

Original Research Article

SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN COMMERCIAL BANKS IN RWANDA (BANK OF KIGALI)

ABSTRACT

Despite banking services in Rwanda have low levels of penetration, it is important for banks to focus on providing quality service to their customers. This is due to the effect it has on customer satisfaction and consequently on customer retention. The purpose of the research is to investigate the satisfaction of banking customers in Rwanda with regard to financial services received. This is done through investigation their perceptions of service quality and satisfaction. Little published research among these groups of consumers has been undertaken, making the findings important for the sector in Rwanda. Use was made of a quantitative study using a SERVPERF questionnaire adapted for the Rwandan context to collect data from 156 respondents. Statements on the dimensions of service quality and customer satisfaction were measured using a 7 point Likert scale. The results of study show that the bank's physical environments and facilities are conducive to delivering good service, and the customers are satisfied with the Tangible aspects associated with the service and that they are prepared to reflect this satisfaction in their behaviour. It is recommended that the bank take note of these findings, specifically as they reflect some differences among different groups of customers and incorporate them into future marketing strategies.

Keywords: Service quality, service quality dimensions, customer satisfaction

1. INTRODUCTION

With globalization and increasing competition, many organisations are putting effort into sustaining and retaining a reliable customer base by delivering service quality and customer satisfaction since these two concepts are central for service organisations. Financial institutions are also attempting to increase their customer satisfaction and loyalty through improved service quality (Bloemer et al., 1998; Jamal and Naser, 2002; Lassar, Manolis & Lassar, 2000; McDougall & Levesque, 1996; Zhou, 2004). Besides, they have discovered that increasing customer retention can have a substantial impact on profits (Spreng & Mackoy, 1996; Caruna, 2002; Culiberg and Rojšek, 2010). Consequently, they are changing the way they conduct business and adopt new strategies with regard to customers' needs and wants by introducing new financial services.

35 The introduction of banking services in Rwanda has impacted the banking system and plays a
36 major role in economic growth and development (MINICOFIN, 2000). Research conducted
37 by FinScope in 2008 showed that in general, only 14 percent of the active population use
38 banks, 7% use Microfinance Finance Institutions, 26% are informally served and 52% are
39 financially excluded. This low level of penetration of financial services represents potential
40 growth for the banking sector.

41 Service quality, customer satisfaction and loyalty in general as well as in the banking sector
42 has received a great deal of attention. Initial studies into service quality and service quality
43 dimensions (Parasuraman, Zeithaml & Berry, 1985; Parasuraman, Zeithaml & Berry, 1988;
44 Akan, 1995; Grönroos, 2001) have developed into investigation of methods of measurement
45 (Parasuraman et al., 1988; Cronin & Taylor, 1992; Buttle, 1996) as well as the associated
46 behavioural outcomes (Yavas, Benkenstein & Stuhldreier, 2004). Studies have also been
47 conducted into the measurement of these constructs in the banking sector (Newman &
48 Cowling, 1996; Newman, 2001; Zhou, 2004; Arasli, Mehtap-Smadi & Katircioglu, 2005; Siu
49 & Mou, 2005; Petridou, Charalambos Niki & Chris, 2007). The introduction of internet (and
50 electronic banking) has required the adaptation and development of measurement tools in this
51 context (Wu, Tao & Yang, 2012).

52 Studies have been undertaken in Pakistan (CCC), India (Sunny & Gupta, 2013), Ghana
53 (Okoe1, Adjei, & Osarenkhoe, 2011), Ethiopia (Mesay, 2012) and Bangladesh (Uddin, Khan
54 & Farhana, 2014). It is to the studies in developing economics that this paper seeks to
55 contribute. The contribution of this research is the investigation that has been undertaken in
56 the Rwandan banking industry. Measurement has been done of perceived service quality in
57 order to examine possible behavioural effects that delivering a quality service can give to
58 banks.

59 The article commences with the theoretical foundation for the study by examining the
60 relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. The study is then presented,
61 where after the findings are reported. The paper concludes with a discussion of the
62 implications of the research for the specific bank that is the focus of the study together with
63 implications for the broader banking sector.

64 **2. THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

65 Rwanda has seen an increase in the number of adults having access to financial services from
66 21% in 2008 to 42% in 2012 (Ecobank, 2013), yet large numbers of individuals can be
67 described as unbanked. Customers coming into the banking system for the first time
68 translates into consumers with varying expectations and perceptions of services. This impacts
69 their satisfaction with the financial services received.

70 Research conducted by Nsengiyumva & Habumuremyi (2009), Joseph, McClure and Joseph
71 (2008), Egyeyu (2010) revealed that customers complain of inadequacy of services in the use
72 of the banking system such as breakdowns of ATMs, long queues at ATM service points,
73 retention of customers' cards by ATM machine, limited knowledge on the use of ATM cards,
74 fraudulent transactions and ATM operation in just a few languages, lack of connection.
75 According to Alliance for Financial Inclusion (2014), banks' customers in Rwanda are facing
76 a number of other barriers to financial services access, including: a low level of financial
77 literacy, out-dated payment systems, inadequate financial products and service as well as a
78 lack of appropriate delivery methods (particularly in rural areas).

79

80 With the description of current services offered, it is necessary to investigate the level of
81 customer satisfaction among customers of commercial banks in Rwanda. To date, little
82 research has been done in Rwanda on the perception and satisfaction of customers with

83 regard to financial services offered by commercial banks (Ecobank 2013). The problem is
84 that with more customers, BK needs to make sure customers are satisfied. But are they
85 satisfied?

86 With the importance of service quality and customer satisfaction in the performance of the
87 organisation (Newman & Cowling, 1996), it is necessary for banks to provide excellent
88 service. Consequently, the purpose of this research is to investigate the satisfaction of
89 banking customers in Rwanda with regard to financial services received.

90 3. BANKING IN RWANDA

91 3.1 Brief history of the banking sector in Rwanda

92 The Rwandan financial sector started with the creation of the Central Bank, National Bank of
93 Rwanda in April 1964. According to Dushimyumukiza (2010), before the genocide of 1994,
94 the development of the financial sector in Rwanda was weak: only three commercial banks
95 and two specialized banks operated with a total of less than twenty branches in the country,
96 and one microfinance (UBPR) with around one hundred forty six branches. The genocide
97 negatively affected the development of the banking sector and almost both physical and
98 human capital of all banks was destroyed during the genocide (Alson et al, 2001).

99 After the genocide the number of banks has increased, where in 2002 there were six
100 commercial banks with twenty eight branches, two specialized banks and one union of
101 financial institutions (UBPR) with one hundred forty eight branches (BNR, 2004). In 2007,
102 commercial banks operated 38 branches, making only 7 % of all branches of financial
103 institutions. By the end of 2008, 8 commercial banks, 2 specialized banks and 1 Microfinance
104 bank were operating. At the end of 2012, the Rwanda's banking sector was composed of nine
105 commercial licensed banks, three micro-finance banks, one development bank, and one co-
106 operative bank (Ecobank, 2013).

During this time, the Rwandan financial services industry experienced important development, as economic strength and growth increased employment rates and the purchasing power of the Rwandan population, and this lead to more penetration of financial products and services. Although the number of adults benefiting from banking services was still relatively low (58%) in 2008, this figure increased to 72% four years later (Ecobank report, 2013).

3.2 Brief description of the Bank that is the focus of the study

Founded in 1966 as a joint venture between Belgolaise S.A. and the Government of Rwanda, Bank of Kigali (BK) is now a dominant player in the Rwandan banking sector and is widely regarded as a reliable financial institution with a highly recognised brand and strong reputation for customer focus, outstanding service and robust balance sheet.

The bank has expanded its service delivery channels and developed an array of products that ensure that customers have access to its services twenty four hours a day, seven days a week.

Diverse technological driven alternative delivery channels by introducing mobile vans dubbed mobibank to serve five provinces of Rwanda and all the bank's ATMs and Point of Sales accept international cards (The New Times, 2013).

By the end of May 2013, BK had 57 branches operating within Kigali city and across the country and 47 ATMs (Bank of Kigali prospectus, 2011). Bank of Kigali is the leading bank in Rwanda in terms of assets, deposits, loans and shareholders' equity and is also the most profitable bank in Rwanda, accounting for above 50% of the total banking sector profits in each of the last three financial years. The bank is represented in all provinces and all major economic districts in Rwanda. As of 31 December 2010, the Bank had, after BPR, the second largest branch network in the country with 33 branches (Ecobank, 2013)

130 4. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION AND SERVICE QUALITY

131 Organisations have focused a great deal of attention on the issues of customer satisfaction and
132 service quality, with efforts going into determining ways in which these aspects can be
133 measured for an organisation while also suggesting ways in which organisations can improve
134 their operations (and these scores).

135 4.1 The nature of customer satisfaction

136 In general, satisfaction is a person's feelings of pleasure or disappointment that result from
137 comparing a product's or service's perceived performance or outcome to the expectation
138 (Caruna, 2002; Oliver, 1980). If the performance falls short of expectations, the customer is
139 dissatisfied. If the performance matches the expectations the customer is satisfied. If the
140 performance exceeds expectations, the customer is highly satisfied and delighted (Fournier &
141 Mick 1999 cited in Rahman, 2014).

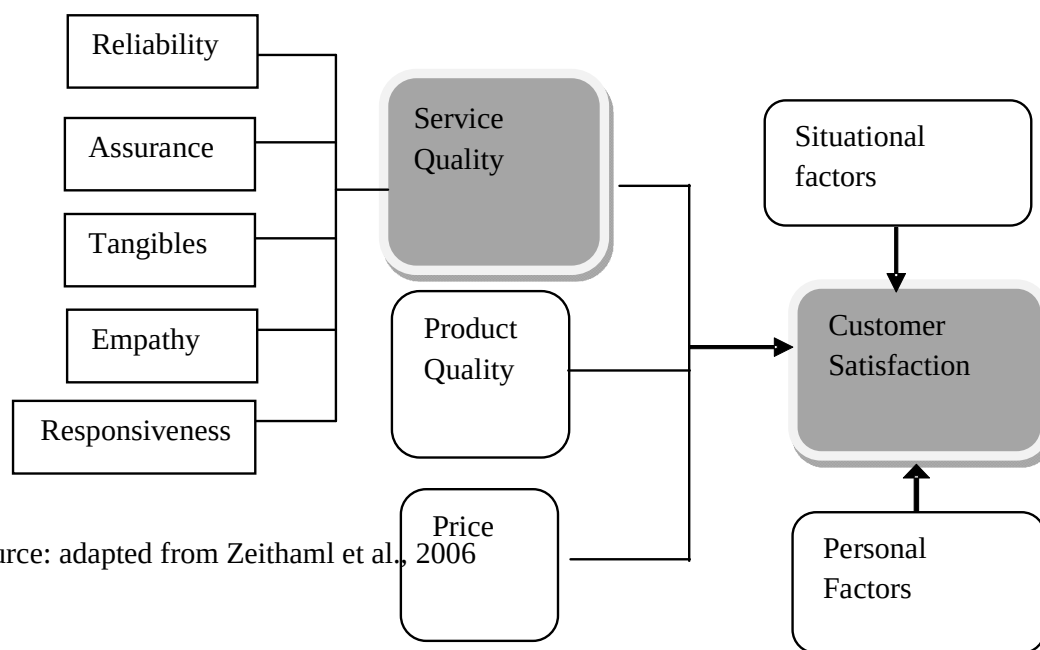
142 The concept of customer satisfaction occupies a central position in business relationships.
143 Many have defined with reference to the customer's prior expectations. For instance,
144 Cacioppo (2000) defines it as the state of mind that customers have about a company when
145 their expectations have been met or exceeded over the lifetime of the product or service. One
146 can be satisfied by a product and service received, or by the company that offered it, when
147 that product and service, or the provider, has met one's prior expectations. Therefore, a high
148 level of service quality is considered as one of the most important determinant in explaining
149 customer satisfaction, which in turn, influences on customer loyalty towards the organisation
150 (Oliva, Oliver & MacMillan, 1992). That is why, in today's high competitive business
151 environment, achieving success will greatly depend on customer satisfaction.

152 4.2 Factors influencing customer satisfaction

153 According to Zeithaml et al (2006), customer satisfaction is determined various factors,
154 including perceptions of service and product quality, and price. Other factors like personal

and situational factors may influence also customer satisfaction. Although it is stated that other factors such as price and product quality can affect customer satisfaction, perceived service quality is an important component of customer satisfaction (Zeithaml & Bitner, 2003). In addition to service quality, other researchers (Szymanski & Henard, 2001; Zeithaml & Bitner, 2006) have identified that customer satisfaction is also determined by other factors such as customer specific and situational factor.

Figure 1: Model of customer perceptions of quality and customer satisfaction



4.3 Service quality

Service quality is regarded as the result of the comparison made by customers about what they feel service organisations should offer, and perceptions of the performance of organisations providing the services (Arasli et al., 2005; Caruna, 2002). Customer's expectation serves as a foundation for evaluating service quality because, quality is high when performance exceeds expectation and quality is low when performance does not meet their expectation (Athanasopoulos & Iliakopoulos, 2001; Sureshchandar, Rajendran &

178 Kamalanabhan, 2001). Empirical studies show that the quality of service offered is related to
179 overall satisfaction of the customer.

180 Service quality is considered an important tool for an organisation's struggle to differentiate
181 itself from its competitors (Ladhari, 2008). It is also an important tool to measure customer
182 satisfaction (Hazlina, Nasim, Reza, 2011). According to several researchers such as Newman
183 (2001), and others, service quality is a function of the customer's expectations (what he/she
184 expects the organisation should offer him/her) and what he/she really get and how he/she
185 feels about it. In order to measure the customer's perceptions of the service received.
186 Parasuraman et al, 1985 developed the SERVQUAL instrument which compares the
187 customer's initial expectations and his/her perceptions of the service received.

188

189 Service quality can be analysed into five dimensions which are: reliability, responsiveness,
190 assurance, empathy, and tangibles (Parasuraman et al, 1985). Service quality is a focused
191 evaluation that reflects the customer's perception of reliability, assurance, responsiveness,
192 empathy and tangibility, while satisfaction is more inclusive and it is influenced by
193 perceptions of service quality, product price and quality, also situational factors and personal
194 factors (Zeithaml et al., 2006). These five dimensions of perceived quality are also the basis
195 upon which expected quality is built. *Reliability* is the ability of the service provider to
196 perform the promised service dependably and accurately (Cui, Lewis & Park, 2003; Zeithaml
197 et al., 2006). *Responsiveness* reflects of the willingness to help customers and provide prompt
198 service (Buttle, 1996; Zeithaml et al., 2006) and is seen in the timely reaction towards the
199 customers' needs or willingness to provide timely services to customers. In context of the
200 Bank, this refers to the changes that have been observed in financial service like introduction
201 of electronic banking, mobile banking, and ATM services in order to respond to the needs of
202 customers. *Assurance* quality is a knowledge and courtesy of employees and their ability to

inspire trust and convey confidence among customers. *Empathy* is a quality which is the last dimension on SERVQUAL model. It is the ability to be approachable, and giving individual attention to the customers (Arasli, et al., 2005; Zeithaml et al., 2006). *Tangibility* is a concept that measures how dependable a customer views a service provider to be based upon the quality of its most visible attributes (Zeithaml et al., 2006).

In the banking sector, service quality has become more and more significant aspect for achievement and endurance (Johnson, Tsiros & Lancioni, 1995). The stipulation of high quality service helps in achieving numerous requirements like customer satisfaction and its outcome loyalty, profitability, market share and financial performance.

Once the customer has chosen a commercial bank, they have developed expectations of what constitutes service, an ideal service level (Zeithaml et al., 2006). This is then used in the evaluation of the actual service, resulting in a confirmation/disconfirmation of the service.

4.4 Measuring customer satisfaction and service quality

• Measuring of customer satisfaction

Customer Satisfaction has been described by organisations as a critical factor in this success. Measuring satisfaction is generally linked to the so-called confirmation/disconfirmation process that comes about when customers believe that their expectations have been met (Szymanski & Henard, 2001). Associated with this are the expectations and perceptions of customers and the actual experiences of the customer, which in turn produces a level of perceived quality that is influenced by expectations (Oliver, 1980).

Satisfaction can be determined by subjective (e.g. customer needs, emotions) and objective factors (e.g. product and service features). Service quality and customer satisfaction are distinct concepts, although they are closely related. Various researches have been done to measure customer satisfaction in service industry.

228 The search done by Atkinson (1988) found out that “cleanliness, security, value for money
229 and courtesy of staff determine customer satisfaction”. Knutson (1988) revealed that
230 cleanliness and comfort, convenience of location, prompt service, safety and security, and
231 friendliness of employees are key determinants of customer satisfaction. A study conducted
232 by Akan (1995) claimed that the vital factors are the behaviour of employees, cleanliness and
233 timeliness. On the other hand the study by Choi and Chu (2001) concluded that staff quality,
234 property qualities, and value are the top three factors that determine customers’ satisfaction.

235 • **Measuring service quality**

236 It exist many service quality models but scientists do not have similar view about these
237 models and their measurements. Service quality has diverse dimensions in varying service
238 sectors (Pollack, 2009). However, service quality measurement enables managers to
239 recognize quality problems and enhance the efficiency and quality of services to exceed
240 expectations and reach customer satisfaction (Ghotbabadi et al., 2012)

241 The most widely used scales in measuring service quality in the banking sector are the
242 SERVQUAL and SERVPERF models (Cronin & Taylor, 1992; Mesay, 2012 and Johnson et
243 al., 1995). Parasuraman et al., (1988) developed an instrument SERVQUAL that has the
244 greatest in the measurement of service quality. According to the SERVQUAL model, service
245 quality can be measured by identifying the gaps between customers’ expectations of the
246 service to be given and their perceptions of the actual performance of the service.
247 SERVQUAL instrument involves the measurement of the five dimensions. The respondent is
248 capable to specify both perceptions and expectations that statements have of the specific
249 dimension. Parasuraman et al. (1988) made use of 7 point scale to determine both perceptions
250 and expectations. The foundation of SERVQUAL is the conceptualization of service quality
251 as the difference between customers’ expectations and perceived performances.

The SERVPERF instrument was introduced by Cronin and Taylor in 1992. SERVPERF measures service quality by measuring the perceptions of customers. Cronin and Taylor argued that measuring perceptions are sufficient for measuring service quality and therefore expectations should not be included as suggested by SERVQUAL (Petridou, Charalambos, Niki & Chris (2007); Baumann, 2007). The SERVPERF instrument is a derivative of the original SERVQUAL instrument, only measuring performance of service quality. The improvement offered by SERVPERF includes the absence of gap measurement issues, greater variance explained, and a smaller number of items used (Cronin and Taylor, 1992; Newman, 2001).

The evaluation of service quality is conceptualized as a gap between what the customer expects from banks with regards to financial services and their assessments of the performance with the Bank. The SERVPERF in this study was adapted to Rwanda banking industry to measure service quality as perceived by the customers.

5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part provides a detailed analysis of the methodology which has been used by the researcher to collect data, analyse them and the presentation of the findings. Quantitative research was used. The quantitative research is the technique that involves a large number of respondents providing descriptive evidence that cannot be simply projected on whole population (Dillon, Madden & Firtle (1993). This research undertakes a survey involving customers of one of leading banks in Rwanda. The questionnaire was a self-completion questionnaire: the respondent completed it without any assistance.

5.1 Population and Sampling

The population to be used in this study covers the customers of the bank. Non-probability sampling was used. Non-probability sampling represents a group of sampling techniques that help researchers to select units from a population that they are interested in studying (Gates and McDaniel, 1998). Respondents were selected using convenience sampling method due to a potentially infinite population. This means that customers were selected due to the ease with which they could be contacted. The researcher requested permission from the bank to engage customers in the study through giving them questionnaires to fill them as they come to the bank before they went out.

5.2 Sources of data and data collection instruments

The research used both primary and secondary data. Primary data were selected for respondents using questionnaires. Secondary data were obtained by reviewing existing published literature.

The instrument of this study was constructed on the basis of research objectives and research questions where a bibliographical section was to obtain information about the respondents. Information gathered through questions related to the customers' gender, age, occupation and the time which they have been customer of the Bank. The instrument was adapted to the Rwandan commercial bank situation and was translated into Kinyarwanda. Use was made of a 7 point Likert scale.

5.3 Data processing and analysis

The researcher closely examined the relationship between the questions and their respective responses in order to ensure consistency, accuracy and uniformity. Quantitative techniques were used to process and analyse the collected data. Using these techniques, the presentation and organization of findings made it very easy to comprehend and draw conclusions based on the findings.

301 Data collected have been categorized in different categories by which answers to each
 302 question in a completed data collection instrument, is categorized and codified. These were
 303 presented or summarized or condensed into tables and graphs for analysis purposes. The data
 304 was then analysed using statistical methods in order to interpret them. Tests used included
 305 descriptive statistics, tests for reliability, ANOVAs and t-tests.
 306

307 6. FINDINGS

308 Responses were received from 156 customers of the bank.
 309

310 6.1 Demographic findings

311 The respondents included more males (67.9%) than females (32.1%). Nearly one third of the
 312 respondents (32.1%) is aged between 35 and 54. There were more married (54.5%)
 313 respondents, and the majority of the respondents had completed university (53.8%). The
 314 greatest number of respondents have been BK's customer for 1 to 3 years (42.3%). Regarding
 315 the frequency of use BK's facilities, one third were using ATM and Mobile banking (39.1%
 316 and 32.1%) respectively. Table 1 provides further detail on the respondents.

317 **Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Characteristic	Distribution
Gender	67.9% male; 31.1% female
Age	16% aged 18-25; 18.6% aged 26-34; 32.1% aged 35-54; 16% aged 55-64; 1.9% older than 65; 15.4% not willing to say;
Marital status	19.9% single; 54.5% married; 25.6% not willing to say;

Educational level	1.9% some primary school; 3.8% some secondary school; 23.1% some university; 7.1% technical degree/diploma; 53.8% degree completed; 10.3% not willing to say;
Branches of clients	50% Kigali City; 9.6% Northern Province; 14.1% Eastern Province; 19.2% Southern Province; 7,1% Western Province;
Length of time as a bank clients	12.2% less than 1 year; 42.3% 1-3 years; 19.2% 4-7 years; 11.5% 8-11 years; 14.7% more than 12 years;
Use of bank facilities	39.1% use the ATM; 13.5% Visa card; 32.1% mobile banking; 8.3% cheque book; 7.1% other;
Frequency of ATM usage	44.9% never; 30.8% 1-2 times; 15.4% 3-4 times; 5-6 times 5.1%; more than 6 times 3.8%
Internet usage per month	7.7% never; 15.4% 1-2 times; 26.3% 3-4 times; 42.3% 5-6 times; 8.3% more than 6 times;

6.2 Customer perceptions of service quality in BK

The scores on the individual items and on the dimensions are presented in Table 2. From this table it can be seen that all the dimensions are positively perceived by the respondents, with the score on the Tangibles items as the highest (mean=5.812; SD=0.776). The respondents describe themselves as being satisfied (mean=6.030) and their stated intentions towards the bank are positive (mean=6.451; SD=0.316).

327 **Table 2: Customer perception of BK's service quality**

	Mean	Standard deviation
Tangible	5.812	0.776
BK's physical facilities are visually appealing	5.365	1.354
BK uses state of the art technology and equipment in their service delivery	6.205	1.217
The employees are well dressed and neat in appearance.	5.865	1.136
Reliability	4.934	0.874
BK always honours its promises.	5.038	1.485
When I have a problem, BK shows sincere interest in solving it	4.692	1.485
BK delivers its services promptly at the time it promises to do so.	5.071	1.485
Responsiveness	5.131	1.117
BK's employees tell me exactly when services will be performed.	5.122	1.336
BK's employees are always willing to help me.	5.141	1.336
Assurance	5.473	.478
BK's employees instill confidence in me.	5.885	1.053
I feel safe in transactions with the bank.	6.279	1.053
BK's employees are consistently courteous with me.	5.365	1.053
BK's employees have knowledge to answer my questions.	4.361	1.053
Empathy	4.962	.627
BK's employees give me individual attention.	4.85	1.359
BK's employees understand my specific needs.	5.01	1.205
BK operating hours and location are convenient to me.	5.03	1.056
Overall service quality - The services offered by BK are of high quality.	5.949	
Customer satisfaction	6.030	0.395
I am satisfied about the use of electronic banking services (e.g.: ATM-Internet-Mobile Banking).	6.276	0.913
Bk does not cost too much. I pay a fair price for my banking services	6.276	0.913
Internet connections is always available	6.276	0.913
I feel delighted with BK's services.	6.276	0.913
Behavioural intentions of customer	6.451	0.316
I will say positive things about my bank to other people.	6.413	0.709

I would like to keep close relationship with my bank.	6.413	0.709
I consider myself to be loyal to my bank.	6.413	0.709
I think BK is the best bank.	6.413	0.709

328 To determine whether there were significant differences between the groups with regards to
329 the various dimensions, use was made of t-tests and ANOVAs. An independent samples t-test
330 was conducted to compare the genders with regards to the service quality dimensions.
331 Statistically significant differences were found between males ($M=4.81$; $SD=0.859$) and
332 females ($M=5.29$; $SD=0.833$; $t(156) = -3.77$; $p=0.001$) with respect to the Empathy
333 dimension. The magnitude of the differences in the means was moderate (eta
334 squared=0.0651). Statistically significant differences between the genders were also found
335 with respect to Customer Satisfaction [Males: ($M=6.08$; $SD=0.408$) and Females: ($M=5.93$;
336 $SD=0.347$; $t(156)=2.323$, $p=0.021$) with a moderate effect (eta squared=0.0752).

337 ANOVAs were used to determine whether there were differences between the age groups.
338 Significant differences were found between those in the age group 18-25 and in another age
339 group with respect to the Tangibles dimension [$F(5, 148)=7.057$, $p=0.000$]. The effect size,
340 calculated using eta squared, was 0.0752. Post-hoc comparisons using the Tukey test
341 indicated that the mean score those aged 18-25 ($M=5.31$; $SD=0.572$) was significantly
342 different from those aged 35-54 ($M=5.90$, $SD=0.837$).

343 **6.3 Reliability of overall Model and Quality Dimensions**

344 To test reliability between variables, Cronbach's Alpha has been used (it varies between 0
345 and 1). Cronbach's Alpha has been used to measure internal consistency, which means that
346 all items within the model should measure the same construct. The closer the value is to 1.0,
347 the greater the internal consistency of items in the model being assessed (Pallant, 2007)

348

349 **Table 3: Overall reliability**

Quality Dimensions	Cronbach's Alpha
Tangible	0.226
Reliability	0.414
Responsiveness	0.508
Assurance	0.129
Empathy	0.544
Overall Model reliability	0.373

350 The reliability of this study is to measure customer satisfaction with regards to service quality
 351 offered by the bank. The Alpha coefficient shows that the reliability of empathy and
 352 responsiveness as quality dimensions are 0.544 and 0.508 respectively. As has been
 353 calculated in the above table showing the reliability of overall model and quality dimensions
 354 is 0.373. The results above show that both overall model and reliability dimensions can be
 355 considered as to have low reliability, which impacts on the extent to which analysis can be
 356 conducted and conclusions drawn.

357 **7. DISCUSSION**

358 The findings show that customers perceive the service received from the bank positively, as
 359 they are reflected in the dimensions of service quality. Service quality and customer
 360 satisfaction occupies a central position in business activities, which emphasises the purpose
 361 of this research in investigating these aspects. The findings are consistent with previous
 362 studies and the existing literature is that service quality is an important part of having
 363 satisfied customers. Measuring the service quality dimensions (using SERVPERF) has
 364 indicated the perceptions of customers with respect to services offered by Bank of Kigali in

365 Rwanda. Based on the study, it was revealed that, BK employees had skills and knowledge in
 366 the performance of the services to customers. Customers feel respected and have generated
 367 feelings of security with bank. Considering the quality dimensions, the largest perceptions of
 368 Bank of Kigali were in terms of the tangibility dimension. Moreover, in terms of reliability,
 369 the lowest reliable dimension is tangible and the highest is empathy. Similarly, the other
 370 attributes, such as; assurances, tangibles, empathy and responsiveness all have significance
 371 and positive relationship with customer satisfaction. Having a good recovery process for a
 372 dissatisfied customer or service failure is a very important and necessary process for any
 373 service organization like Bank of Kigali. Customer satisfaction as it reflects in specific
 374 behaviours are also positive towards the bank, and as word-of-mouth is critical in services,
 375 this aspect cannot be ignored by the bank. Financial services that are provided are positively
 376 perceived specific strategies needs to be developed in order to retain customers, one of the
 377 strategies is to increase number of bank's outlets during taxes payment periods.

378 There are a number of *limitations* associated with the study. It was conducted in one
 379 commercial bank in Rwanda, which cannot be regarded as representative of other commercial
 380 banks in Rwanda. This means that the results of this study cannot be generalized. Low levels
 381 of reliability in the survey also impacted the results.

382 For *further research*, little research has been published regarding service quality and
 383 customer satisfaction in commercial bank sector in Rwanda. Research needs to be done in
 384 customer satisfaction with other factors including personal factors, price, product quality,
 385 situational factors and in other financial service industry of Rwanda. Further research also
 386 needs to be done into use of the applicability of other service quality and customer
 387 satisfaction instruments in the Rwandan context.

8. CONCLUSION

Service quality and customer satisfaction are important constructs in service industries, and this is also the case in banking. Investigating the perceptions of Rwandan banking customers regarding service quality and satisfaction has indicated positive perceptions but continuing to ensure these positive perceptions is important for the continued satisfaction of existing customers while also providing satisfaction to new customers.

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