

The Effect of Perceived Service Quality on Customer Loyalty in Internet Service Providers in Jordan

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Abstract

This study investigates the impact of perceived service quality on customer loyalty in the Internet Service Provider industry in Jordan. The framework of this study was developed based

on previous research. Perceived service quality was dealt with as an independent variable which was measured using five dimensions based on Parasuraman et al. initial study carried out in 1988. Customer loyalty was treated as a dependent variable which was measured by 13 items previously proposed by Zeithaml, et al. (1996). Taking into consideration the fact that Umniah Company was the first to acquire Wimax, a convenient sample was adopted inside the company in which 420 survey questionnaires were distributed to its customers.

Multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the data of this study. The results show that perceived service quality in terms of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy significantly affect customer loyalty. More specifically, it is found that the empathy dimension is the strongest predictor of customer loyalty.

Keywords: Perceived Service Quality, Customer Loyalty, Internet Service Providers, Jordan

1. Introduction

Over the past years, organizations and individuals in various places in the world have felt the benefits of Internet which has evolved prominently (Clinton, 2010). Due to the many services it offers, such as the ease of creation of service, single standard, and the ability to cross national boundaries, the popularity of internet is increasing at a remarkable rate. However, as stated by Chiou (2004), in order to have access to the internet and enjoy its features, any consumer needs an Internet Service Provider (ISP). ISP is an organization that supplies its customers with direct connections to the Internet and thus provides access to a full set of internet services to anyone possessing a computer and a modem (Geer, 2003). According to Chiou (2004), sooner or later, every consumer who wants to connect to the internet will have to choose an ISP. Consequently, in Jordan for instance, as in any other place in the world, the increase in the number of people using the internet leads also to an increase in the number of ISP in the market (Arab Advisors Group, 2009). Nevertheless, now it is insufficient to just provide a service to customers, because what was considered good enough in the past is not enough now (Coyles and Gokey, 2005). If a customer feels that the service delivered to him/her does not meet or exceed his/her expectations, he/she will easily switch to another company. So, instead of focusing only on acquiring new customers, making loyal customers can help an organization survive in this competition (Grewal et al., 2009). Indeed, any service organization that wants to survive and gain a competitive advantage needs to care about its customers. For this reason, it is important for a service organization to understand its customers, to be aware of their needs and expectations, and of course to know how they perceive the quality of the service provided to them.

Indeed, the concepts of perceived service quality and customer loyalty have been investigated separately with the purpose of understanding each term alone (e.g. Parasuraman, et al., 1985; Pan and Xie, 2008). However, despite the fact that gaining loyal customers and providing high quality services have been considered important issues for the continuous success of any company (Vanniarajan and Gurunathan, 2009), there is a lack of studies focusing on the interaction of these two concepts, especially in the ISP industry. Moreover, in order to cultivate loyal customers, it is important for any company to know what to focus on and improve to reach loyalty. Besides, firms are continually looking for new ways to differentiate their offerings since achieving and preserving a strong competitive position in the marketplace is becoming ever more difficult due to the increased competition, more demanding customers, and propagation of look-alike, similarly priced brands (Rahman, 2006). In addition, Wicks and Roethlein (2009) stated that higher levels of loyalty and greater profitability can be enjoyed by organizations if they constantly satisfy their customers. Hence, one method that companies may adopt is to provide better quality than their competitors since according to Lorenzo et al. (2010) customers remain faithful to companies providing quality service systematically. However, to provide quality service, it is important to determine how service quality is perceived by customers and what do they mean by quality because the problem that most companies confront knows how to offer quality service that will lead to customer loyalty (Lorenzo, et al., 2010). Thus, studying perceived service quality and examining its effect on customer loyalty may help organizations in surviving strong competition. Furthermore, in the ISP market, it is difficult for a company to differentiate itself from competitors, and it is

becoming harder (Geer, 2003). Customer demands are becoming more and more sophisticated and one of the biggest issues for customers of ISPs is the quality and consistency of the service provided to them (Geer, 2003). This is due to the fact that several organizations allocate considerable resources to measure and monitor quality in order to gain customer loyalty. Accordingly, the importance of this study stems from the fact that it provides useful and valuable information to any ISP in Jordan which is interested in making success from loyal customers. It also increases the understanding of ISPs about the effect of perceived service quality on each element of customer loyalty. All in all, since there is a scarcity of studies examining the effect of perceived service quality on customer loyalty in the Jordanian ISP industry, this research aims to do so.

2. Literature Review and Research Hypotheses

The ISP market first began in February 1996 when Global One Communication (Jordan) Ltd. (later known as Wanadoo) was established in Jordan. In the early years, the growth rate of internet subscriptions was extremely high reaching 200% in 1997. Furthermore, according to Internet World Stats, Internet usage in Jordan grew by 259% between 2000 and 2005 (Ministry of ICT, 2011). Therefore, the ISP market in Jordan is highly advanced and moving fast. Currently, there are 10 operational ISPs sharing the market and competing between them, with a narrow customer base of 291,067 subscribers in which it is expected to reach 450,000 by the end of 2012 (Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, 2011).

Also, there are a variety of ways to access the internet here in Jordan. At the beginning, ADSL lines and Dial up were the most popular means of access. However, after a while, the trend has been moving from Dial Up towards ADSL and most ISPs have been increasing focus on broadband services and cutting prices for ADSL to encourage subscribers (Capital Investment, 2006). Nowadays, after the launch of wireless internet (Wimax) by Umniah in 2007 (Jordan Business, 2007), the most common Internet Broadband services that ISPs provided to their customers are ADSL, Wimax, and Dial up which, although it is still used, is decreasing rapidly (Umniah, 2011). However, not all ISPs have the ability to provide these three services to their customers; some of them provides only one service (Jordan Business, 2007). According to the market share, Orange, Umniah, and Zain are the largest ISPs working in Jordan (Ministry of ICT, 2011). Furthermore, these three ISPs are the largest telecommunication companies and the best known brands in Jordan. However, Orange provides only ADSL and Dial up services while Umniah and Zain provide ADSL, Dial up, and Wimax services. Furthermore as cited above, Umniah was the first ISP to acquire Wimax license in Jordan (Umniah, 2011).

Indeed, the quality of a service is sometimes more important for customers than the cost of acquiring that service (Ranaweera and Neely, 2003). Therefore, to satisfy customers, a service organization needs to understand how customers evaluate the quality of the service they receive and the basis on which they become loyal to that organization (Kandampully, 1998). For this reason, organizations have to focus on providing customers with the highest possible level of quality. Based on previous experiences, communication, image, word-of-mouth and their own needs, customers create in their minds expectations of the service they are going to purchase (Holmund and Kock, 1996). In addition to that, the superiority of the service offered by an organization depends on customer perception of service quality and not on the organization's perception of the service offered (Lobo, et al., 2007). In literature, the result of

the comparison that customers made between these expectations and the perception of the method by which the service has been delivered is known as the perceived service quality (Lehtinen and Lehtner, 1982; Lewis and Booms, 1983; Parasuraman et al., 1983, 1985, 1991, 1994; Gronroos, 1984; Zeithaml, 1987; Xu, et al., 2006).

The concept of service quality developed from the quality literature in manufacturing (Shonk and Chelladurai, 2008). Service quality has been connoted with many business disciplines. Shonk and Chelladurai (2008) stated that service quality has been associated with customer loyalty (Kandampully, 1998; Parasuraman, et al., 1990), customer satisfaction (Ko and Pastore, 2004), value (Laroche, et al., 2004), and repurchase intention (Fornell, 1992). Even if it is not easy to define the term service quality, marketing theorists generally agree that customer perception can be considered as a crucial of its conceptualization (González, et al., 2007). Thus, the main operationalization of service quality is perceived service quality (Xu, et al., 2006).

Zeithaml (1987) defined perceived quality as customer's judgment about a product's overall excellence or superiority. In their study, Yu, et al. (2005) stated that perceived quality constitute of customization and reliability. Others viewed it as the degree to which customer's perceptions and expectations of a particular service differ from each other and direction (Xu et al., 2006; Shonk and Chelladurai, 2008). In this study, following the definition provided by Xu, et al., (2006), perceived service quality is defined as the comparison that customers made between the expectations and the perception of the method by which the service has been delivered.

Quality measurement in service firms differs from quality measurement in manufacturing firms. When measuring service quality, the primary focus must be on external quality which is the service quality perceived by customers (Holmund and Kock, 1996). In his model of perceived quality, Chao (2008) argued that service quality consists of two attributes, technical attribute which refers to what is delivered to customers and the functional one which refers to how the service is delivered to the customer. In their study, Yu et al. (2005) used overall quality, customization, and reliability as indicators to measure perceived quality. However, Koivisto and Urbaczewski (2004) argued that the perceived quality of service can be measured by two methods, opinion polls and customer satisfaction surveys. In another study, Cronin and Taylor (1994) mentioned two tools for measuring service quality, the SERVPERF scale and the SERVQUAL scale. SERVPERF, which was developed by Cronin and Taylor based on the assumption that service quality is a form of customer attitude, measures service quality based on performance (Chadha and Kapoor, 2009). According to Xu, et al. (2006), SERVQUAL, the 22-item scale developed by Parasuraman et al. (1988), is considered one of the most widely used instruments in the measurement of service quality and is based on five dimensions:

1. **Tangibles:** physical facilities, equipment, and appearance of personnel.
2. **Reliability:** ability to perform the promised service dependably and accurately.
3. **Responsiveness:** willingness to help customers and provide prompt service.
4. **Assurance:** knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to inspire trust and confidence.
5. **Empathy:** caring, individualized attention that the firm provides its customers.

In many studies that examined and required the measurement of perceived service quality, researchers talked positively, or encouraged, and used the SERVQUAL instrument. Chadha and Kapoor (2009) stated that various measurement models have been developed for measuring service quality and the most reliable and widely used of them in researches is the SERVQUAL scale. In addition, Lobo, et al. (2007) stated that the SERVQUAL model which was developed by Parasuraman et al. (1985, 1988) to measure customers' perception of quality, conceptualized the most commonly used set of service quality determinants. Seth et al. (2008) measured customer perceived service quality for cellular mobile telephony in the Indian market using the five dimensions of SERVQUAL and two additional dimensions. In their study, Chadha and Kapoor (2009) used SERVQUAL to examine service quality in mobile telecommunication outlet in South Africa and argued that the SERVQUAL instrument was reliable. In addition to that, when investigating the antecedents of customer loyalty, Yieh, et al. (2007), used the SERVQUAL with some modifications to measure perceived service quality.

Defining loyalty has been challenging for many researchers, mostly because of the imprecise and varying conceptualizations of the construct (Martin, et al., 2009). Nevertheless, literature offers an abundance of definitions of loyalty (Khan, 2009). For example, Oliver (1999, p.34) defined it as "a deeply held commitment to re-buy or re-patronize a preferred product/service consistently in the future, thereby causing repetitive same-brand or same brand-set purchasing, despite situational influences and marketing efforts having the potential to cause switching behavior". However, Yieh, et al. (2007) regarded customer loyalty as simply the repetition of a purchasing behavior towards a company's product. In this study, following the definition provided by Bloemer, et al. (1999), customer loyalty is defined as the service that first comes to the mind of the customer when making a purchase decision, and is the first choice of the customer among alternatives or price tolerance.

Despite the fact that different definitions of loyalty can be found in different research and different contexts, there seem to be two basic approaches for the concept of customer loyalty (Jacoby and Kyner, 1973). These are described as the behavioral approach and the attitudinal approach. The behavioral approach defines and measures customer loyalty as a behavior (Martin, et al., 2009). In most of the early studies the behavioral dimension of loyalty was emphasized, such as the repeat purchase of a particular product or service (Yim, et al., 2008). This approach assumes that the preference structure or first choice of the customer is reflected in and can be measured by the customer's behavior (Khan, 2009). Thus the operational measures of this dimension of loyalty are purchasing frequency, proportion of purchase. According to Liang and Wang (2004), customer behavioral loyalty represents the possibility that the customer will repeat purchase and voluntarily become a member of the company. Furthermore, Heskett, et al. (1994) stated that the repetition of purchase or the intentions to repeat purchase could be used to measure the loyalty of brand or service. The attitudinal approach defines and measures customer loyalty as an attitude (Copeland, 1923). Some researchers, like Monroe and Gultinan (1975) which is among the most keen advocates of this approach, view loyalty from an attitudinal perspective and speak in favor of it (Khan, 2009). Accordingly, Shankar, and his colleagues (2003) defined customer loyalty as an attitude that indicates the long-term commitment of the customer to the organization. In their definition of attitudinal loyalty, Fitzgibbon and White (2005) stated it was the tendency of a customer

towards a brand due to a psychological process. Besides, the concept of attitudinal loyalty follows the cognitive school of thought where cognitive researchers focus on the role of processes in defining loyalty (Bennett and Rundle-Thiele, 2002). Operational measures of this form of loyalty are preference, buying intention, supplier prioritization and recommendation willingness (Khan, 2009).

Conceptualizations have changed over years to become more meaningful, including both attitudinal (psychological) and behavioral dimensions of loyalty (Chao, 2008). Many researchers (Jacoby and Kyner, 1973; Dick and Basu, 1994; Berne, et al., 2001) have realized that there was a need to add an attitudinal component to the behavioral component (Bodet, 2008). Thus a comprehensive measure of customer loyalty cannot neglect the measurement of either attitude or behavior of customers (Harris and Goode, 2004). In addition to that, most of the research (e.g. Rowley, 2004; Xu, et al., 2006) when conceptualizing customer loyalty stated it was an interaction of attitudes and behaviors. According to the attitudinal approach, it is not sufficient to just describe the actual behavior of the customer in order to give a real explanatory value to the concept of loyalty (Khan, 2009). Moreover, repeat purchases do not necessarily mean that a long-term relationship has been established between the customer and the organization (Webster, 1992). However, a customer may have a relative attitude toward a brand without having the intention of purchasing it (Martin, et al., 2009).

In his study, Rundle-Thiele (2005) analyzed five dimensions of loyalty which are situational loyalty, resistance to competing offers (price sensitivity), attitudinal loyalty, complaining behavior, and propensity to be loyal. Nevertheless, according to Lobo, et al. (2007), the five dimension that constitute loyalty are recommending the organization to someone asking for an advice, encouraging people to do business with the organization, saying positive things about the organization to others, engaging the service of the organization in the next years, and finally considering the organization as the first option for future purchase decisions. In addition, Ibrahim and Najjar (2008) also stated that loyalty is a multi-dimensional construct which consists of five dimensions, which are the tendency to switch, loyalty to the organization, the willingness to pay more, the internal response to problem, and the external response to problem. By adding to and extending the earlier work done in conceptualizing loyalty, Oliver (1997) developed a detailed framework that defines loyalty in terms of four phases (Harris and Goode, 2004, p141). First, cognitive loyalty refers to the existence of beliefs that (typically) a brand is preferable to others. Second, affective loyalty reflects a favorable attitude or liking based on satisfied usage. Third, conative loyalty constitutes the development of behavioral intentions characterized by a deeper level of commitment (e.g., Zeithaml, Berry, and Parasuraman, 1996; Hennig-Thurau, et al., 2002; Janda, et al., 2002). Finally, action loyalty relates to the conversion of intentions to action, accompanied by a willingness to overcome impediments to such action.

Through the past few decades perceived service quality has received a lot of attention from researchers and practitioners because of its significant effect on business performance, customer satisfaction, profitability, and customer loyalty (Santouridis and Trivellas, 2010). In addition to that, Parasuraman, et al. (1994) confirmed that superior service quality not only helps the organization to attract the support of new customers, but also encourage repeat purchases by existing customers as well. Therefore, perceived service quality can be

considered as the most effective business effort available to organizations which want to gain customer loyalty (Parasuraman, et al., 1988). Koivisto and Urbaczewski (2004) stated that when the service provided is Internet, it is not sufficient to measure network performance to determine the quality of the service perceived by the user because they are different construct and are measured differently. Based on above discussion, this study has led to the following hypotheses:

H₁: There is a statistically significant impact of perceived service quality in term of tangibles on customer loyalty.

H₂: There is a statistically significant impact of perceived service quality in term of reliability on customer loyalty.

H₃: There is a statistically significant impact of perceived service quality in term of responsiveness on customer loyalty.

H₄: There is a statistically significant impact of perceived service quality in term of assurance on customer loyalty.

H₅: There is a statistically significant impact of perceived service quality in term of empathy on customer loyalty.

3. Research Methodology and Data Collection

3.1 Population, Sample, and Data Collection

The population of this study consists of ISPs internet subscribers (Wimax, ADSL, and Dial up) of Umniah Company in Jordan (i.e. 25700). Indeed, Umniah Company was chosen because of the readiness access as it was merely accepted to cooperate with us, besides it was the first ISP to acquire Wimax license in Jordan. To develop an appropriate sample from the population selected for this study, convenience sampling was used due to the fact that the population is very large and the needed data were not readily available. In addition, it was difficult to have access to information (e.g. emails or mobile numbers) that could help in contacting or reaching customers because of privacy and security issues. Moreover, the sample size for a population consisting of 291067 subscribers (according to Umniah Company statistics in 2011), as mentioned in Sekaran (2003), must be 384. In order to arrive to this size, Umniah accepted to administer the questionnaires designed for this study to its internet subscribers as they came to pay their bills at its different sales shops. There are 35 Umniah sales shops dispersed in various cities in Jordan (according to Umniah Company statistics in 2011), and the questionnaires were distributed by Umniah's employees to customers visiting these sales shops. The total number of questionnaires returned was 443 from which 420 were found to be valid.

3.2 Measures

As this research is deductive and quantitative in nature, one of the important characteristic of deduction is the need to operationalize the variables of the study in a way that facilitate the measurement of facts quantitatively (Saunders et al, 2007). The items selected to measure the concepts of perceived service quality and customer loyalty were primarily derived and adapted from existing literature and prior studies. However, some modifications were made to each scale to fit the context of this study. Perceived service quality was measured using five dimensions (tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy) of SERVQUAL (Parasuraman et al., 1988), which is an instrument consisting of 22 items used for assessing

customer perceptions of service quality in service organizations. Adopted from a study (Eze, et al., 2008) done in ISPs where the same instrument (SERVQUAL) was successfully used and was found to be reliable (Cronbach's alpha was more than 0.70), for all study items. The perceived service quality was measured using a five-point rating scale rating from one: 'strongly disagree' to five: 'strongly agree'. The dependent variable, customer loyalty, was assessed based on the proposals of Zeithaml, et al. (1996). The 13 items for customer loyalty scale for the study was adapted from the scale developed and validated by Sanchez-Franco et al. (2009) for ISPs and which was found to be reliable (Cronbach's alpha was more than 0.70). All items were measured using a five-point rating scale rating from one: 'strongly disagree' to five: 'strongly agree'.

4. Data Analysis and Results

In order to examine the research hypotheses, the data collected through the questionnaire distributed to the customers were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 16.

4.1 Profile of the Respondents

The respondents for this study were asked to give information about their gender, age, educational level, and family status. From the results appeared in the appendix table 1, it can be seen that the number of male are more than female which may imply that men have more time to use internet or even need it more for work, and women even if they need it use it less. Also, there is almost no difference between married and single respondents. Thus, this suggests that people who are married are need internet services and have the time to using them in the same way as people who are single.

4.2 Reliability Testing (Cronbach Alpha)

In this study, scale reliability was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The appendix table 2 presents the Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the different dimension and variables of the questionnaire. Indeed, it can be seen that the results range from 0.713 to 0.856. Therefore, all values exceed the recommended threshold 0.70, indicating good internal consistency among the items within each dimension, each variable, and the entire scale.

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

Before testing the hypotheses, multicollinearity diagnosis was done using Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and tolerance value. As shown in the appendix table 3, it can be seen that VIF range between 1.936 and 2.985 values which are well-below five. On the other hand, the tolerance values range between 0.335 and 0.517 which are above 0.2. These factors indicate that there is no evidence of multicollinearity problem in the regression model. In addition to the VIF and tolerance values, Pearson Correlation Matrix was computed the independent variable dimensions to check correlation between them as shown in the appendix table 4. According to Sekaran (2003), a value of 0.75 and above suggests high correlation between the variables. The results in the above table, are all below 0.75 and thus do not suggest high correlation between the variables. Therefore, these findings also show that there is no evidence of multicollinearity problem.

In order to test the study hypotheses, multiple regression was used. Customer loyalty was entered as the dependent variable and perceived service quality (tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy) as the independent variables.

Table I. Multiple Regression For The Hypotheses

	Adjusted R Square	F	Sig.	Beta	T	Sig.
Tangibles	.501	85.163	.000	.173	3.507	.001
Reliability				.172	2.885	.004
Responsiveness				.127	2.292	.022
Assurance				.116	2.025	.044
Empathy				.264	5.497	.000

The above table shows that $F(5, 414) = 85.163$ and $p\text{-value} = 0.000$. Since the $p\text{-value}$ is smaller than the level of significance (0.05), all the hypotheses are accepted at $p < 0.05$ significance level. Hence, there is a statically significant impact of perceived service quality (tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy) on customer loyalty. The positive effect of perceived service quality on customer loyalty had been supported in various studies (e.g. Zeithaml, et al., 1996; Bloemer, et al., 1999; Clotey, et al., 2008). Furthermore, perceived service quality had been considered by many researchers as a determinant or antecedent of customer loyalty (Boulding, et al., 1993; Cronin and Taylor, 1994; Dick and Basu, 1994). Therefore, the findings are consistent with the results found in numerous previous studies.

Moreover, as shown in table I, the adjusted R Square's value of (0.501) indicates the proportion of the variance in the criterion variable which is accounted for by the model and shows that about 50% of the variance in customer loyalty has been significantly explained by perceived service quality. The fact that perceived service quality explained half of the variance in customer loyalty, may be due to the absence of other factor explaining the other half. According to Pan and Xie (2008), trust, perceived value, and perceived fairness have strong effect on customer loyalty. Therefore, besides perceived service quality; there may be different factors influencing customer loyalty (Ribbink, et al., 2004; Lin and Wang, 2006; Ibanez, et al., 2006; White, 2006; Cheng, et al., 2008; Chen, at al., 2009; Afsar, et al., 2010). Furthermore, when testing this hypothesis in the transport service sector and banking sector, Lei and Mac (2005), and Ravichandran, et al. (2010) found a significant impact of the predictor on the criterion with an explained variance of 37.5% and 44.3% respectively. Thus, compared to these researches, it might be stated that perceived service quality explained to a relatively good extent the variance in customer loyalty in the ISP industry.

The t and sig. (which is known as $p\text{-value}$) values, as shown in table I, give a rough indication of the impact of each predictor variable (Kumar, et al, 2010). A big absolute t value and small p value suggests that a predictor variable is having a large impact on the criterion variable. The

results show that all perceived service quality dimensions have a significant impact on customer loyalty. Also, the standardized beta coefficient is a measure of the contribution of each predictor or how strongly each predictor variable influences the criterion variable (Kumar, et al, 2010). A large value indicates that a unit change in this predictor variable has a large effect on the criterion variable. The strongest predictor for customer loyalty is empathy, achieving a β of 0.264, followed by tangibles ($\beta=0.173$), reliability ($\beta=0.172$), and responsiveness ($\beta=0.127$). The last factor influencing customers loyalty towards their ISP is assurance ($\beta=0.116$). Parasuraman, et al., (1988), stated that regardless of the service setting, reliability is considered to be the most important and tangibles the least important service quality dimensions with respect to customer loyalty. On the other hand, Lei and Mac (2005) found that reliability had no significant impact on customer loyalty in the Chinese transport service sector while Ravichandran, et al. (2010) found that tangibles was the strongest predictor in the banking industry. Therefore, the difference in the predictor importance between the different studies may be due to cultural differences or industry characteristics differences.

The findings revealed that empathy is the strongest or most important predictor of customer loyalty in ISPs in Jordan. This may be due to the fact that each person is by nature attracted to source of caring, compassion, and individualize attention and it seems that ISPs' customers in Jordan give great importance to empathy. Thus, this indicate that factors such as individual attention and personal attention, understanding interests and needs, and convenient operating hours are most essential in bringing about customer loyalty. According to Bloemer, et al. (1999), customer loyalty is primarily affected in a positive manner by responsiveness and empathy for entertainment services, by assurance and empathy for fast food service industry, by reliability for supermarkets, and by empathy for health care service. Indeed, it seems that empathy plays an important role in determining customer loyalty since it was found to be one of the strongest predictors in most of the industries studied by Bloemer, et al. (1999). Also, the findings revealed that tangibles dimension is one of the most important predictor of customer loyalty in ISPs in Jordan. The reason for this result may be that people when recommending an ISP to someone or talking positively about their ISP, think first about the physical thing present in this ISP. Thus, this indicates that factors such modern-looking equipments, employees' appearance, facilities and materials attractiveness are most essential in bringing about customer loyalty. In addition, the findings revealed that reliability is an important predictor of customer loyalty in ISPs in Jordan. This may be due to the fact that each person when thinking about re-subscribing prefers the ISP that can be trusted and can perform the service in a proper way with no or little problems. Thus, this indicate that factors such as keeping promises, interests in solving problems, error-free records, and performing the service right the first time, are most essential in bringing about customer loyalty.

5. Conclusion

To gain and sustain competitive advantage in a fast changing industry, it is crucial for a company to understand what customers perceive (Kumar, et al., 2010). Furthermore, the importance of customer loyalty can never be overemphasized because it relates strongly to the continual survival, as well as the future growth and development of organizations (Cheng, et al,

2008). The results of multiple regression analysis showed that perceived service quality dimensions have a significant impact on customer loyalty. Furthermore, it was found that empathy is the strongest predictor of customer loyalty. Finally, this study and its findings have a number of contributions and managerial implications.

5.1 Contributions and Managerial Implications

Despite the fact that his study was conducted based on existing literature, each of the previous researches was done in a different country with different setting such as different behavior and different culture of customers. Therefore, this study contributes in enabling others to understand the effect of perceived service quality on customer loyalty in ISPs in Jordansince limited efforts were done to study this topic in this particular industry and this particular country. In addition tothat, this study examined the impact of customer perception of service quality and service loyalty from a multidimensional perspective. Thus, using multiple regression analysis, the effect of each of the five elements of the independent variable on the dependent variable was determined.

To the best of our knowledge, similar studies have not been undertaken in the ISP industry in Jordan. Therefore, besides the contribution to theoretical development, the useful findings produced can be utilized by ISPs' managers towards the development and implementation of practices that will lead to loyal customers. Bloemer, et al. (p.1101, 1999) stated that "company- and industry-level assessment of the service quality-customer loyalty link provides useful information to shareholders on the viability of performance in the future ... The identification of service loyalty as a multi-dimensional construct may help corporate decision makers in an accurate assessment of service loyalty". Thus, this study may enable managers to optimize resource allocation decisions. Indeed, since the way by which resources are allocated to maximize customer loyalty is considered by most managers as a major challenge, an optimal decision of resource allocation requires relevant information about what and how much is to be allocated. Therefore, managers have to be aware of how customer perception of service quality affects customer loyalty and then identify the characteristics of these effects. In addition to that, according to the results of this study, it may be suggested that ISPs' managers deploy their resources first to improve the service quality.

5.2 Limitations and Recommendations for Future Research

In view of the fact that the population of this study is very large, the data were not readily available and it was difficult to have access to information that could help in contacting or reaching specific customers because of privacy and security issues. Therefore, this study used convenience sampling, and this might lead one to question the ability to generalize the findings. Thus, future researches are recommended, if possible, to use another probability sampling technique like stratified random sampling to obtain a larger and more diverse sample that could produce more generalizable results. Furthermore, due to the difficulty of access, this research was applied in only one ISP (Umniah) out of ten working ISPs in Jordan. However, this ISP considered being one of the three biggest local ISPs. Taking into consideration the similarity of the ISPs' operations, objectives, and services provided as well as the fact that they operate in the same cultural environment allows for the possibility that the results of this study can be

generalized to other ISPs in Jordan. However, although the results of this study provide valuable and useful information about perceived service quality and customer loyalty, it is suggested that future researches should be directed towards more ISPs in Jordan in order to obtain more robust results.

Since the results of this study are based on customers' perceptions of service quality only, future researches should investigate the comparison between customers' and service providers' perceptions of service quality. This will help the ISP industry to better understand whether both customers and ISPs have the same perceptions regarding issues relevant to customer loyalty. Moreover, in order to investigate under a more holistic approach customer loyalty, future studies could also examine added concepts that influence loyalty such as trust, emotion, mood, commitment, perceived value, inertia and attractiveness of alternatives. Consequently, the study of these concepts may help in increasing and understanding the explained variance in customer loyalty. Additionally, this study investigated the effect of perceived service quality on customer loyalty in ISPs in Jordan. However, the possibility to generalize the results to other industries and other countries with different characteristics needs to be verified, by executing similar research projects which may add more to the quality-loyalty relationship. It is hoped that the findings of this study could motivate further researches in other Arabic countries.

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