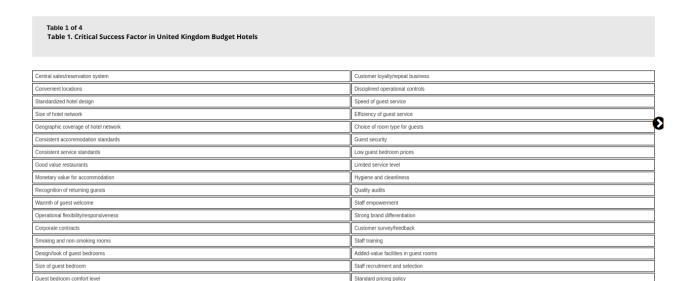
Wen Hua, Andrew Chan & Zhenxing Mao

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Five dimensions from 35 CSFs were derived from this study. They were service quality, location,

Critical Success Factors and Customer Expectation in Budget Hotel Segment — A Case Study of China

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PUBLISHED ONLINE:



Industrial Professional	Government Authority	Hotel Investor
Guest safety and security	Strong brand differentiation	Strong brand differentiation
Guest bedroom comfort level	Guest safety and security	Central sales/reservation system
Hygiene and cleanliness	Value for money accommodation	Geographic coverage of hotel network
Convenient locations	Guest bedroom comfort level	Value for money accommodation
Speed of guest service	Speed of guest service	Guest bedroom comfort level



promotion, price and physical products, ranked in a descending order of importance from the customer expectation. Both physical location (city and district in the city) and virtual location (hotel reservation network) were rated critical by the customer aside from service quality, implying that

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Figure 1 of 1

Figure 1 Customer Service Orientation Continuum



More customer service oriented

More organization oriented

convenience is another criterion for guests to choose budget hotels in China. Promotion, price, and physical products were not deemed as important as service quality and location. As the economy hotel sector appeared less than a decade ago in China, a timely and appropriately standardization of the service quality in China's budget hotels is still an urgent concern for the expansion of the industry. Total quality management could be a solution for the budget hotels. Furthermore, budget hotels in China should pay more attention to their physical and virtual locations in response to the needs of their guests. For newly planned economy hotels, they should place more important on physical location than on the facility itself. Both existing and newly planned budget hotels may consider an affiliation with online marketing consortiums such as ctrip.com or elong.com or become franchised to better utilize hotel reservation network systems, improving the quality of virtual location.

Finally, demographic features in this study demonstrated no significant differences among CSFs' five dimensions. While this could be attributed to a small sample size and biased sample, it may nevertheless convey an important implication for budget hotel operators in China. The profile of guests in this study revealed that budget hotels may mainly focus on their potential guests with two major criteria: having college experiences and annual income over RMB 30,000 (\$4,000). Therefore, ways to effectively reach this group should currently be the primary focus of marketing departments of budget hotels in China.

https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15280080802713702?src=recsys#



 $\frac{https://www.investstockholm.com/globalassets/2.-understartsidor-investment-opportunities/7.-hospitality/hotel-investment-guide-2015.pdf$

Hotels By Day,

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LMLCiJki4SLznFsTiBbUKuIcEvVVXFLD/view?usp=sharing

WF: Who are your customers?

MOATI: About 60% of our customers are leisure travelers who just want to daycation, take a rest, meet somebody in privacy, or use all the amenities of a hotel- the spa, the swimming pool, the breakfast-in-bed type of experience. They just want to rest for a day and take a break.

We've got 12% who are business travelers, who essentially just use our hotel rooms to be able to rest for a few hours and work in privacy, get ready for the meeting, report back to headquarters, and all that.

A segment that is new, but growing, is that 11% of our customers actually use a hotel room for napping. That's becoming a trend. You might be aware that Arriana Huffington is putting a strong focus on sleep as a part of wellness -- it's around the concept of being more productive because you took a rest. In this society, we should not be ashamed to take a break during the day, because it actually boosts our mental skills, our productivity, our health, and our wellbeing in general. Right outside of your office, you can now book a hotel room, just for a few hours, where you can rest and shower, change, or even get ready for a night event, like a black tie or cocktail party that you have to attend. All our day rooms allow for more scheduling flexibility.

We also have travel agents. In the last year and a half, we've opened our platform to travel agents to make bookings with us, and we already have 287 members signed up. They're growing the business sector more than the leisure sector so far.

Finally, there's a segment of customers who are saying that they're both leisure and business customers. It's dubbed 'bleisure' and is trending, where you take a business trip but also take an extra few hours or days to enjoy the scenery or the location that you're in.

https://wefunder.com/hotelsbyday

A new generation of consumers has a new set of expectations and needs.

The hotel industry has not changed and new expectations are not met.

What expectations do consumers have?

On-demand experience amazon

Frictionless experience

zipcar. 🚱

Curated community

wework

https://www.academia.edu/30230037/ CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS IN UK AND DUTCH HOTELS

5 groupings: Safetyand Security, Cleanliness of Facilities, Competence of Staff, SensoryAttributes of the Meeting Space, and Accuracy and Efficiency of BillingProcedures.

CSFs underlying superior hotel profit performance into those that werecost-based (Technical – operating efficiency and physical productspecification) or revenue-based (Human – marketing and servicedelivery);

https://www.academia.edu/26929496/Critical success factors in UK budget hotel operations

"it is possible to identify five broad similarities amongst them, (namely a) low tariff structure minimum range of facilities limitedrange of services strategically-located (and of) new/modular construction". Finally, in spite of Fiorentino's earlier reservations he also advanced a definitional statement at the end of his work suggesting that: "The budget hotel is a brand new purpose-designed product concept in the hospitality industry which relies heavily onthree factors; branded product concept, value for money and service consistency" branded budget hotel sector has developed considerably in the UK over the last 10-15 years. The nature of this product and its generic operational characteristics may besummarised as: Strongly branded product; Extensive geographic coverage of the hotel network; Easily accessible; Centralised reservation system; Standardised unit construction and guest bedroom layout/facilities; Fixed, or only promotionally variable, room rates; Relatively limited service; and High value-for-money offer

Data Published May 2004.

		Room price	Average per cent room occupancy	No. of	f staff Part time	Business guests (per cent)	Non-business guests (per cent)
Table II. Sample characteristics by pricing and occupancy, staffing and business mix	Mean Median Range	£42.48 £39.00 £36.50-£94.62	83.45 85.00 42.00-99.62	10.54 8.00 0.00-47.00	13.91 10.00 0.00-50.00	65.57 70.00 10.00-99.62	34.23 30.00 10.00-90.00

			ent impo (per cen			Futu	re impor (per cent		UK budget hotel operations
CSFs	1	2	3	4	5	Less	Same	More	
Central sales/reservation system		3.1	18.7	40.1	38.1	1.9	60.2	37.9	
Convenient locations			8.6	39.7	51.8	1.0	61.1	38.0	
Standardised hotel design	0.8	6.3	27.8	41.2	23.9	1.9	81.3	16.8	951
Size of hotel network	0.8	5.7	26.5	38.1	30.0	2.9	49.5	47.6	
Geographic coverage of hotel network		2.4	21.2	41.6	34.9	1.9	40.3	57.8	
Consistent accommodation standards				23.5	76.5		53.3	46.7	
Consistent service standards			3.1	18.8	78.1		52.6	47.4	
Good value restaurants		2.4	24.4	41.3	31.9	2.4	55.0	42.6	
Value for money accommodation			5.5	21.2	73.3		36.2	63.8	
Recognition of returning guests		0.8	9.4	35.5	54.3	1.0	49.8	49.3	
Warmth of guest welcome			3.1	22.7	74.1		57.6	42.4	
Operational flexibility/responsiveness		2.3	18.3	51.4	28.0	1.0	60.7	38.3	
Corporate contracts	9.3	23.0	31.9	18.3	17.5	13.9	48.6	37.5	
Smoking and non-smoking rooms		3.1	21.0	34.6	41.2		62.4	37.6	
Design/look of guest bedrooms		2.3	24.2	45.3	28.1		66.2	33.8	
Size of guest bedroom		3.9	37.0	37.7	21.4		70.5	29.5	
Guest bedroom comfort level		0.0	12.5	42.0	45.4		56.2	43.8	
Responsiveness to customer demands		0.8	6.2	43.6	49.4		45.2	54.8	
Customer loyalty/repeat business		0.0	5.8	31.9	62.3	1.0	49.0	50.0	
Disciplined operational controls		1.6	18.6	45.1	34.8	1.0	62.1	37.9	
Speed of guest service			12.1	40.9	47.1		57.6	42.4	
Efficiency of guest service			5.5	38.8	55.7		51.9	48.1	
Choice of room type for guests	1.6	6.2	33.1	38.1	21.0	1.9	66.3	31.7	
Guest security		0.8	10.5	30.5	58.2		48.3	51.7	
Low guest bedroom prices	2.3	5.4	27.6	40.1	24.5	3.8	56.7	39.5	
Limited service level	5.9	22.2	41.8	19.7	10.5	12.1	59.6	28.3	
Hygiene and cleanliness	0.0		0.8	12.1	87.2	12.1	55.3	46.7	
Quality audits		4.7	14.6	33.2	47.4	1.0	59.1	38.9	
Staff empowerment		6.1	25.5	39.7	28.7	1.0	62.1	36.9	
Strong brand differentiation		5.9	18.8	36.5	38.8	2.4	49.0	48.5	
Customer surveys/feedback	1.6	2.4	22.2	33.7	40.0	2.9	42.4	54.8	
Staff training			1.2	24.2	74.7		40.2	59.8	
Added-value facilities in guest rooms	4.3	8.9	33.9	33.1	19.8	3.9	51.0	45.1	
Staff recruitment and selection		1.6	11.7	45.1	41.6		55.8	44.2	T-1-1-111
Standard pricing policy	0.8	2.3	21.8	35.0	40.1	2.9	57.6	39.5	Table III
Quality standards			5.4	16.3	78.2	1.0	40.5	58.6	Current and future CSF importance frequency
Notes: $1 = \text{Not at All}$; $2 = \text{Not Very}$; 3	= Fa	irly; 4 =	Very;	5 = Ext	remely				table (percentages

Furthermore, the respondents also indicated that overall eight items will have a greater importance in the future. These items were:

geographic coverage of the hotel network;

value for money accommodation;

responsiveness to customer demands;

customer loyalty/repeat business;

guest security;

customer surveys/feedback;
.staff training; and

quality standards

Table V.
The most critical CSFs

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Top		Second		Third		Fourth		Bottom	
CSF	N		N	CSF	N	CSF	N	CSF	N
Value for money accommodation	67	Value for money accommodation	43	Hygiene and cleanliness	29	Staff training	37	Staff training	23
Convenient locations	31	Consistent service standards	27	Consistent service standards	26	Hygiene and cleanliness	29	Quality standards	20
Consistent accommodation standards	27	Consistent accommodation standards	26	Consistent accommodation standards and value for money accommodation	23	Quality standards	16	Hygiene and cleanliness	17
Central sales/reservation system	19	Hygiene and cleanliness	22	Warmth of guest welcome	18	Convenient locations	15	Guest security and convenient locations	14
Warmth of guest welcome and hygiene and cleanliness	17	Quality standards	20	Quality standards	16	Consistent accommodation standards	14	Efficiency of guest service	12

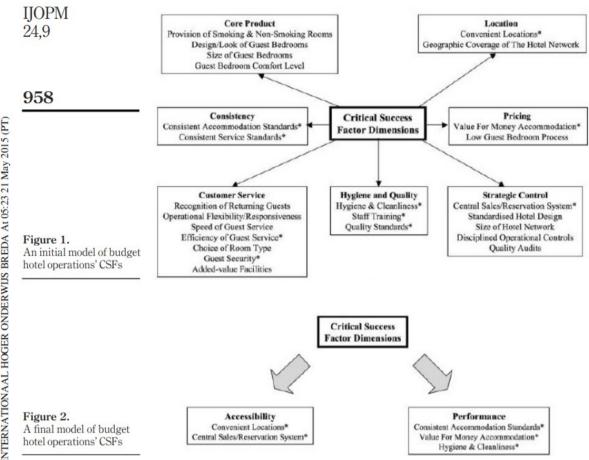
These results show the relative importance of the first three CSFs to be proportionately much higher to the respondents than the remaining eight:

- (1) value for money accommodation (576);
- (2) consistent accommodation standards (336);
- (3) hygiene and cleanliness (335);
- (4) convenient locations (199);
- (5) quality standards (180);
- (6) warmth of guest welcome (139);
- (7) staff training (97);
- (8) central sales/reservation system (95);
- (9) consistent service standards (78);
- (10) guest security (14); and
- (11) efficiency of guest service (12).

Downloaded by NHTV INTERNATIONAAL HOGER ONDERWIJS BREDA At 05:23 21 May 2015 (PT)

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Item	Customer service	Core product	Strategic control	Hygiene and quality	Consistency	Pricing	Location
Recognition of returning guests	0.66						
Operational flexibility and responsiveness	0.71						
Speed of guest service	0.64						
Efficiency of guest service	0.72						
Choice of room type for guests	0.63						
Guest security	0.54						
Added-value facilities in guest rooms	0.63						
Smoking and non-smoking rooms		0.58					
Design/look of guest bedrooms		0.81					
Size of guest bedroom		0.63					
Guest bedroom comfort level		0.74					
Central sales/reservation system			0.59				
Standardised hotel design			0.61				
Size of hotel network			0.73				
Disciplined operational controls			0.50				
Quality audits			0.62				
Hygiene and cleanliness				0.65			
Staff training				0.81			
Quality standards				0.56			
Consistent accommodation standards					0.76		
Consistent service standards					0.75		
Value for money accommodation						0.69	
Low guest bedroom prices						0.71	
Convenient locations							0.79
Geographic coverage of hotel network							0.65

Table VI. Factor analysis (rotated factor matrix scores)		95	UK budget hotel operations
VI. ated ores)		957)ns



Robots and service levels.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320402191 Designing robot-friendly hospitality facilities

Types of robots in hospitality facilities

Table 1 summarises some of the robots that may use the facilities of hospitality companies, grouped by owner and type of the robot.

Table 1. Types of robots to use the facilities of hospitality companies

		Ty	ype of robot
		Stationary	Mobile
			(wheeled, legged, flying, underwater)
Ownership	Company	Front desk robots	Security robots
		Robot chef/Cooking robots	Robot guides
		Robot baristas	Robot waiters
		Robot bartenders	Companion/sex robots
		Shoe shine machines	Pet robots
		ATMs	Robotic luggage carts
		Concierge service robots	Room service deliver robots
		Security robots	Robotic vacuum cleaners
		Massage robots	Robotic lawnmowers
			Robotic pool cleaners
			Delivery drones
			Entertainment robots
			General service robots
	Customer	(Customers are unlikely to	Companion/sex robots
		bring stationary robots to	Pet robots
		hospitality industries, in	Concierge service robots
		most situations, apart from extended stay facilities)	General service robots

Page **3** of **13**

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/
316188457 Dawning of the age of robots in hospitality and tourism Challenges for teaching
and research

Vending and Business Lounge Co-Working product Ranges based on Sleep preparation and Re invigoration. Napping.

Sleep and Wellness

Drowsy Driving.

Automation of Housekeeping and design for Monitoring services and quality levels.

Do not over promise and under deliver!!!