

Exploring the Relationships among Service Quality, Satisfaction, Trust and Store Loyalty among Retail Customers

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Abstract

The purpose of the study is to investigate the relationships among service quality, satisfaction, trust, and store loyalty in a retailing context. All these variables have considerable importance on store performance, measured by financial indicators or market ones. The data were collected from a sample of 258 students at two universities in Albania, during the first quarter of 2012. The items included in the survey measured the variables of the study as well as demographic characteristics of the sample. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM) were used to evaluate the hypotheses regarding relationships among model constructs. All the hypotheses developed in the study were positively confirmed, reinforcing the theory and previous research on this field. The study also reveals interesting implications in service quality, satisfaction, trust, and store loyalty, useful to both academics and practitioners. Managers will find this research helpful in better understanding these variables and their roles on their companies' performance.

Key words: Service quality, Satisfaction, Trust, Loyalty, Retailing

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to the increasingly competitive marketplace, retailers are continually seeking strategies to insulate and increase profit. These strategies often concentrate on improving service quality, increasing customers' satisfaction and trust, and fostering customers' loyalty. Service quality has gained tremendous attention from managers and academics due to its considerable influence on business performance, cost reduction, customer satisfaction, customer loyalty and profitability (Gummesson, 1998; Sureshchander et al., 2002). Often and more the quality is considered as an investment for company, where the efforts for its improvement result in an increased clientele, increased levels of purchase from existing customers, and a rise in the company's profits (Parasuraman et al., 1985; Reichheld and Sasser, 1990; Rust et al., 1995).

Satisfaction is also a much desired target for businesses, since a satisfied customer is likely to buy more, return to the store and spread positive word-of-mouth opinions to other customers (Anderson, Fornell, & Lehmann, 1994). Customer satisfaction leads to greater customer loyalty (Bolton & Drew, 1993), reduces the costs of future transactions (Reichheld & Sasser, 1990), positively impacts firm's revenues (Bolton 1998), and minimizes customer defection if quality falters.

Trust involves one person's expectations that another will behave in a certain way (Deutsch, 1958; Schurr & Ozanne, 1985). Trust between two parties requires that, if one part does not behave as expected, the other party will experience more negative outcomes than if the other does behave as expected (Deutsch, 1958). Trust is considered to be an important element of consumer

perceptions about brands and companies (Aaker, 1997). Trust is beneficial for both customers and companies: customers benefit through a reduced perception of risk toward service provider and through social benefits derived from a trusting service provider; companies benefit through increased sales, reduced costs, positive word-of-mouth and even employees retention (Moorman et al., 1993; Schurr et al., 1985).

Customer loyalty is considered an important key to organizational success and profit. Firms with large groups of loyal customers have been shown to have large market shares, and market share, in turn, has been shown to be associated with higher rates of return on investment (Raj, 1985; Reichheld & Sasser, 1990). Dick and Basu (1994) suggest that brand loyalty stimulates positive word of mouth and makes loyal customers more resistant towards competitive strategies.

The focus of this study is to identify what consumers consider to be important in terms of the services they receive in a retail setting, and to explore possible explanations of consumer attitudes and intentions (customer satisfaction, customer trust, and customer loyalty) due to the perceived services quality. It will also assess the effects that satisfaction has on trust and loyalty, and the effect of trust on loyalty. Thus, the study aims to explore the possible relationships between perceived service quality and consumers' behavioral attitudes and intentions (i.e., customer satisfaction, customer trust, and customer loyalty) in the context of retailing. This will lead to an integrated model which provides a clear structure of service quality and its impacts on customer satisfaction, customer trust, and customer loyalty in the retailing setting. It also permits a development of practical retailers' service improvement programs based on the suggested Service Quality- Satisfaction-Trust-Loyalty model.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOTHESES

2.1 Service Quality

Service quality has been perhaps the most explored topic in services marketing. Early efforts in defining and measuring quality were mostly centered in the tangible products (goods) sector, while the seemingly more difficult services sector was ignored. Grönroos (1984) notes that service quality delineates two rather distinct facets of the construct: a technical dimension (the core service provided) and a functional dimension (how the service is provided). Product quality was traditionally linked to the technical specifications of goods, with most definitions of quality arising from the manufacturing sector where quality control has received prolonged attention and research (Grönroos, 1990). Garvin (1983) defined quality as something that involves eliminating 'internal failures' (defects before the product leaves the factory) and 'external failures' (defects after product use); while for Crosby (1979), quality is 'conformance to standards'. While these product-based definitions of quality may be appropriate to the goods-producing sector "knowledge about goods quality . . . is insufficient to understand service quality" (Parasuraman et al., 1985).

Literature published in the late 1970s and early 1980s provided a clearer understanding of service quality and its measurement. For example, Shostack (1977) and Lovelock (2000) recognized the intangible characteristic of services and that most services are performances rather than objects

and are experiences rendered, unlike goods which are tangible objects to be possessed. Bowen and Cummings (1990) suggest that “an organization’s overall climate of service, the atmosphere or feel of the setting, is very important in shaping both customers’ and front-line employees’ attitude about the process and outcome of service delivery”.

Carmen and Langeard (1980) and Grönroos (1983) have discussed another characteristic of services which makes service quality definition and measurement difficult its simultaneous production and consumption. Particularly in labor-intensive services such as restaurants or retailing, quality is created during the process of service delivery, and in encounters between staff and patrons. This then suggests that an instrument to measure service quality must have adequate means of assessing patrons’ perceptions of service quality during these service encounters. A third characteristic of service is its heterogeneous nature, especially in those services with high labor content. This means that service performance will vary from producer to producer, from patron to patron and also from one encounter to the next. Zeithaml (1981) has suggested that the heterogeneous nature of service hinders the consistency of service delivery and thus, assessment of service quality. What the establishment had intended to deliver might be quite different from what the patrons received. An understanding of the characteristics of service is necessary in the selection of an appropriate instrument to measure service quality. Such an instrument needs to accommodate the difficulties raised above and recognize that the quality of services is more difficult for customers to evaluate than the quality of goods, and that quality assessments are made not only on the service outcome, but also on the process of service delivery (Parasuraman et al., 1985).

2.2 Satisfaction

During the past decades, customer satisfaction has frequently been advanced to account for customer loyalty (Dick & Basu, 1994, Oliver 1996; Zeithaml et al., 1996). Oliver (1996) defines satisfaction as the summary psychological state resulting when the emotion surrounding disconfirmed expectations is coupled with a consumer’s prior feeling about the consumer experience.

Since the early 1990s, service and satisfaction research has grown to include an emphasis on cumulative satisfaction, defined as a customer’s overall evaluation of a product or service provider to date (Johnson & Fornell, 1991). Grisaffe (2001) suggests that satisfaction is an indicator of met or exceeded expectations. Satisfaction is one driver of recommend and repurchase intentions. If a customer received what she or he expected, the customer is most likely to be satisfied (Reichheld, 1996). Gustafsson and Johnson (2002) note that Volvo is an example of a company with many loyal customers who spend more and more money with the company. Their findings show overall satisfaction and loyalty in Volvo’s satisfaction-loyalty-performance indicator.

Jones and Sasser (1995) indicate that the link between satisfaction and loyalty is non-linear. They measured loyalty as the customer’s state of intent to repurchase; they found that moving customers to a higher level of satisfaction helps to develop long-term loyalty. Olsen and Johnson (2003) found a positive relationship between satisfaction and loyalty and found that equity had a mediating effect on loyalty. They defined loyalty as a behavioral intentions construct.

Studies by Anderson, Fornell and Lehmann (1994), and Rust and Zahorik (1993) found satisfaction to be a leading factor in determining loyalty. Shamdasani and Balakrishnan (2000) examined the determinants of relationship quality and loyalty of personalized services. They found

that trust and satisfaction significantly influence loyalty to particular service providers. McAlexander, Kim and Roberts (2003) investigated the impact of satisfaction on customer loyalty. Their empirical survey results indicate that satisfaction is a key driver of loyalty.

Soderlund and Ohman (2003) empirically studied the satisfaction-intention link with respect to different intention constructs. They suggest that the selection of one particular intention indicator over another will generate different conclusions about the role of satisfaction as a determinant of intentions.

Olsen and Johnson (2003) found a positive relationship between satisfaction and loyalty. Gustafsson and Johnson (2002) measured the satisfaction-loyalty-performance link at Volvo. They concluded that Volvo maintains a large number of loyal customers who have repeat purchases with the company. Ranaweera and Prabhu (2003) examined the combined effects of customer satisfaction and trust on customer retention and positive word of mouth (one element of loyalty). Their data from this large-scale survey confirmed that both satisfaction and trust have a strong positive association with customer retention and word of mouth.

2.3 Trust

The construct of trust has taken on a more important role in the marketing literature over the last decade (Morgan & Hunt 1994; Moorman, et al., 1993; Brashear et al., 2003). Moorman et al. (1993) define trust as “a willingness to rely on an exchange partner in whom one has confidence” (p. 82). Morgan and Hunt (1994) define trust as “the belief that a party’s word or promise is reliable and that the party will fulfill his or her obligations in an exchange relationship” (p. 23). Doney and Cannon (1997) define trust as “the perceived credibility and benevolence of a target” (p. 36).

Wilson (1995) states “Trust is a fundamental relationship model building block”. Numerous researchers have concluded the importance of trust. Zaheer et al., (1998) found trust to have an important role in facilitating closer buyer-supplier relationships by reducing the tendency of firms to take advantage of each other. Lewicki et al., (1998) states that “Trust is critical for success in relationships involving cross-functional teams, temporary work groups, strategic alliances and socially embedded partnerships” (p. 439). Reichheld and Schefter (2000) state that “To gain the loyalty of customers, you must first gain their trust”.

Brashear et al. (2003) investigate trust-building processes and outcomes in the sales manager-salesperson relationship. Their results show that trust is directly related to job satisfaction and relationalism, and indirectly related to organizational commitment.

Bitner’s (1995) findings confirm that loyalty to the firm increases when consumers have perceptions of trust in the service provider. Bowen and Shoemaker (2003) emphasize that benefits may be the first element of loyalty; the second major element of loyalty is trust because trust cannot be easily copied by competitors.

2.4 Loyalty

Loyalty is a primary goal of relationship marketing and sometimes even equated with the relationship marketing concept itself (Sheth & Parvatiyar 1999). Jacoby and Chestnut (1978) explain that loyalty is not merely a behavior; it is a function of underlying psychological factors as well. They propose the definition of brand loyalty as “... the biased (i.e., non-random) behavioral response (i.e. purchase) expressed over time by some decision-making unit with respect to one

or more alternative brands out of a set of such brands and is a function of psychological (decision-making, evaluative) process”. Attitudinal loyalty is “the consumer’s predisposition towards a brand as a function of psychological processes” (Jacoby & Chestnut, 1978). Drawing from the attitudinally-based approach used by Jacoby and Chestnut (1978), there are three types of information - belief structure, state of affect, and behavioral intentions - that can be represented on a continuum of learning.

There is no consensus in the marketing literature on how loyalty should be measured (Bennett & Rundle-Thiele, 2002). Keller (1993) suggests that loyalty is present when favorable attitudes toward the brand are manifested in repeat buying behavior. Gremler and Brown (1998) state that both attitudinal and behavioral dimensions need to be incorporated into measurements of loyalty.

Evolving out of, and contradictory to, early definitions that were solely behavioral, customer loyalty today is usually viewed as comprising both behavioral and attitudinal components (Gremler & Brown, 1998).

Grisaffe (2001) suggests that how one constructs a loyalty measurement depends upon his/her chosen theoretical position on how behavior and attitude work together, a reflective latent variable, or some other means or statistical combination of the attitudinal and behavioral components of loyalty. Gremler and Brown (1998) identify three attitudinal measures of loyalty, which are: (1) the likelihood of continuing to do business or re-purchasing, (2) the likelihood of expanding the business or purchasing, and (3) the willingness to recommend or serve as a reference.

There is a growing body of research that indicates that loyalty is developed in ways that are more dynamic and complex than reflected in the common “satisfaction builds loyalty” models (Fournier et al., 1998; Oliver, 1999). Oliver (1999) presents an evolutionary model in which satisfaction makes important contributions to the decision to repurchase early in the ownership cycle. In this model, as customers gain experience, a “convergence of product, personal, and social forces can lead to the emergence of ultimate loyalty” (p. 42).

Loyalty extends beyond simple satisfaction. Reichheld and Aspinall (1993) found that 90% of customers who changed from one supplier to another - in this case their bank - were satisfied with their original supplier. Loyalty intentions are important in marketing because they serve as predictions of consumer decision making. Loyalty intentions represent a willingness of someone, such as a customer, employee or friend, to make an investment or personal sacrifice in order to strengthen a relationship.

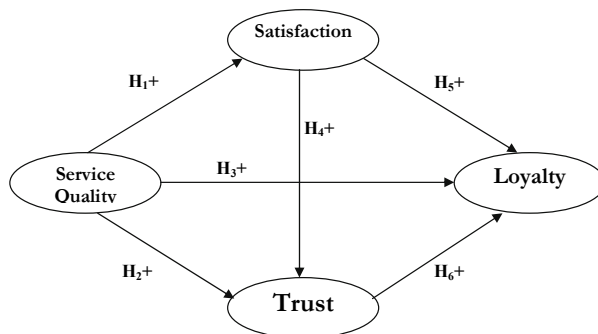


Fig. 1 – Theoretical model of the study. Source: own

Based on previous research and theoretical review, the following hypotheses were proposed (Fig. 1):

- H1: Service Quality positively influences Satisfaction.
- H2: Service Quality positively influences Trust.
- H3: Service Quality positively influences Loyalty.
- H4: Satisfaction positively influences Trust.
- H5: Satisfaction positively influences Loyalty
- H6: Trust positively influences Loyalty.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND PROCEDURES

This study hypothesizes that satisfaction and trust, rather than service quality, are focal intermediate constructs in a latent structure model. Thus, in the structural equation model, service quality is an exogenous construct and satisfaction, trust and loyalty are endogenous constructs (Figure 1).

Table 1 presents the socio-demographic data, such as gender and household income per year. These data were included in the survey instrument in order to explore the characteristics of customers. The population of the study is young people who are attending their studies in Albanian universities. The sample was drawn from students of two universities in the central part of Albania. Data were collected during a two month period (February-March 2012) by personally contacting each respondent. The data collection team was comprised from students who have experience with field work and data gathering. Being themselves students made easier and more convenient for them to engage in such a study were the target population was also comprised of students. From 300 surveys distributed, only 258 of them were considered usable for further analysis (response rate 86%).

Tab. 1 - Socio-demographic characteristics of the sample. Source: own

Characteristics	Categories	Percentage
Gender	Male	41%
	Female	59%
Household income	Less than 360,000 (€2,666) per year	13%
	360.001-720,000 (€2,667-€5,333) per year	30%
	720.000-1,080,000 (€5,334-€8,000) per year	28%
	1,080,001-1,440,000 (€8001-€10,666) per year	22%
	More than 1,140,000 (€10,666) per year	7%

The instrument was composed of 20 measurement items. The measurement items relate to the constructs of satisfaction, trust, commitment and loyalty. This study used items which have effectively measured these constructs based on their high level of reliability and validity in previous research. However, modifications have been made on certain measures to make them more appropriate for the context of this study. All constructs were operationalized by using multi-item measures. A five - point Likert scale, ranging from “1 = strongly disagree” to “5 =

strongly agree” was used. Table 2 presents a listing of the constructs and measures employed in the study.

In this paper, the items of antecedent factors of service quality were mostly adopted from the model of SERVQUAL (Parasuraman et al., 1988; Parasuraman et al., 1991) and later studies in terms of service quality (e.g., Asubonteng et al., 1996; Cronin, 1994; Leung & To, 2001). Customer trust was developed upon the studies of Ribbink et al. (2004), Pavlou (2003), and Genfen et al., (2003). Further, customer satisfaction and customer loyalty measures were mainly based on qualitative studies by Zeithaml et al., (1990), Parasuraman and Grewal (2000), and Ribbink et al., (2004).

Tab. 2 – Latent and manifest variables used to test the hypotheses of the study. Source: own

Latent Variables	Manifest variables
Service Quality (ξ_1)	SEQ1: My overall opinion is that physical aspects of the store are convenient and visually appealing.
	SEQ2: My overall opinion about retailer’s reliability is very positive.
	SEQ3: My overall evaluation about staff’s personal interaction is very positive.
	SEQ4: Store’s personnel are always ready to handle potential problems.
	SEQ5: My overall opinion about store’s policy is very positive.
Satisfaction (η_1)	SAT1: Compared to other stores, I am very satisfied with this store.
	SAT2: Based on all my experiences with this store, I am very satisfied.
	SAT3: I am satisfied with the price/quality ratio offered at the store.
	SAT4: In general, I am satisfied with the service offered at this store.
	SAT5: In general, this store offers a satisfactory assortment of products.
Trust (η_2)	TRU1: I am sure that the staff of this store act in my best interest.
	TRU2: I am sure that this store’s personnel would do everything to satisfy me.
	TRU3: I have great confidence in this store’s staff.
	TRU4: I believe that the price/quality ratio offered at the store is very reasonable.
	TRU5: I consider myself loyal to this store.
Loyalty (η_3)	LOY1: I can highly recommend this store.
	LOY2: If I could decide again, I would choose this store again.
	LOY3: I like to be a customer of this store.
	LOY4: I can identify myself with this store.
	LOY5: I will prefer this store to other stores at any time.



3.1 Reliability analysis

Reliability is conducted to assess data quality. A reliability test was used to assess consistency in measurement items. Cronbach's alpha was used to measure the internal consistency of the measurement items. The value of Cronbach's alpha should exceed 0.70 as suggested by Nunnally (1978) and Hair et al., (2009). Table 3 provides the Cronbach's alphas for scale items used in this study.

Tab. 3 – Cronbach's Alpha for Scale Items. Source: own

Scales	Number of items	Sample size	Cronbach's alpha
Service Quality	5	234	0.934
Satisfaction	5	234	0.941
Trust	5	234	0.911
Loyalty	5	234	0.909

3.2 Validity Analysis

Validity is the degree to which an instrument measures what it intends to measure, and the degree to which the “think” that the instrument measures have meaning. (Lawrence & Martin, 2001). In this study, three validity tests were used to measure the latent constructs and to ensure acceptability of the instrument (Hennig-Thurau et al., 2001; Morgan & Hunt, 1994). These include *content validity*, *convergent validity* and *discriminant validity*.

Content validity is the degree to which the content of a test or questionnaire covers the extent and depth of the topics it is intended to cover. *Content validity*, *discriminant validity* and *unidimensionality* can be investigated by using factor analysis. *Construct validity*, including *convergent validity* and *discriminant validity*, assess the degree to which a measurement is represented and logically concerned.

Tab. 4 – Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) results for the study. Source: own

Construct	Path	Coefficient	Std Error	t-value	R2
Service Quality	Service Quality ► SEQ1	0.047	0.0048	13.14	0.71
	Service Quality ► SEQ2	0.063	0.0038	18.40	0.68
	Service Quality ► SEQ3	0.055	0.0029	14.69	0.61
	Service Quality ► SEQ4	0.061	0.0044	10.66	0.81
	Service Quality ► SEQ5	0.048	0.0033	17.41	0.69
Satisfaction	Satisfaction ► SAT1	0.055	0.0037	16.61	0.68
	Satisfaction ► SAT2	0.061	0.0037	15.77	0.77
	Satisfaction ► SAT3	0.060	0.0041	15.32	0.80
	Satisfaction ► SAT4	0.052	0.0033	14.62	0.75
	Satisfaction ► SAT5	0.064	0.0042	16.39	0.68
Trust	Trust ► TRU1	0.048	0.0033	15.36	0.78
	Trust ► TRU2	0.064	0.0037	14.16	0.61
	Trust ► TRU3	0.061	0.0039	15.45	0.69
	Trust ► TRU4	0.055	0.0033	16.14	0.72
	Trust ► TRU5	0.059	0.0035	16.54	0.77
Loyalty	Loyalty ► LOY1	0.059	0.0037	17.94	0.82
	Loyalty ► LOY2	0.064	0.0033	16.24	0.68
	Loyalty ► LOY3	0.057	0.0039	18.29	0.80
	Loyalty ► LOY4	0.066	0.0033	15.74	0.77
	Loyalty ► LOY5	0.063	0.0031	15.64	0.73

Discriminant validity is defined as the evidence that different methods or tests developed to measure different traits, indeed, measure different constructs. Discriminant validity is a criterion imposed on a measure of a construct requiring that it not correlate too highly with measures from which it is assumed to differ. Factor analysis was used to assess unidimensionality, convergent validity, and discriminant validity in this study.

Unidimensionality is defined as the existence of one construct underlying a set of items. Thus, unidimensionality is the degree to which items represent one and only one underlying latent variable. The concept of unidimensionality has long been recognized as one of the most basic assumptions in measurement theory. Lack of unidimensionality most often represents a misspecification and, unfortunately, a number of misspecifications of this kind typically occur with initial models. (Anderson & Gerbing, 1982).

Since these validities were assessed by conducting factor analysis, the respective results are presented in next section.

3.3 Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to assess the construct validity of the model. Convergent validity is confirmation of the existence of a construct determined by the correlations exhibited by independent measures of the construct. To assess convergent validity, the loading estimates and construct reliability were investigated. In SPSS AMOS 18, convergent validity can be assessed and tested using the measurement model by determining the significant t-value of each item's estimated pattern coefficient on its posited underlying construct factor. (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988).

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed using SPSS AMOS 18 to measure the unidimensionality, convergent and discriminant validity. The CFA results provide overall fit indices ($\chi^2 = 615.41$), chi-square degree of freedom = 234, RMSEA (root mean square error of approximation) = 0.082, GFI (goodness-of-fit) = 0.85, AGFI (adjusted goodness-of-fit) = 0.79, CFI (comparative fit index) = 0.96. RMR (root mean square residual) = 0.061 and NNFI (non-normed fit index) = 0.96. Table 4 presents the results of the CFA analysis, while Table 5 shows the fit statistics results.

Tab. 5 – Fit Statistics Results. Source: own

Description	<i>p</i> -value	RMSEA	GFI	AGFI	NNFI	CFI
Model	0.0021	0.082	0.85	0.79	0.96	0.96
Service Quality	0.0001	0.137	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.92
Satisfaction	0.0024	0.107	0.95	0.82	0.96	0.90
Trust	0.0000	0.143	0.90	0.83	0.91	0.97
Loyalty	0.0021	0.042	0.94	0.94	0.91	0.93

As it can be seen from table 4, the R^2 values, which explain the relative variance of the dependent variable, are satisfactory (larger than 0.60) (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1999). So, all manifest variables are valid for further analysis through Structural Equations Modeling (SEM).

Goodness-of-fit of the final model indicated “reasonable or good fit” or RMSEA = 0.082. Brown and Cudeck (1993) suggested that root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) between 0.05 and 0.08 provide reasonable error of approximation. Hair et al., (2009) suggested $0.05 < RMSEA < 0.08$ is for “good fit”.

In this study, CFI (comparative fit index) = 0.96 denoting a good fit. Hu and Bentler (1999) suggested that a rule of thumb for the CFI and the incremental indexes is that values greater than roughly 0.90 may indicate reasonably good fit of the researcher’s model.

The GFI was the first standardized fit index (Joreskog & Sorbom, 1999). GFI = 1.0 indicates perfect model fit. Therefore, a GFI = 0.85 demonstrates reasonable fit in this study. The AGFI of 0.79 indicated an extension of the GFI.

The NNFI (non-normed fit index) or Tucker-Lewis Index has been recommended by Bentler and Bonett (1980). Hair et al., (2009) recommended a value of 0.90 or better for good fit. Thus, an NNFI = 0.96 for this study implies good fit.

From the above goodness-of-fit evaluation, confirmatory factor analysis for the final measurement model reasonably supported the model’s fit.

Unidimensionality

Unidimensionality was examined here by incorporating the four unidimensional scales into a single factor analysis. Garver and Mentzer (1999) stated that recent developments and research strongly suggest that confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is a more rigorous and precise test for unidimensionality as compared to traditional techniques, such as exploratory factor analysis. Therefore, confirmatory factor analysis was used to identify unidimensionality in this study.

Garver and Mentzer (1999) also suggested that the criteria for assessing construct unidimension-

ality in CFA are: 1) the overall measurement model fit, and 2) components of the measurement model fit. The overall measurement model fit or goodness-of-fit indexes of the final model have been analyzed in the previous section indicated “reasonable fit” ($\chi^2 = 615.41$), chi-square degree of freedom = 234, RMSEA = 0.82, GFI = 0.85, AGFI = 0.79, CFI = 0.96 and NNFI = 0.96.

Components of the measurement model fit were analyzed by examining the standardized residuals. When the standardized shared residuals variance is above 2.58 - corresponding to the critical $p < 0.01$ threshold - one or both of the measurement items may not be unidimensional. (Gerbing & Anderson, 1988; Segar, 1997). In this study, all the standardized residuals of the model were below the critical value of 2.58, so the model could be judged to be unidimensional.

Convergent validity

Convergent validity can be empirically assessed by reviewing the t-tests for the factor loadings. If all factor loadings for the indicators measuring the same construct are statistically significant (greater than twice their standard error), this can be viewed as evidence supporting the convergent validity of those indicators. (Anderson & Gerbing, 1988) As shown in Table 4, all t-tests were significant showing that all indicators are effectively measuring the same construct, or have high convergent validity.

Discriminant validity

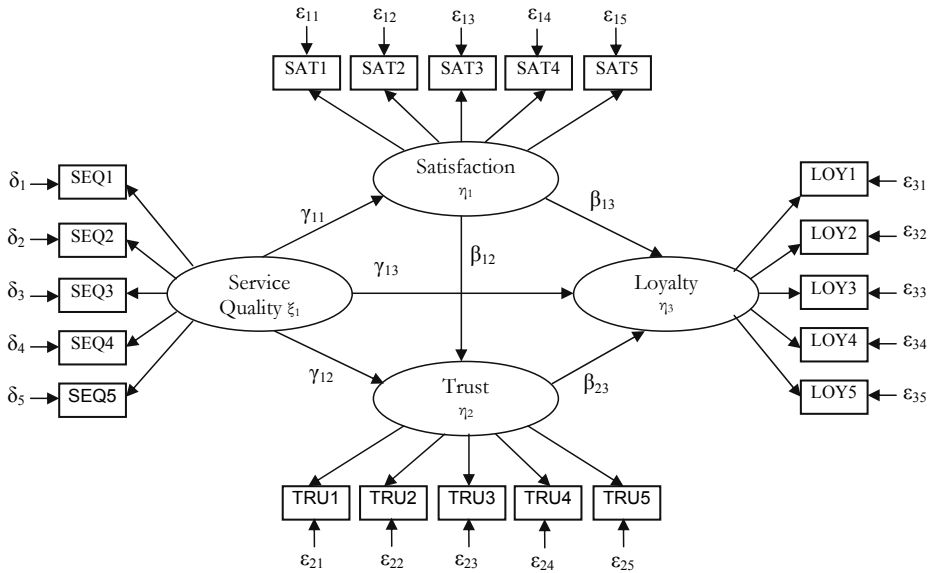
As it can be seen from Table 6, the average communalities (or Average Variance Extracted – AVE) measures of each construct are greater than the variance shared with other constructs, demonstrating that the discriminant validity of all scales is adequate. In addition, all AVE exceed 0.50, indicating solid the construct validity. Overall, the measurement results are satisfactory and suggest that it is appropriate to proceed with the evaluation of the structural model.

Tab. 6 – Correlation coefficients between latent variables of the model and the Average Variance Extracted values. Source: own

	Service Quality	Satisfaction	Trust	Loyalty	AVE
Service Quality	1.00				0.87
Satisfaction	0.64	1.00			0.73
Trust	0.58	0.49	1.00		0.84
Loyalty	0.61	0.55	0.51	1.00	0.81

The p-value are all less than 0.01.

Fig. 2 – The Structural Equation Modeling of the Study. Source: own



4. HYPOTHESES TESTING RESULTS

The hypothesized relationships in the model are examined using structural equation modeling (SEM). The hypothesized structural equation modeling was tested using SPSS AMOS 18. Results are shown on Table 7. All the hypotheses were supported.

Tab. 7 – Structural equation results for the hypothesized model. Source: own

Path	Hypotheses	Coefficient estimate	Std Error	t-value	p-value
Service Quality => Satisfaction	H1	0.57	0.08	5.38	<0.001
Service Quality => Trust	H2	0.37	0.07	8.49	<0.001
Service Quality => Loyalty	H3	0.23	0.06	3.68	<0.001
Satisfaction => Trust	H4	0.31	0.07	3.22	<0.005
Satisfaction => Loyalty	H5	0.66	0.06	11.02	<0.001
Trust => Loyalty	H6	0.29	0.07	4.64	<0.005

H1: Service Quality positively influences Satisfaction ($\gamma_{11}=0.57$; $p<0.001$). This supports the findings of Olsen, (2002); Gustafsson et al., (2005), Olorunniwo and Hsu, (2006); Rigopoulou et al., (2008), who found that service quality has a significant impact on satisfaction.

H2: Service Quality positively influences Trust ($\gamma_{12} =0.37$, $p<0.001$). This result confirms the belief that the higher the service quality customers receive from a service provider, the higher the trust he/she exert towards this service provider. This supports Su et al., (2009), who found that service quality impacted trust in long term relationships. It is expected that if others research this in the future they should obtain similar results.

H3: Service Quality positively influences Loyalty ($\gamma_{13}=0.23$; $p<0.001$). This finding comply with the research conducted by Su et al., 2009; Pollack, 2009; Yavas & Babakus, 2009), who

found that higher levels of service quality lead to higher levels of customers loyalty.

H4: Satisfaction positively influences Trust ($\beta_{12}=0.31$; $p<0.005$). This finding supports the previous research on the mediating role that satisfaction plays in the Service Quality – Trust relationship conducted by Fullerton and Taylor (2002); and Kantsperger and Kunz, (2010).

H5: Satisfaction positively influences Loyalty ($\beta_{13}=0.66$; $p<0.001$), complying with the results of many other studies (e.g., Allen, 2004; Walsh et al., 2008; Torres-Moraga et al., 2008).

H6: Trust positively influences Loyalty ($\beta_{23}=0.29$; $p<0.005$). Results from the test of Hypothesis 6 confirm the belief that the higher the level of trust the greater the loyalty intentions of young retail customers. The results support those found in previous studies. (e.g. Moorman, Deshpande, & Zaltman, 1993; Morgan & Hunt, 1994, Binninger, 2008; Auh, 2005; Ball et al., 2004).

5. CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND LIMITATIONS

While several authors have emphasized the multidimensional nature of service quality and the relationships between customer satisfaction, customer trust, and customer loyalty, this research sought to establish the bridges between service quality, customer satisfaction, customer trust, and customer loyalty in a retail context.

Empirical tests of the model, using a sample of young retail customers, were conducted to support the proposed hypotheses.

This research contributes to the progress of formulating and measuring the constructs of service quality, satisfaction, trust and loyalty. Similarly, the items measuring these constructs in the retailing setting were tested and refined. The reliable and valid instrument confirmed in this research can be used by further studies detecting the relationships among these constructs in an extended context.

The findings also provide several managerial implications. The fundamental premise of the proposed model was that retailers should understand comprehensively the critical factors necessary to achieve high service quality that will significantly impact on customers' trust, satisfaction and loyalty, and use them as diagnostic information. By recognizing and analyzing these diagnostic indicators, retailers will be better able to formulate and implement their strategic plans. According to Hansen and Bush (1999), a great success will result from a strategy that concentrates on one targeted dimension of service quality, rather than from one in which the retail firm improves marginally on all of the dimensions. The interpretation of the research model has the potential to help retailers better understand how customers assess the quality of service and how their service campaigns influence customer satisfaction, trust and loyalty in different extent. Learning the uncovered relationships between service quality and customer satisfaction, trust, and loyalty, retailers can effectively allocate their resources and develop a rational plan to improve their service quality under specific business circumstances.

Although the results presented in this study are useful in understanding the relationships between service quality and consumer behavioral factors (satisfaction, trust, and loyalty), there exist several limitations that need to be addressed. *Firstly*, the sampling frame includes university students. This may lead to loss of generalizability, since young students comprise only a part

of the whole retail customers' population. Although the sample used appears homogenous and yielded reliable data, it would be better to include more demographic control variables, which lead to more generalizable results and allow for possible segmentation in terms of consumers' perceptions of service quality, satisfaction, trust, and loyalty. Further studies should use a more representative sample of whole retail customers' population, which lead to more sound and comprehensive findings. *Secondly*, the depend variables in the hypothesized model, i.e. satisfaction, trust, and loyalty, are likely to be influenced by other variables other than service quality, which were not object of this research. So, other factors that are found to influence loyalty are brand name and value and brand commitment (Kuikka & Laukkanen, 2012; Belaid & Behi, 2011); confidence benefits and special treatments benefits (Ruiz-Molina et al., 2009); the quality of product offered in retail outlets (Allaway et al., 2011; Fandos & Flavián, 2006). Other studies identify factors such as price (Martin-Consuegra et al., 2007) or store environment (Guenzi et al., 2006) as factors influencing customer trust and satisfaction. Addressing these additional factors in specific retailing contexts extend the landscape of retailing research and can contribute in achieving deeper insights on retail customer behavior.

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