

Quality of Service Using Partial Least Square PLS

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Submission date: 17-Nov-2022 01:47PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1956584440

File name: 6._Quality_of_Service_Using_Partial_Least_Square_PLS.pdf (336.97K)

Word count: 1722

Character count: 9528

Quality of Service Using Partial Least Square (PLS)

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Abstract:- Service quality is very closely related to customer satisfaction, the higher the quality of service provided, the higher the level of customer satisfaction obtained. The problem in this research is the presence of complaints from various customers of elevator maintenance service users which results in not achieving customer satisfaction. The purpose of this study is to find out what are the expectations needed by the customer to achieve customer satisfaction assisted by the PLS program. Questionnaire distributed the five objects of the research site then conducted the R-Square, Q-Square, F-Square and T-square tests to find out the relationship and influence between variables to customer satisfaction. In the R-Square test the relationship of variables in the model is 56.9% and 43.1% based on variables outside the actual performance model, the expected relationship between variables in the model is 72.7% and 27.3% comes from outside the model. Q-square test on the actual performance model of 32.7% and 52.85% on the expectation model. In the F-square test the actual performance of the biggest influence variable reliability of 0.277 on the expected influence of the reliability variable of 0.336 (large effect size) tangible 0.066 and responsiveness of 0.115 (medium effect size). In the T-Square test the actual performance variable reliability was 0,000 and the expected tangible variable was 0.037, reliability was 0,000, responsiveness was 0.003. After testing it can be seen that the company has not been able to provide the expected customer satisfaction.

Keyword:- PLS, Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction, Variables,

I. INTRODUCTION

Elevators are vertical transportation that is needed in high-rise buildings today to be more efficient and effective. PT. Balistha Gapala Nandya is an official company of Fuji HD distributor engaged in the procurement of elevators and escalators. The purpose of this research is to find out what are the expectations needed by the customer to achieve customer satisfaction of the service users. There are several complaints about elevator maintenance services, namely in Bangil Hospital, Soedono Madiun Hospital, Paru Jember Hospital, Darsono Pacitan Hospital, dr. Sayyidiman Magetan Hospital so that he did research to find out the expectations needed by the customer to achieve customer

satisfaction. The variables on service quality can be seen in the Fishbone Fig 1 below [1]:

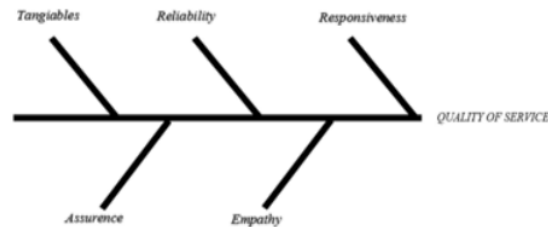


Fig 1:- Fishbone Diagram

In the fishbone diagram above it can be seen that there are five variables that affect service quality, namely tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy [2].

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses quantitative data types, and its processing uses descriptive statistical methods, namely statistics used to analyze data by describing data that has been collected as it [3]. This research was conducted at five hospital agencies located in East Java, namely Bangil Hospital, Soedono Madiun Hospital, Paru Jember Hospital, Darsono Pacitan Hospital, dr. Sayyidiman Magetan Hospital as consumers who use elevator maintenance services. The population in this study were all hospital employees in the study object and the elevator user unit. The sample in this study were employees at the Hospital Infrastructure and Facilities Agency (IPSRS) at each of the hospital's agencies and user elevators.

Data collection techniques in this study by conducting a survey at each place of research so as to know the shape, physical, characteristics of something to be studied [4]. Conducting observations to retrieve data directly in the field to find out the service conditions at the institution that were the object of this study and distributing questionnaires was carried out to obtain data from the customer [5] about complaints on quality provided by elevator maintenance services. Analysis of the data in this study is the questionnaire results processed by the PLS program to determine the effect of service quality variables on customer satisfaction.

III. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

➤ *R-Square Test*

The R-Square test is used to determine the relations between variables to customer satisfaction [6]. The relation of tangible variables, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy to customer satisfaction using PLS software can be seen in Table 1 below:

No	Model	Variable	R-Square
1	Actual performance	customer satisfaction	0,569
2	Hope	customer satisfaction	0,727

Table 1:- R-Square Test

In Table 1 above it can be seen that the actual performance of the R-Square value of 0.569 or 56.9% of the relationship variables in the model and the expectation of 0.727 or 72.7% of the variables in the model.

➤ *Q-Square Test*

Q-Square test is used to find out the predictive value relevant to a model [7]. The predictive values relevant to this study can be seen in Table 2 below:

No	Model	Variabel	Q-Square
1	Actual performance	Customer Satisfaction	0,3237
2	Hope	Customer Satisfaction	0,5285

Table 2:- Q-Square Test

From Table 2 it can be seen that the predictive value relevant to actual performance is 0.3237 or 32.37% and has a medium effect size. While the expectation is 0.5285 or 52.85% and has a large effect size.

➤ *F-Square Test*

The F-Square value of the model is used to determine the effect size of the exogenous latent variable [8]. The actual F-Square test results can be seen in Table 3 below:

NO	INDICATOR	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
1	Tangibel	0,023
2	Reliability	0,277
3	Responsiveness	0,010
4	Assurance	0,022

Table 3:- F-Square Test Actual Performance

From Table 3 F-Square actual performance results can be seen that if the reliability indicator has an f-square of 0.277 and is included in the large effect size because it is above 0.15, while the other three indicators have a low effect size. We can see the F-Square test in Table 4 below:

NO	INDICATOR	CUSTOMER SATISFACTION
1	Tangibel	0,066
2	Reliability	0,336
3	Responsiveness	0,115
4	Assurance	0,025

Table 4:- F-Square Test Hope

F-Square expected reliability of 0.336 and included in the large effect size while 2 other indicators such as tangible, responsiveness, have a medium effect size and assurance indicators have a low effect size. F-square test results which show that the reliability indicator has a large effect size on customer satisfaction.

➤ *T-Square Test*

T-square functions to test how the influence of each independent variable individually to the dependent variable [9]. This test can be seen by comparing t-counts with t-tables. The results of the T-Square actual performance test can be seen in Table 5 below:

	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistics	P Value
Tangibel → Customer Satisfaction	0,1243	1,383	0,166
Reliability → Customer Satisfaction	0,540	4,688	0,000
Responsiveness → Customer Satisfaction	0,083	0,950	0,342
Assurance → Customer Satisfaction	0,1456	1,270	0,204

Table 5:- T-Square Test Actual Performance

From the results above it can be interpreted that the 3 variables do not affect customer satisfaction. While the Reliability variable of 0,000 below the percentage of error values which indicates that the reliability variable is very influential with customer satisfaction on actual performance. T-Square Test results in the hope we can see in Table 6 below:

	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistic	P Value
Tangibel → Customer Satisfaction	0,163	2,092	0,037
Reliability → Customer Satisfaction	0,501	4,760	0,000
Responsiveness → Customer Satisfaction	0,232	3,023	0,003
Assurance → Kepuasan Kelanggan	0,118	1,117	0,265

Table 6:- T-Square Test Hope

From Table 6 above it can be seen that the tangible, reliability, responsiveness variables affect customer satisfaction. While the assurance variable has no effect on customer satisfaction. After doing R-Square, Q-Square, F-Square and T-Square Tests, it can be seen that customers who use elevator maintenance services are not satisfied with the company's performance. It can be seen from the results of T-Square that customers have 3 expected variables, namely tangible, reliability, and responsiveness while the company only provides reliability. The company should prioritize and improve on the tangible and responsiveness and maintain the reliability variable in order to meet the expectations of customers.

IV. CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the results of the study to determine customer satisfaction, namely:

- Customer elevator service users are not satisfied with the company's performance.
- The company can only satisfy customers on the variable reliability, while the tangible and responsiveness of the customer is not satisfied.

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