



Dimension Effect of Tangibles, Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, Empathy, Leadership towards Employee Satisfaction (A University in Bali)



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Abstract

The present research was intended for analyzing dimension effect of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, and leadership towards employee satisfaction in the University. The objective research was the head office of Public University in Bali. It was a limited population of the civil servants whose minimal working time was one year. The number of samples in the present research was 185. The sampling technique used was stratified proportional random sampling. Data analysis was conducted by using structural equation model supported with AMOS 20.0. The results of data analysis were obtained that only dimension of empathy mastering a significant effect on satisfaction for an internal customer in the University in Bali.

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1. Introduction

Nowadays, it can not be denied in the era of globalization that the organization's ability in doing the competition becomes very important to survive, including the public bureaucracy. Likewise, the government organizations are no exception to educational institutions that support the formation of human beings who have competitiveness in realizing what is mandated is inseparable to the quality of human resources performance in it (Goetsch, 2002).

Unlike a University, its main duty is to organize academic and/or professional education programs in certain disciplines of science, technology and/or art. In order to be able to realize what the duties and responsibilities depend on the organization's ability to optimize the role and performance of each resource in it included the employee (non-academic staff) as the supporting element (De Jagger & Du Plooy, 2006). An internal customer in the organization should get a proportional attention, due to the impact of non-academic employee satisfaction is the service quality for the organization's external customers (Lee & Hwan, 2005). The study is intended to analyze

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the dimension effect of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy and leadership role to the employee's satisfaction at a university in Bali.

2. Research Methods

The research is conducted in one of a University located in Bali. The present study estimated parameters amounted 37 whereas, each parameter performed five observations. Therefore, the sample is taken 185. The sampling is conducted by using the technique *Stratified Proportional Random Sampling*. Data collection is used included questionnaires, documentation, and interview techniques. Data analysis is performed using *Structural Equation Model (SEM)* supported by *AMOS 20.0* program.

Literature review

The American Society for Quality Control stated that quality is the whole of characteristic and good or service that affects its ability to satisfy both expressed and implied needs (Kotler, 2014). Goetsch (2002) stated that quality is a dynamic condition related to products, services, human, processes, and environments that meet or exceed expectations. Wyckoff (in Tjiptono, 2005) argued that a service quality is the excellence expected level and control over its advantages to meet customer desires. There are several approaches that can be used to analyze the services quality. According to Edvardson (2005), the existing models can be grouped into three main groups *i.e.*, *customer-perceived quality, the processes in the creation of the service, and the whole service (system models)*. Parasuraman et al. (2012) are forming a service model that the highlights key conditions in providing a high service quality (Kotler: 2012).

Tjiptono & Diana (2003: 75) suggested that from ten dimensions to assess the quality of services can be summarized into five main dimensions, *i.e.*, tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy. Kotler (2012) stated that the quality of service should start from the consumer wants and needs and ends on perceptions. Zeithaml, et al (1990: 70) argued that the quality of service is the suitability of service and consumer expectations. Krishnamurthy et al. (2010) express customer satisfaction as the overall attitude towards a good or service after the acquisition and use. Whereas, Rangkuti (2002: 30) stated that customer satisfaction is a response to the discrepancy between the level of previous interest and actual performance perceived after usage.

Danin (2004: 55) proposed that a leadership as "any action is taken by individuals or other groups incorporated in particular a certain place to achieve predetermined goals". Martoyo (2000: 276) stated a leadership, unlike an overall society activities effect, want to work together for achieving a common goal. Senge (in Widodo, 2006) stated that the new leadership role is covering three points *e.g.*, *designer, teacher, steward*. Nanus (2001) conveyed four effective roles *e.g.*, *a certain direction, agent of spokesman change, trainer*. According to Irawan (2008) and Sulieman (2013) without any leadership is very unlikely will result in sustainable customer satisfaction. Therefore, the leadership role becomes very decisive to realize customer satisfaction.

3. Results and Analysis

Results

The test on 37 variables from the distributed questionnaires are obtained as the dimensions of tangibles, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, and leadership roles are not significantly affect internal customer satisfaction. This is evidenced by the analysis results $P > 0.05$ whereas, the value of $Cr < 1.96$. The only one dimension that significantly affects internal customer satisfaction is empathy dimension due to the analysis result after modification $P < 0.05$ and its $Cr > 1.96$.

Analysis

Based on the analysis results that have been conducted, an *empathy* variable has a significant effect on internal customer satisfaction. It can be seen from the calculation of P-value owned is lower than 0.05 and Cr value is higher than 1.96. Whereas, the variable of *tangibles, responsiveness, reliability, assurance* and *leadership* role have no significant effect on internal customer satisfaction due to the result of data analysis conducted P value is higher than 0,05 and Cr value less than 1,96. Triyono (2005) was conducted a research on Internal Customer Perception on Quality of Service PT. Waskita Karya Wilayah VIII. Although the research object, the technique of data analysis, and the number of variables analyzed is as well as different but, get the same result that *empathy dimension* is also one that perceived to be the determinant of internal customer satisfaction. The resulting similarity is very reasonable due to an internal customer is surely the management attention unlike attention to problems faced by an employee either officially or personally be something that is expected of their subordinates. The attention given

will have a big effect on their passion. It is shown that management's attention to employees is something to look forward to and will be very useful to foster their morale.

The differences in the results are obtained by [Lestari \(2006\)](#) wherein, only *reliability* that affects customer satisfaction is likely due to different research objects and customer expectations are different. The research is conducted by [Lestari \(2006\)](#) on Telkom Flexi Kakandatel Bali is very realistic. If the responsiveness becomes a satisfaction determinant due to a customer of telecommunication product, the speed in giving responses to every complaint submitted by consumers and the determinant factor of the customer satisfaction. Whereas, an *empathy* or attention is not a priority for them due to the company's *responsiveness* to the problems faced by consumers is the real concern they need.

If the results of the present study are related to the theory proposed by marketing theorists then it can be submitted that the results do not fully support the theory of satisfaction determinants. [Irawan \(2008\)](#) through his theory, 10 principles of the customer satisfaction support the theory proposed by [Parasuraman et al \(2008\)](#). Wherein, the dimension of *tangibles*, *reliability*, *responsiveness*, *assurance*, and *empathy* become determinant for the customer satisfaction but according to [Irawan \(2008\)](#), *leadership* as well as become determinant to the customer satisfaction. However, regarding tangibles dimensions has been expressed by [Irawan \(2008\)](#) will be more perceived effect by new customers. Whereas, the old customers who have been familiar with the physical form experienced. It will not affect the satisfaction.

In the present research, the empathy dimension showed a significant effect on satisfaction. It is supported the view suggested by [Irawan \(2008\)](#) stated that the empathy dimensions will be considered most important. If their basic needs have been met. It is as well as in accordance with the theory of development needs presented by [Maslow \(2010\)](#). At a higher level, human needs are no longer tied to the primary things. Therefore, it is very reasonable that in this study *empathy* shows the most influential dimension. The reason is due to the respondents all is civil servants and their working lives are mostly over 10 years of basic needs, the need for security, social needs can be fulfilled. Thus, the most their expected is a higher level a need is an *empathy* or attention from management unlike a support morale in accomplishing tasks and on personal matters, and in the later stages needed by them is self-actualization. The theories conveyed by several experts including [Irawan \(2008\)](#) that the *reliability* of the institution's ability to provide services in accordance with the promised to be the determinant of the customer satisfaction. In this study, the results are different due to the *reliability* does not significantly affect a satisfaction as an internal customer. The *responsiveness* dimension that involves *e.g.*, speed, accuracy, and accuracy of service delivery that theoretically becomes the satisfaction determinant in the research is also not proven. It is shown from the results of data processing dimensions appear not to have a significant effect on satisfaction.

Related to the *assurances* dimension, the result of the present study is as well as not in accordance with an existing theory. Wherein, the *assurance* dimension does not have a significant effect on employee satisfaction as an internal customer. An indicator of trust in performing tasks, rewards, and punishments work well, security guarantees in carrying out duties, polite, and friendly treatment by management. As well as a security guarantee in expressing opinions is valued unlike an institution should provide to them without must be asked and haunted by fear for the purpose of increasing employee motivation. It will affect the high performance of the institution.

The theory that is expressed the role of *leadership* to be a determinant of the customer satisfaction is also not in accordance with the results of the study due to the result of *leadership* role has no significant effect on the customer satisfaction. It could be due to the college leadership has not long been a leader. Therefore, the role that must be conducted can not be felt by employees. Another effect can be due based on experience. They have not had time to feel the leadership way has been hastily exhausted the tenure of leadership. Therefore, it makes them difficult to assess.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the dimensions of *tangibles*, *reliability*, *responsiveness*, *assurance* and *leadership* have no significant effect on employee satisfaction. It can be illustrated from the analysis, wherein the dimension is value of $P > 0.05$ and value of $Cr < 1.96$. In continuously value of *tangibles* (P): $0.012 < 0.05$ and (Cr): $2.503 > 1.96$, *reliability* (P): $0.768 > 0.05$ and value (Cr): $0.295 < 1.96$, *responsiveness* (P): $0.890 > 0.05$ and (Cr): $0.138 < 1.96$, *assurance* (P): $0.865 > 0.05$ and value (Cr): $-0.169 < 1.96$, *leadership* (P): $0.811 > 0.05$ and value (CR): $-0.239 < 1.96$. Thus, the dimensions are not a determinant of employee satisfaction, only *empathy dimension* have a significant effect on employee satisfaction

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