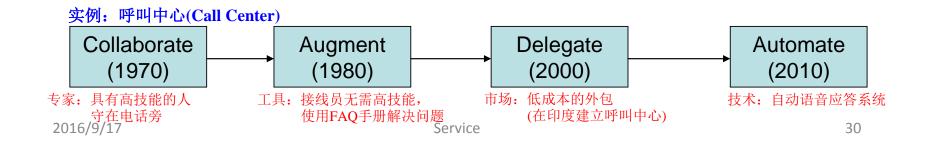
Importance of service employee's judgment (服务雇员能力的重要性)



(6) 按服务自动化的程度进行分类



(具有自主意图的Agent构成的社会-经济模型) (由随机要素构成的技术-科学模型)



服务学研究的重要性

- 鉴于服务的复杂性和多样性,需要对服务进行系统的研究
- 包括服务中的基本科学问题,服务系统,服务工程,服务管理,服务设计,服务创新,服务营销、服务经济、服务外包,服务计算

4 服务与产品的区别

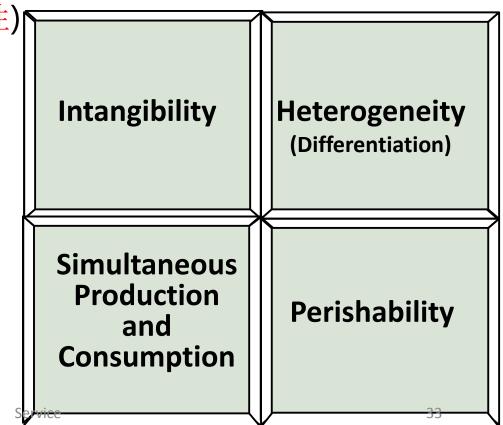
服务与产品的区别

服务的重要特征

• Inseparability (不可分离性)

- Heterogeneity (异构性)
- Intangibility (无形性)
- Perishability (不可贮存性

、易逝性)



服务的本质特征(1):易逝性

Perishability

- Any service capacity that goes unused is perished
- Services cannot be stored so that when not used to maximum capacity the service provider is losing opportunities
- Service capability estimation and planning are key aspects for service management

服务的本质特征(2): 不可分离性

- Inseparability
 - Services are created and consumed at the same time (服务的生产与消费是同时进行的)
 - Services cannot be inventoried (服务无法被存储)
 - Demand fluctuations cannot be solved by inventory processes (无法通过库存来解决需求波动问题)
 - Quality control cannot be achieved before consumption (在消费之前无法进行质量控制)

服务的本质特征(3): 异构性

Heterogeneity

- From the client's perspective, there is typically a wide variation in service offerings
- Personalization of services increases their heterogeneous nature
- Perceived quality-of-service varies from one client to the next

服务的本质特征(4): 无形性

Intangibility

- Services are ideas and concepts that are part of a process
- The client typically relies on the service providers' reputation and the trust they have with them to help predict quality-of-service and make service choices
- Regulations and governance are means to assuring some acceptable level of quality-of-service