Consumer Behavior in Service Encounters: I

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Overview

- How consumers seek, choose, purchase, experience and evaluate services
- Two most important influencesconsumers life stage and the generation in which he/she was born
- Different generations of consumers have personalities shaped by events, history and people drive their needs for different types of services.

Search, experience and credence properties

Search Qualities

 attributes a consumer can determine prior to purchase of a product. Eg color, price, fit, feel Eg jewelry, cars clothing

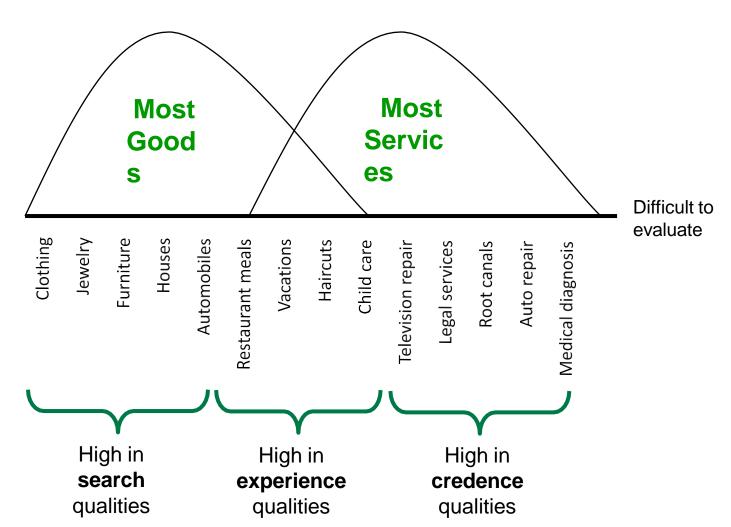
Experience Qualities

 attributes a consumer can determine after purchase (or during consumption) of a product eg taste wear ability Eg vacations and restaurant meals

Credence Qualities

 characteristics that may be impossible to evaluate even after purchase and consumption Eg surgeries

Continuum of Evaluation for Different Types of Products



Easy to evaluate

Perceived risks in purchasing and using services

- Perceived risk is relevant for services that are diff to evaluate before purchase and consumption
- First time users more uncertain
- Eg functional risks: unsatisfactory
 performance outcome, financial risk:
 monetary costs, temporal risk: wastage of
 time, consequence of delays, physical risk:
 personal injury and damage to possessions,
 psychological risk: personal fear and
 emotions, social risk and sensory risk

How do customers handle perceived risks?

- Seek info from personal/family sources (family, friends, peers)
- Rely on firm that has good reputation
- Guarantees and warrantees
- Visit service facilities or trying aspect of services before purchasing
- Ask knowledgeable employees about competing services
- Examine tangible cues or physical evidence
- Use internet for competitor service offerings and to search for independent review and ratings

Risk reduction strategies developed by

- Offer performance surproducts
- Money back guarantee
- Prospective customers can preview service through brochures/web/tv
- Encourage prospects to visit service facilities
- Institute visible safety procedures
- Train staff to be respectful and empathetic in their dealings with customers
- Provide toll free no/website
- Deliver messages to cell phone (delayed flights by airlines)
- Giving customers online tracker to track order status

Strategic responses to manage

- Services high in experience/credence attributes- lot of intangible elements are involved
- Thus variability of inputs/outputs leads to QC issues
- Thus present a special challenge to marketers regarding reassuring customers and reducing risks
- Eg products high in experience attributes- generate free trials for prospective customers
- Advt also used to stimulate consumer interest. Eg credit card use
- Providers of services with high credence attributes often display their credentials to reassure of quality service Eg Doctors, architects
- Evaluation of such services may be also affected by customers interaction with physical environment
- Smart providers also engage in evidence management- an organized approach to present coherent evidence- employees dress, behaviour, furnishings, equipment and facilities

Understanding Customers service expectations

- Customers evaluate service quality by comparing what is expected with what they receive from supplier
- If expectations are met/exceeded, customers believe that they
 have received high quality service. If price/quality relationship is
 acceptable and other situational factors are positive- customers
 likely to make repeat purchases and remain loyal to that supplier
- Customers expectation of a good service varies from one business to another. Pre experience also plays an imp part
- Expectations also vary depending upon positioning Eg no frills airline service vs full service airline service.
- Service expectations change over time influenced by advt, pricing, new tech, service innovations, social trends, increased access to info through various media Eg Parents involvement in medical care for child

Customer

- expectations
 Customer expectations are beliefs about service delivery that serve as a standards or reference points against which performance is judged.
- Because customers compare their perceptions of performance with these reference points when evaluating service quality, knowledge about customer expectations is important
- Knowing what customers expect is the fist step in assuring service quality

Possible Levels of Customer Expectations

