

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics



## INCREASE SATISFACTION, REFERRALS AND PROFITS: DELIVER THE SERVICE YOUR CUSTOMERS EXPECT

### IN A NUTSHELL

- Customers evaluate your service based on their expectations.
- Know where you meet and exceed expectations and why you satisfy them.
- Make improvements that increase retention, referral and profitability.

Service quality is one variable every business can optimize to get ahead. Research suggests that customer perceptions of service quality and satisfaction are interrelated and lead directly to the intent to repurchase, positive word-of-mouth and profitability.

Guessing about the quality of service you deliver and whether or not – and why – your customers are satisfied is no longer necessary. Small service businesses can now use customer satisfaction analytics the same way successful enterprises do.

New web-based 121QA performance management software makes it easy to know what customers expect and how to deliver service quality that exceeds their expectations.

For the first time, small service operations can:

- **See the quality** of their service through their customers' eyes,
- **Know what improvements** will make the difference, and
- **Take action** that leads to greater customer retention and referral.

*"There is only one boss – the customer. And he can fire everybody in the company from the chairman on down simply by spending his money somewhere else."*

Sam Walton, Wal-Mart

## EVERYBODY EVALUATES SERVICE QUALITY DIFFERENTLY

Seeing your service through the eyes of the customer isn't easy. That's because where you sit and the yardstick you use to evaluate service performance is different from that of your customer.



*"Knowledge speaks,  
but wisdom listens."*

Jimi Hendrix

**THE EXPERT** assesses performance based on technical merit.

- Did I do the work properly?
- Did it meet professional standards?

**THE ORGANIZATION** assesses performance based on efficiency.

- Did we adhere to protocols?
- Did everything go smoothly?

**THE CUSTOMER** assesses performance based on value.

- Did they get what they expected?
- Was it worth what they paid for it?

**Customers enter each service transaction with two sets of expectations:**

- ① They expect the service to be problem free, technically correct and delivered as promised, and
- ② They expect it to be better than what they thought it would be.

What really satisfies customers and leads to retention and referral is a service experience that surprises and delights them.

***In other words, customers expect that you should be able to read their minds and deliver exactly what they want.***

*"If you don't know where you are going, you might wind up someplace else."*

Yogi Berra

## MIND READING TAKES MORE THAN INTUITION

Guessing what customers expect to receive can be dangerous. The more sensible approach is to find out how customers judge the quality of your existing service – and improve upon it.

The customer encounter with your organization creates a unique experience. Customer satisfaction analytics captures and deconstructs this.

Impressions of a service can have little to do with the technical procedure and assessments of quality can vary dramatically from experience to experience. This is because service quality is variable. Your organization can be good for one customer - or on one day - and not the next, and customer expectations change from day-to-day.

The only way to assess the quality of service you deliver is to track your performance over time. Once you know where you stand, you can make course corrections by building on areas of excellence and taking action where performance falls below expectations.

New 121QA performance management software makes this process easy with web-based surveys, statistics and diagnostics all in one.

## THREE PRINCIPLES OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ANALYTICS

### PRINCIPLE 1: COLLECT FEEDBACK IMMEDIATELY

The 121QA web-based survey delivery and simple point-and-click scoring collect accurate feedback in 3 minutes – anywhere. This makes it easy to gather the right intelligence – from the right people - at the right time.

Survey questions probe two things: the customer's impression of the essential elements of the service experience, based on the global standards of service quality, and their resulting satisfaction with, and future intent to repurchase and refer others to the organization.

The survey template can be customized to collect feedback on the performance of different business locations, services, personnel or types of customers. This makes it possible to collect data from different customers about different facets of the organization at the same time.

The survey can be administered on any web-enabled device so it is completed at the location where the service is delivered. This has critical advantages.

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics

*"If you don't ask, you don't get."*  
Mahatma Gandhi

## ■ FEEDBACK IS FRESH

Customer memories of a service experience degrade and distort over time: Reducing the time interval and distance between the service experience and survey completion increases accuracy.

## ■ RESPONSE IS RELIABLE

Respondents can be selected so the mix of new/old and regular/occasional customers accurately reflects your customer base.

Research also shows that customers are less inconvenienced and more than willing to respond before leaving a service appointment.

### HOW YOU CAN COLLECT THE WRONG FEEDBACK

1. Ask irrelevant technical questions.
2. Use language only you can understand.
3. Ask customers to respond at their convenience
4. Only recruit customers who you think will respond.
5. Survey customers occasionally and haphazardly.

## PRINCIPLE 2: MAKE COMPARISONS TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS

Every survey completed by a customer speaks to the quality of your service delivery. Knowing whether you are on or off track however requires a point of reference - or a standard - against which your performance can be compared.

### HOW YOU CAN DRAW THE WRONG CONCLUSIONS

1. Avoid comparing yourself against competition.
2. Listen to a friend, customer or employee with the loudest voice.
3. Focus on areas and people you are comfortable with.
4. Do not consult the front-line staff who deal with customers.
5. Make gut-feel judgments based on anecdotal evidence.

The 121QA software organizes survey results into categories so that meaningful comparisons can be made. You can sort and filter data by time period and survey subject. Once selections are made, the database processes the numerical data, calculates and displays results so you can make **two statistical comparisons:**

- **INDUSTRY NORM:** between your organization and others in the same industry, and
- **BUSINESS TARGET:** between different locations, services, personnel or customer groups.

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics

*“You can avoid reality, but you cannot avoid the consequences of avoiding reality.”*

Ayn Rand

Comparing your performance against business targets and industry norms simplifies analysis and focuses attention where the greatest gains can be made with the least amount of effort.

When survey results fall below a business target or industry norm, the area is *red flagged* by the database. This identifies where customers think you have a deficiency and where improvement can lead to greater customer satisfaction.

## **PRINCIPLE 3: USE COLLECTIVE WISDOM TO TURN PROBLEMS INTO OPPORTUNITIES**

For almost 30 years, research has defined service quality, analyzed how it leads to customer satisfaction and how satisfaction results in greater retention and referral. An extensive body of knowledge exists and there are very few service problems for which practical solutions have not been found. That said, no two service organizations or problems are identical. The key is identifying the course of action that's right for you.

Knowing where your performance is below standard is one thing - understanding the nature of your operational problem and how best to fix it is quite another. This is where turning the mirror around to look at your people, procedures and processes starts.

Customer satisfaction analytics provides a diagnostic framework that guides this inquiry. It not only identifies common operational causes of service problems, but helps you assess whether you should be attempting a do-it-yourself fix or be calling in professional help.

### **HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE WRONG IMPROVEMENTS**

1. Take action before you have identified the actual service deficiency.
2. Make changes without considering the benefits or consequences.
3. Mistake a process deficiency for a people problem.
4. Change something that doesn't need changing.
5. Choose the wrong fix for your service problem.

121QA software includes a library of diagnostic questions that reflect the importance of quality principles as set out by the International Organization for Standardization [ISO] and the methodologies of quality improvement.

Diagnostic questions are organized into buckets and sequenced in an order that reflects the steps you take to make process corrections.

*"When you reach the top,  
keep climbing."*

Proverb

## STEPS YOU TAKE TO MAKE PROCESS CORRECTIONS

- **FACT-FINDING:** Collect intelligence before making decisions.
- **ORGANIZATION:** Put better processes, procedures and systems in place.
- **MANAGEMENT:** Systematize the hiring, training and rewarding of employees.
- **COMMUNICATION:** Publicize what you promise to deliver...and then deliver it.

When a service deficiency is flagged, the 121QA database automatically selects the diagnostic questions specific to the problem and organizes them in the appropriate bucket for you to review.

Searching the buckets and answering the questions guides you to the course of action that's right for you.

**FACT-FINDING:** investigating what customers expect and what they receive.

Fact-finding teaches you how to listen to the voice of the customer and gather relevant insights from employees. Questions are based on a simple premise: if you really want to know what customers expect, understand why they stay and why they leave – you have to ask and you have to listen.

Fact-finding teaches you how to listen to the voice of the customer and gather relevant insight from employees.

### LEARN HOW TO

- Turn staff observations into valuable intelligence.
- Use breakdowns and complaints to your advantage.
- Capitalize on changing expectations and emerging needs.
- Identify the small things that drive customer satisfaction.

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics

*"You only live once,  
but if you do it right,  
once is enough"*  
Mae West

**ORGANIZATION:** setting standards and the processes, systems and supporting documents required to reach them.

Organization deals with how you conduct business and deliver your service. It examines the processes, systems and information you use to build and sustain relationships with your customers and employees.

A variety of prompts from different well tested methodologies (e.g. Lean, Six Sigma) suggest directions for improving your processes, procedures, systems and documents.

## LEARN HOW TO

- Simplify roles, responsibilities and accountabilities.
- Produce more consistent and predictable results.
- Streamline processes to save time and money.
- Adjust to changing conditions.

**MANAGEMENT:** manpower, technology and other resources and how they are deployed to create the service experience.

Employee quality is inseparable from service quality. Management addresses the human or X factor: selecting, training, empowering and retaining employees with the right skills and motivation to consistently satisfy customers.

Use time-tested organizational development and human resource planning principles to improve employee job fit, clarify performance expectations and formalize your evaluation process.

## LEARN HOW TO

- Turn employees into problem solvers.
- Improve knowledge exchange and teamwork.
- Use group brainpower to solve everyday problems.
- Motivate everyone to make improvement job one.

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics

*“If you don’t have time to do it right, when will you have time to do it over?”*

John Wooden

**COMMUNICATION:** promises made about the nature of the service[s] to be provided to customers.

Communication questions explore how you create and disseminate your value proposition and the messages you send to your employees, your customers and your competition.

Insights help you define the uniqueness of your offering, its position in the market and the optimal price you can charge for the service you offer.

## LEARN HOW TO

- Under promise and over-deliver.
- Build trust and confidence.
- Raise the perceived value of your service.
- Get customers to enhance your reputation for you.

## WHY RISK BEING WRONG, WHEN YOU CAN BE AFFORDABLY AND RELIABLY RIGHT?

There’s no longer any excuse for guessing about the quality of the service you offer, and whether or not – or what satisfies your customers.

### WITH CUSTOMER SATISFACTION ANALYTICS YOU CAN

- **See the quality** of their service through your customers’ eyes,
- **Know what improvements** will make the difference, and
- **Take action** that leads to greater customer retention and referral.

121QA performance management software can save time, energy and money by eliminating guesswork. Let facts guide your improvement decisions.

Earn the financial dividends you deserve today and prove the worth of your enterprise to prospective buyers tomorrow.

by **Milena Segatore (RN, MscN, MNI-PG, Cert. QA, CQIA)**

*is a certified quality assurance consultant recognized for building quality capacity and infrastructure (processes, systems and supporting documents) in diverse clinical populations in both Canada and the US. She holds a master’s degree in nursing science and administration (University of Western Ontario), a post graduate certificate in quality assurance (Ryerson University/ASQ) and is an ASQ certified quality improvement associate.*

## REFERENCES

### CUSTOMER LOYALTY

- Anderson, E. W. 1998. *Customer Satisfaction and Word-of-Mouth*. J Service Research, 1 [1], 1-14.
- Anderson, E. W. & Fornell, C. 1994. *A Customer Satisfaction Research Prospectus*. In *Service Quality: New Directions in Theory and Practice*, R. T. Rust & R. L. Oliver [Eds.]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 241-268.
- Anderson, E. W., Fornell, C. & Lehmann, D. R. 1994. *Customer Satisfaction, Market Share, and Profitability: Findings from Sweden*. J Marketing, 58 [3], 53-66.
- Anderson, E. W. & Mittal, V. 2000. *Strengthening the Satisfaction-Profit Chain*. J Service Research, 3 [2], 107-120.
- Bolton, R. N. 1998. *A Dynamic Model of the Duration of the Customer's Relationship with a Continuous Service Provider: The Role of Satisfaction*. Marketing Science, 17 [1], 45-65.
- Bolton, R. N. & Drew, J. H. 1994. *Linking Customer Satisfaction to Service Operations and Behavioral Intentions*. In *Service Quality: New Directions in Theory and Practice*, R. T. Rust & R. L. Oliver [Eds.]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 173-200.
- Cronin, Jr. J. J., Brady, M. K. & Hult, G. T. M. 2000. *Assessing the Effects of Quality, Value and Customer Satisfaction on Consumer Behavioral Intentions in Service Encounters*. J Retailing, 76 [2], 193-218.
- Gotlieb, J. B., Grewal, D. & Brown, S. W. 1994. *Consumer Satisfaction and Perceived Quality: Complementary or Divergent Constructs?* J Applied Psychology, 79 [6], 875-885.
- Hart, C. W. L., Heskett, J. L. & Sasser Jr., W. E. 1990. *The Profitable Art of Service Recovery*. Harvard Business Review, 68 [4], 148-156.
- Hayes, B. E. 2008. *The True Test of Loyalty. Measuring advocacy, purchasing and retention can increase profitability*. Quality Progress, 6.  
Available on-line: <http://www.asq.org/quality-progress/2008/06/customer-satisfaction-and-value/the-true-test-of-loyalty.html>
- Heskett, J. L., Jones, T. O., Loveman, G. W. Sasser Jr., W. E & Schlesinger, L. A. 1994. *Putting the Service-Profit Chain to Work*. Harvard Business Review, 72 [2], 164-174.
- Heskett, J. L., Sasser Jr., W. E. & Hart, C. W. L. 1990. *Service Breakthroughs: Changing the Rules of the Game*. New York: The Free Press.
- Hoisington, S. & Naumann, E. 2003. *The Loyalty Elephant*. Quality Progress, 36[2], 33-41.
- Jones, T. O. & Sasser Jr., W. E. 1995. *Why Satisfied Customers Defect and Apostles and Terrorists: A Company's Best Friends and Worst Enemies*. Harvard Business Review, 73 [6], 88-99.
- Oliver, R. L. 1997. *Satisfaction: A Behavioral Perspective on the Consumer*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Oliver, R. L., Rust, R. T. & Varki, S. 1997. *Customer Delight: Foundations, Findings, and Managerial Insight*. J Retailing, 73 [3], 311-336.
- Reichheld, F. F. 1996. *The Loyalty Effect: The Hidden Force behind Growth, Profits and Lasting Value*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Rossat, J., Larsen, J., Ruta, D. & Wawrzynosek, Y. *Working Group Marketing Strategies & Consumer Policy. 1999. Customer Loyalty, a literature review and analysis*. © Unipede.  
Available on-line: <http://www.eurelectric.org/Download/Download.aspx?DocumentID=2965>
- Rust, R.T., Lemon, K. N. & Zeithaml, V. A. 2004. *Return on Marketing: Using Customer Equity to Focus Marketing Strategy*. J Marketing, 68 [1], 109-127.
- Rust, R.T. & Zahorik, A. J. 1993. *Customer Satisfaction, Customer Retention and Market Share*. J Retailing, 69 [20],

### SERVICE QUALITY

- ASQ. *Service Quality Division. Service Quality Body of Knowledge [SQBOK] Resources*.  
Available on-line: <http://www.asq.org/service/body-of-knowledge/resources.html>
- Babakus, E. & Boller, G. W. 1992. *An Empirical Assessment of the SERVQUAL Scale*. J Business Research, 24 [3], 253-68.
- Baker, J. 1986. *The Role of the Environment in Marketing Services: The Consumer Perspective*. In *The Services Challenge: Integrating for Competitive Advantage*, J. A. Czepiel et al. [Eds.]. Chicago: American Marketing Association, 79-84.
- Barcellos, P. F.P. & Mueller, A. P. 2009. *The Right Move*. Quality Progress, 8, 16-20.
- Bitner, M. J. 1992. *Servicescapes: The Impact of Physical Surroundings on Customers and Employees*. J Marketing, 56 [April], 57-71.
- Bitner, M. J. & Hubbert, A. R. 1994. *Encounter Satisfaction versus Overall Satisfaction versus Quality*. In *Service Quality: New Directions in Theory and Practice*, R. T. Rust & R. L. Oliver [Eds.]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 72-94.
- Boulding, W., Karla, A., Staelin, R. & Zeithaml, V. A. 1993. *A Dynamic Model of Service Quality: From Expectations to Behavioral Intentions*. J Marketing Research, 30 [February], 7-27.
- Brady, M. K. & Cronin Jr., J. J. 2001. *Some New Thoughts on Conceptualizing Perceived Service Quality: A Hierarchical Approach*. J Marketing, 65 [July], 34-49.
- Brady, M. K., Knight, G. A., Cronin Jr., J. J., Tomas, G., Hult, M. & Keillor, B. D. 2005. *Removing the Contextual Lens: A Multinational, Multi-setting Comparison of Service Evaluation Models*. J Retailing, 81 [3], 215-230.
- Clement, J. & Selvam, M. 2006. *Service quality gaps: A retro-analysis*. *Academic Open Internet J*, 18. ISSN 1311-4360.  
Available on-line: <http://www.acadjournal.com/2006/v18/part7/p1/>

# Customer Satisfaction Analytics

- Cronin, Jr. J., J. & Taylor, S. A. 1992. *Measuring Service Quality: A Reexamination and Extension*. J Marketing, 56 [July], 55-68.
- Cronin, Jr. J., J. & Taylor, S. A. 1994. *SERVPERF versus SERVQUAL: Reconciling Performance Based and Perceptions-Minus-Expectations Measurement of Service Quality*. J Marketing, 58 [1], 125-131.
- International Organization for Standardization [ISO]. *Quality management principles*. Available on-line: <http://www.iso.org/iso/qmp>
- Lin, I. Y. 2004. *Evaluating a Servicescape: The Effect of Cognition and Emotion*. *International J Hospitality Management*, 23, 163-178.
- Parasuraman, A. & Zeithaml, V. A. 2002. *Understanding and Improving Service Quality: A Literature Review and Research Agenda*. In *Handbook of Marketing*, B. A. Weitz & R. Wensley [Eds.]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 339-367.
- Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. A. & Berry, L. L. 1988. *SERVQUAL: A Multiple-Item Scale for Measuring Consumer perceptions of Service Quality*. J Retailing, 64 [1], 12-40.
- Quester, P. G. & McOmish, M. A. 2005. *Perceived risk and servicescape: The importance of managing the physical evidence in service marketing*. Available on-line: <http://smib.vuw.ac.nz:8081/www/anzmac2005/cd-site/pdfs/16-Services/16-Quester.pdf>.
- Reicheld, F. F. 1996. *Learning from Customer Defections*. Harvard Business Review, [March-April], 56-59.
- Reicheld, F. F. & Sasser Jr., W. E. 1990. *Zero Defections: Quality Comes to Services*. Harvard Business Review, 68 [5], 105-111.
- Rust, R.T. & Oliver, R. L. 1994. *Service Quality: Insights and Managerial Implications from the Frontier*. In *Service Quality: New Directions in Theory and Practice*, R. T. Rust & R. L. Oliver [Eds.]. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1-19.
- Teas, R. K. 1993. *Expectations, Performance Evaluation, and Consumer Perceptions of Quality*. J Marketing, 57, 18-34.

## SERVICE IMPROVEMENT

- Bauer, J. E., Duffy, G. L. & Westcott, R. T. [Eds.]. 2006. *The Quality Improvement Handbook*. 2nd ed. Milwaukee, WI: ASQ Quality Press.
- Bitner, M. J., Ostrom, A. L., & Morgan, F. N. 2007. *Service Blue Printing: A Practical Technique for Service Innovation*. Center of Service Leadership, Arizona State University.
- Berry, L. L. & Parasuraman, A. 1991. *Marketing Services: Competing Through Quality*. New York: The Free Press.
- Goodman, J. & Collier, C. D. 2007. *Delivering Great Service by Listening and Adapting*. Quality Progress, March, 22-27.
- Juran, J. M. & Godfrey, A. B. [Eds.]. 1999. *Juran's Quality Handbook*. 5th ed. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Reichheld, F.F. 2001. *Loyalty Rules! How Today's Leaders Build Lasting Relationships*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Rhey, W.W. & Gryna, F. 2001. *Market Research for Quality in Small Business*. Quality Progress, 34 [1], 31-38.
- Ramaswamy, R. 1996. *Design and Management of Service Processes: Keeping Customers for Life*. Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.
- Schmidt, B. H. 2003. *Customer Experience Management: A Revolutionary Approach to Connection with Your Customers*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Sewell, C. & Brown, P. B. 1990. *Customers for Life: How to Turn That Onetime Buyer into A Lifetime Customer*. New York: Doubleday.
- Shostack, L. G. 1982. *How to Design a Service*. European J Marketing, 16 [1], 49-63.
- Shostack, L. G. 1984. *Design Services that Deliver*. Harvard Business Review [84115], 133-139.
- Zeithaml, V. A. 1990. *Delivering Quality Service: Balancing Customer Perceptions and Expectations*. New York: The Free Press.
- Zeithaml, V. A., Bitner, M. J. & Gremler, D. 2006. *Service Marketing: Integrating Customer Focus across the Firm*. 4th ed. Boston: McGraw Hill/Irwin.