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Procedia Engineering

Procedia Engineering 85 (2014) 412 - 419

www.elsevier.com/locate/procedia

Creative Construction Conference 2014, CC2014

Needs, values and post-occupancy evaluation of housing project customers: A pragmatic view

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Abstract

New management concepts focus their efforts on meeting the needs of those involved, especially the customer. Much research has been conducted on theoretical concepts of needs and value, and the purpose of this paper is to make a pragmatic proposal on how to apply these concepts to housing projects.

This paper presents a compilation of customer needs that housing must meet. These needs must become the customer quality standards guiding the process. At the end of said process, once the product has been delivered and in the post-occupancy stage, this same document must serve as a tool to assess customer satisfaction and corresponding perceived value.

For the development of this proposal and in order to gather the requirements that every dwelling must meet to satisfy both its residents and society, we have reviewed various rules and regulations of several Latin American countries; we have conducted extensive interviews with customers from different social backgrounds; we have reviewed the literature on this matter; and we have analysed 10 housing project claims with various construction systems and socioeconomic strata. Finally, the results of these post-occupancy evaluations will serve as a powerful feedback tool, thus promoting continuous improvement in housing projects.

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Peer-review under responsibility of the Diamond Congress Kft.

Keywords: Lean Construction; Value Generation; Customer Value; Post-Occupancy Evaluation; Architecture.

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1. Introduction

The various theoretical fundamentals of customer-focused management systems are very convincing and completely logical. This key concept is applicable to the provision or delivery of any type of service or product and to any industry or sector. In the construction sector, like in other sectors, theories and concepts also abound, but not as many as their corresponding applications. The reason for this may be that, when we refer to construction, we are also referring to a wide range of services and products. To propose a pragmatic application, this paper refers to the needs, desires, quality requirements, customer satisfaction and perceived value of a specific product: housing.

2. Customer-Focused Approach

Traditionally, success in the construction sector has been measured by cost, time and quality, or cost, time and scope. According to this, many times a project is considered successful if the work is delivered within the deadline, the budget and according to technical specifications. Thus, the work often takes the lead role and the client is a passive recipient of the building at the end of the construction value chain, Kärnä [1]. However, customer-focused management systems are changing this mind-set.

In addition to proposing this triple constraint (also called the iron triangle), Atkinson [2] presents three additional success criteria: the information system, the benefit for the organization and the benefit for the community involved. In this last criterion, customer satisfaction plays a major role.

ISO 9000 reads: "Organizations depend on their customers and therefore should understand current and future customer needs, should meet customer requirements and strive to exceed customer expectations". Figure 1 illustrates the Quality Management System described in the ISO 9000 family of standards. This illustration shows that customers play a significant role in providing input to the organization. Once the product has been manufactured, all information on customers' perception of how and to what extent their needs and expectations were met is necessary for monitoring customer satisfaction.

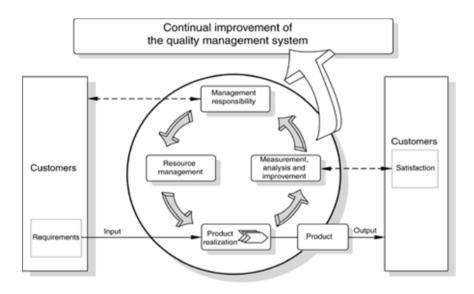


Fig. 1. Model of a Quality Management System based on processes (ISO 9000)

The Lean Construction Institute declares loss reduction and value creation for the customer as its main management philosophy. The Institute's various methods, techniques and tools are grouped into the Lean Project Delivery SystemTM, shown schematically in Figure 2. The system proposes a sequence of processes which acknowledges the fact that a construction project should start with the identification of customer needs and values.

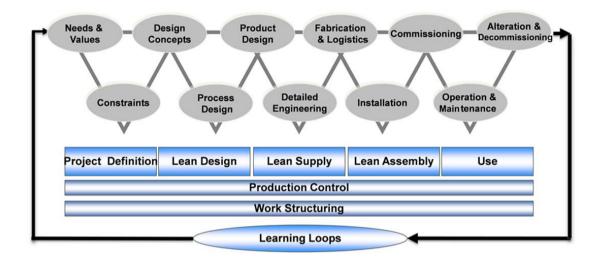


Fig. 2. Lean Project Delivery System, Ballard [3], Ballard [4]

One can also see that the project does not end with delivery and use, but requires a post-occupancy evaluation which—after obtaining information about meeting the needs and desires of the customers and their perception of value—is used as feedback for new projects. Thus, it creates a cycle of continuous improvement aimed at eliminating loss and creating value. Losses and rework are very common because the needs and values of either investors or customers are not completely clear, Orihuela, et al. [5]

3. Customer Needs

Kotler, et al. [6], define Human Needs as a state of deprivation felt by a person. They state that human needs are plentiful and complicated, and are not created by external agents but are an essential part of human nature.

Similarly, human desires are defined as a manifestation of those needs, according to culture and individual personality. As a society evolves, the desires of its members expand, so producers undertake specific actions for the public to feel the desire to acquire their products. They try to establish a connection between what they produce and what people need, and promote their product as a satisfier of one or more needs.

ISO 9000, states "Customers require products with characteristics that satisfy their needs and expectations. These needs and expectations are expressed in product specifications and collectively referred to as customer requirements. Customer requirements may be specified contractually by the customer or may be determined by the organization itself. In either case, the customer ultimately determines the acceptability of the product."

During interviews conducted to understand the customer need for housing, we took into account that there are several types. Kotler [7], presents the following classification: the needs which are expressed directly by the

customer, those which are not specified but are expected, those which are unexpected, and those which are undisclosed.

On the other hand, Atkinson [2], shows us that during the process initiated by the company to meet customer needs, gaps that undermine this objective are generated. Gaps are created in: 1) the real customer needs; 2) the needs described by the customer; 3) the needs as perceived by the project team; 4) the plan developed by the team to meet these needs; 5) the final product delivered to the customer; and 6) customer perception of whether the product meets his/her needs or not. Figure 3 shows the performance gaps and the kinds of needs during the process of search for customer satisfaction. Therefore, we can say that there are eight gaps:

A multidisciplinary group of professionals with different systems, methodologies, techniques, and tools is involved in this chain of processes; however, at the end of such a chain, the customer is the one who rates the product. Dr. Edwards Deming mentioned in one of his lectures: "... the customer is the judge of quality; he is the only judge who should matter when providing a service or product, the customer will decide on quality."

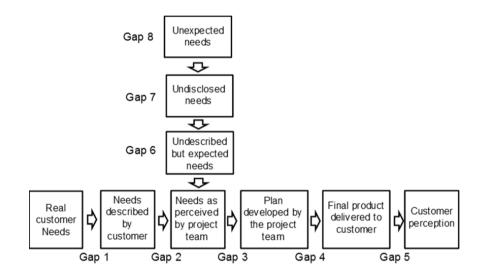


Fig. 3. Performance gaps and kinds of costumer needs, Atkinson [2], Kotler [7]

4. Housing Quality Requirements

Many housing rules and regulations specify some quality requirements every home should have. However, not all of these requirements are noticed by customers. On the other hand, there are other customer requirements and expectations that are not specified in these documents.

To select the most important housing quality requirements, four sources of information were used: 1) Collection and review of habitable conditions specified in the housing policies, rules, and regulations of various Latin American countries (Peru, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador and Mexico), 2) Research papers published in various journals on attributes that generate satisfaction among residents; 3) Analysis of 4000 claims generated in 10 housing projects with different construction systems and different socioeconomic levels, Vidal [8], and 4) Residents' interviews on their housing needs, desires and perceptions of value.

Table 1 presents these quality requirements grouped into three criteria - Perez and Gonzáles [9]: 1) Criteria regarding the city, 2) Criteria regarding the neighbourhood and 3) Criteria regarding the building itself. Each one is

broken down into a second and third level, the latter being questions about the level of compliance with the expected requirements, which the customer and/or organization itself must rate. We have selected a total of 80 questions, 50 to be answered by the customer and 30 to be answered by the organization due to their technical nature. The organization could also rate the customer-directed questions so as to identify and quantify compliance gaps.

To measure a customer's satisfaction using Table 1, it is necessary to determine the importance placed on quality standards at the second level. This weighted calculation is independent for each of the three sets of criteria and can be done by the method of scoring and using the Likert psychometric scale (1 to 5). For better validation methods, matrix pairs or hierarchical analysis could also be used. Then the 50 questions of the third level must be answered, asking customers to express their perception of satisfaction or dissatisfaction through a rating scale. In practice, we have found that a good alternative is to use the school grading system, as this is very familiar to our customers; therefore, scores will be clearly expressed.

The average of the third level gives the rating of the second level and the weighted average of these gives the rating for each of the three first-level groups. The rating of the first two groups evaluates the attributes of building location and the third group evaluates design and construction.

According to the Guide to Post-Occupancy Evaluation of the HEFCE [10], these assessments should be made in the post-occupancy stage, which occurs after a period of approximately one year following handover. It is deemed that the customer may not have sufficient experience to make a proper judgment at any time before this.

Table 1. Housing quality requirements and perception for customer satisfaction

HOUSING QUALITY REQUIREMENTS			CUSTOMER SATISFACTION					
1st Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	Rate	Avg.	Importance	W. Avg		
Regarding the building		Wind, snow, and seismic bearing capacity Capacity to bear the maximum allowable differential settlement Pipes resistance to hydraulic overload						
нэсп		Wall resistance for hanging devices or furniture						
		Impact and shock resistance						
	HOUSING QUAI	USING QUALITY REQUIREMENTS		CUSTOMER SATISFACTION				
1st Level	2nd Level	3rd Level	Rate	Avg.	Importance	W. Avg		
B 11 41 11	In relation to workplace	Distance to workplace Access to transportation						
Regarding the city	In relation to oth Strawtiwitiles	Distance to other frequently visited places Access to transportation				-		
	safety Safety from natural events	No landslides, flooding, erosion or others Little or no seismic site amplification Little or no soil and air aggressiveness.						
Regarding the surroundings or the neighbourhood	Urban conditions	Proximity to health care, education, and recreation centers Access to public services (water, electricity, internet, etc.) Availability of public spaces for social interaction Street signs, easy location and access Public safety Urban green space Urban aesthetics Land value increase in the area						
		Ability to avoid cracks on partition walls						
	Fire safety	Fire extinguishing devices and emergency lighting Ease of escape and fire safety						

Protection against the spread of fire and smoke Gas installation, lightning and short circuit protection devices Fire-resistant electrical and sanitary installations Smoke detectors, locking and security systems Water reserve for fire-fighting Insect and rodent control Rainwater drainage Easy sanitation of floors and other surfaces Garbage collection system Preventing entry of foxic gases and suspended solids Sewage sealing systems and drinking water protection Independence and good distribution of rooms Parking facilities and visitor parking Proper operation of deors and windows Proper operation of sanitary installations Proper operation of sanitary installations Proper operation of clearing installations Proper operation of clearing installations Proper operation of furniture and equipment Privacy from visual observation Easy maintenance of installations and facilities Plexibility regarding property extension for correct development Minimum room dimensions compatible with human needs Approval of front and main entrance Approval of colors, textures and veneers Proper architectural ormanents Safety in use Safety in use Safety regarding paradous corners or edges Safety regarding publiding structure Safe use of ramps, stairs and rails Safety in use Tecling of active regarding building structure Safe use of ramps, stairs and rails Safety regarding exposure to electrical hazards Design that helps prevent robbery security Alarm and safety equipment Formal land registration Thermal, acoustic, luminance and ergonomic comfort Formal building and subdivisions registration Property appraisal Thermal comfort in hot or cold weathers Appropriate room ventilation Internal and external sound insulation Internal and external sound insulation Internal and external sound insulation Internal magnetity in building and subdivisions registration Formal building and subdivisions registration Property appraisal Impermeability Impermeability in tainwater Impermeability in tainwater Impermeability in tainwater Impermeability in promoter		-
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impact Infrastructure that promotes additional income Classification of solid waste		•
Classification of solid waste		
	impact	*
		Low or moderate road impact

Water conservation, reuse and recycling Power energy conservation Use of renewable energy (solar energy, biomass)
 Instructions for good use of property After-sale social support

5. Post-occupancy customer satisfaction

Kotler [6] defines Customer Satisfaction as the feeling of pleasure or disappointment resulting from comparing the perceived performance of a product with the customers' expectations. Kano [11] proposes five types of attributes that a product or service may possess and which generate various feelings of satisfaction or dissatisfaction in customers: 1) Must-be requirements: attributes whose compliance do not generate additional satisfaction but when not provided, generate high levels of dissatisfaction. 2) One-dimensional requirements: attributes whose presence generates satisfaction directly proportional to their implementation. 3) Attractive requirements: attributes which are not expected, but when implemented generate high levels of satisfaction. 4) Indifferent requirements: attributes which if not implemented, will not generate satisfaction or dissatisfaction. 5) Reverse requirements: attributes whose presence is unwanted.

The attractive requirements (type 3) are very important because they generate added value.

6. Customer value

The Institute of Value Management defines Value using formula 1 below:

$$Value = \frac{Function}{Cost}$$
 (1)

This formula shows that value results from comparing the achievement of purposes or delivery of the expected benefits of the product with their cost. When this comparison is purely economic, it is known as Cost-Benefit Analysis, where the numerator and denominator are expressed in monetary units resulting in a tangible indicator and numeric value.

6.1. Customer perceived value

The perceived value involves the customer assessment of the ability of the products to meet his/her needs. He/she therefore considers the value of the product and its price before making the decision to choose the product that represents the maximum value for the money, Kotler [6]. When it comes to the customer perception of value, the numerator in formula 1 represents the degree of customer satisfaction which—as stated above—is a subjective rating. The denominator, in addition to the monetary amount paid, also represents other sacrifice factors involved in buying the product or service. This is especially true when it comes to a house, which is usually one of the most important acquisitions of an individual or family. Therefore, when it comes to assessing the value that the customer places on a house, ratio 2 is more appropriate:

Once the customer has answered the questions in Tables 1a and 1b, the results are presented to the customer, and then he/she is asked to carry out a second rating on the perceived value, considering the price and the sacrifice made to pay for the house.

6.2. Added Value

Lean Six Sigma defines Added Value as: "activities or essential works that ensure a product or service meets customer needs." A more precise definition would be: "An additional attribute that the customer did not expect, and when perceived, it contributes to increased value." This definition is in line with what Kano [11] classified as an Attractive quality element. Posing a simple question to the customer, who has received an attribute or benefit that was not expected, and asking him/her to describe and comment on it will provide a good indicator of whether or not added value has been generated for the customer.

7. Conclusions

To generate value for customers, we need to understand and identify their needs and desires. These should be provided in a document that also indicates their level of importance. This document, supplemented with the relevant technical specifications, will help establish quality requirements that guide the customer-focused management. Once the project is finished and the product is delivered, this document will serve to evaluate customer satisfaction during the post-occupancy period. After rating overall satisfaction, customers will be able to form a second opinion on perceived value and added value. In brief, this paper proposes the model of a document with the above-mentioned characteristics which serves for housing projects, and can be improved and modified insofar as it is used.

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NECESIDADES, VALORES Y EVALUACIÓN POST OCUPACIÓN DE USUARIOS DE PROYECTOS DE VIVIENDA: UNA VISIÓN PRAGMÁTICA (*)

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(*) Traducción de la versión original en inglés. Disponible en: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S187770581401933X

RESUMEN

Los nuevos conceptos de gestión enfocan sus esfuerzos a la satisfacción de las necesidades de los involucrados, especialmente la del usuario o consumidor final. Se han realizado muchas investigaciones que teorizan los conceptos de las necesidades y del valor. El objetivo del presente artículo es hacer una propuesta pragmática de cómo aplicar estos conceptos en proyectos de edificación de viviendas.

El artículo presenta una recopilación de las necesidades del usuario que la vivienda debe satisfacer. Estas necesidades deben convertirse en los requisitos de calidad que guíen la gestión. Al finalizar todo el proceso, una vez entregado el producto y ya en la etapa de post ocupación, este mismo documento debe servir como una herramienta para evaluar la satisfacción del usuario y su correspondiente percepción de valor.

Para el desarrollo de esta propuesta y con la finalidad de recopilar los requisitos que toda vivienda debe cumplir para satisfacer tanto a sus ocupantes como a la sociedad, se han revisado diversos reglamentos y normativas de varios países latinoamericanos, se han efectuado diversas entrevistas a usuarios de vivienda de diferentes estratos sociales, se ha revisado literatura que trata sobre el mismo objetivo y se ha efectuado un análisis de reclamos de 10 proyectos de vivienda con diferentes sistemas constructivos y de diferente estratos socio económicos. Finalmente, los resultados de estas evaluaciones post-ocupación nos servirán como una poderosa herramienta de retroalimentación, promoviendo así la mejora continua en los proyectos de edificación de viviendas.

KEYWORDS: LEAN CONSTRUCTION; VALUE GENERATION; CUSTOMER VALUE; POST-OCCUPANCY EVALUATION; ARCHITECTURE.

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INTRODUCCIÓN

Los diferentes fundamentos teóricos de los sistemas de gestión basados en el Enfoque hacia el Cliente son muy convincentes y totalmente lógicos. Este concepto clave es aplicable a la prestación o entrega de cualquier tipo de servicios o productos y para cualquier rubro o sector. En el sector construcción como en otros sectores, las teorías y conceptos abundan, pero no tanto así sus respectivas aplicaciones; el motivo puede ser que al referirnos a la construcción, también nos estamos refiriendo a una gran cantidad de tipos de servicios o de productos. Para poder proponer una aplicación pragmática, el actual artículo se refiere a las necesidades, deseos, requisitos de calidad, satisfacción del cliente y percepción de valor de un producto específico: las edificaciones de vivienda.

ENFOQUE AL CLIENTE

Tradicionalmente, el desempeño en la construcción ha sido medido a través del costo, tiempo y calidad, o del costo, tiempo y alcance. De acuerdo a esto, muchas veces un proyecto es considerado exitoso si la obra se entrega dentro del plazo, presupuesto y de acuerdo a las especificaciones técnicas. De esta forma, la obra muchas veces toma el rol protagónico y el cliente queda como un pasivo receptor de la edificación al final de la cadena de valor de la construcción, Kärnä (2009). Sin embargo, los sistemas de gestión enfocados al cliente están cambiando esta forma de pensar.

Atkinson (1999) propone, además de esta triple restricción (también llamada triángulo de hierro), tres criterios de éxito adicionales: el sistema de información, el beneficio para la organización y el beneficio para la comunidad involucrada. En este último criterio, la satisfacción del usuario juega un rol preponderante.

La Norma ISO 9000 dice "Las organizaciones dependen de sus clientes y por lo tanto deberían comprender las necesidades actuales y futuras de los clientes, satisfacer los requisitos de los clientes y esforzarse en exceder las expectativas de los clientes". La Figura 1 ilustra el Sistema de Gestión de Calidad descrito en la ISO 9000. Esta ilustración muestra que el usuario juega un papel significativo proporcionando los elementos de entrada a la organización. Una vez fabricado el producto, toda la información de cómo y hasta qué punto el usuario percibe que se han cumplido sus necesidades y expectativas es necesaria para monitorear la satisfacción del usuario.

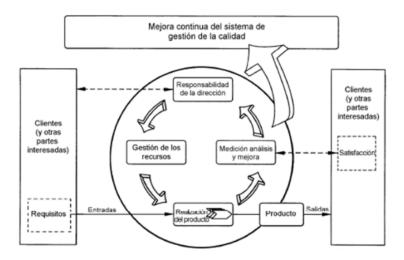


Figura 1. Modelo de un Sistema de Gestión de Calidad basado en procesos (Norma ISO 9000)

El Lean Construction Institute declara como su principal filosofía de gestión, la reducción de pérdidas y la generación de valor para el cliente. Sus diferentes métodos, técnicas y herramientas agrupadas en el Lean

Project Delivery SystemTM son esquematizados en la Figura 2. El sistema propone una secuencia que coincide con el hecho de que un proyecto de construcción debe iniciarse con la identificación de Necesidades y Valores de los Clientes.



Figura 2. Lean Project Delivery System (Lean Construction Institute)

También se puede ver que el proyecto no termina con su entrega y uso, sino que se requiere de una evaluación post ocupación donde, luego de obtener información acerca de la satisfacción de las necesidades y deseos del usuario y su correspondiente percepción de valor, ésta sea usada para retroalimentar a nuevos proyectos. De esta forma se genera un ciclo de mejora continua destinado a eliminar pérdidas y generar valor. Son muy frecuentes las pérdidas y los re-procesos debido a que las necesidades y valores, ya sea de los inversionistas o usuarios no están totalmente claras (Orihuela, Orihuela, Ulloa, 2011).

NECESIDADES DEL USUARIO

Philip Kotler y Gary Armstrong (1996), definen la Necesidad Humana como el estado de privación que siente una persona. Dicen además que las necesidades humanas son abundantes y complicadas y que no son creadas por agentes externos, sino que constituyen una parte fundamental de la naturaleza humana.

Así también, definen los Deseos Humanos como la manifestación de estas necesidades, de acuerdo con la cultura y la personalidad individual. A medida que una sociedad evoluciona, los deseos de sus miembros se amplían, por lo que los productores emprenden acciones específicas para que el público sienta el deseo de adquirir sus artículos. Intentan establecer una conexión entre lo que producen y las necesidades de la gente y promueven su producto como un satisfactor de una o más necesidades.

La Norma ISO 9000 dice "los clientes necesitan productos con características que satisfagan sus necesidades y expectativas, las que se expresan en la especificación del producto y generalmente se denominan requisitos del cliente. Estos requisitos pueden ser especificados por el cliente de forma contractual o pueden ser determinados por la propia organización. En cualquier caso es el cliente quien determina la aceptabilidad del producto".

Durante la entrevistas para conocer las necesidades de los usuarios de vivienda hemos tenido en cuenta que hay varios tipos de ellas. Kotler (2000) presenta la siguiente clasificación: las necesidades que son expresadas directamente por el cliente, las que no son expresadas pero son esperadas, las que no son esperadas y las secretas.

De otro lado, Atkinson (1999) nos hace ver que en el proceso de búsqueda de la satisfacción de las necesidades del usuario por parte de la empresa se van generado brechas que menoscaban este objetivo, estas se dan entre: 1) Las necesidades reales del cliente, 2) Las necesidades descritas por el cliente, 3) Las necesidades percibidas por el equipo del proyecto, 4) El plan desarrollado por el equipo para satisfacer estas necesidades, 5) El producto final entregado al usuario y 6) La percepción del propio cliente de cuanto, dicho producto, satisface o no a sus necesidades. La Figura 3 muestra las brechas de desempeño y los tipos de

necesidades durante la búsqueda de la satisfacción del cliente. Entonces, podemos decir que hay ocho brechas.

En esta cadena de procesos interviene un grupo multidisciplinario de profesionales con diferentes sistemas, metodologías, técnicas, y herramientas, sin embargo, al final de esta cadena siempre está el cliente quien es el que califica nuestro producto, tal como lo mencionaba el Dr. Edwards Deming en sus conferencias: "...el consumidor es juez de la calidad, él es el único juez que debe importar al ofrecer un servicio o fabricar un producto, el cliente es quien decidirá sobre la calidad".

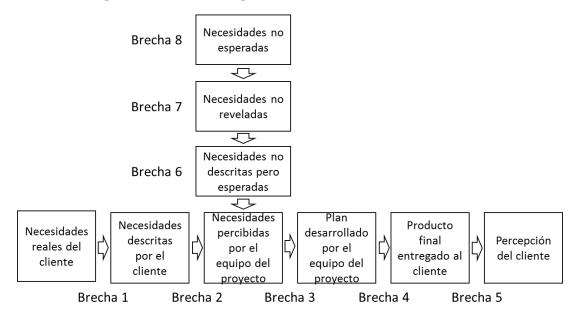


Figura 3. Brechas de desempeño y tipos de necesidades del cliente, Atkinson (1999), Kotler (2000).

REQUISITOS DE CALIDAD DE UNA EDIFICACIÓ DE VIVIENDA

En muchas normas y reglamentos de edificación se especifican algunos requisitos de calidad que toda vivienda debe tener, sin embargo, no todos estos requisitos son percibidos por los usuarios. Inversamente, existen otros requerimientos y expectativas del cliente que no están expresadas en las normas.

Para seleccionar los requisitos de calidad más importantes de una edificación de vivienda, se usaron 4 fuentes de información: 1.) Recopilación y revisión de las condiciones de habitabilidad especificadas en las normas y reglamentos de construcción de diferentes países latinoamericanos (Perú, Chile, Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador y México); 2.) Investigaciones relacionadas y publicadas en algunos artículos que tratan sobre los atributos que generan satisfacción en los usuarios de vivienda; 3.) Análisis de 4000 reclamos generados en 10 proyectos de vivienda de diferentes sistemas constructivos y diferentes niveles socioeconómicos (Vidal, 2014); y 4.) Entrevistas a usuarios de vivienda respecto a sus necesidades, sus deseos y sus percepciones de valor.

La Tabla 1 presenta estos requisitos de calidad agrupados por 3 criterios (Perez y Gonzáles, 2011): 1.) Criterios respecto a la Ciudad, 2.) Criterios respecto al barrio y 3.) Criterios respecto a la propia edificación. Cada uno de ellos contempla a su vez un desglose de segundo y tercer nivel; este último a modo de preguntas acerca del nivel de cumplimiento de los requisitos esperados, las cuales tienen que ser calificadas por el usuario y/o por la propia organización. En total se han seleccionado 80 preguntas, 50 a ser respondidas por el usuario y 30 que tienen que ser respondidas por la organización debido su carácter netamente técnico, la organización también podría responder las dirigidas al usuario de tal manera de poder identificar y cuantificar las brechas en el cumplimiento.

Para medir la satisfacción de un usuario de vivienda usando la Tabla 1, se requiere indagar sobre la importancia que el usuario otorga a los requisitos de calidad del segundo nivel, este cálculo de ponderación es independiente para cada uno de los tres grupos de criterios y se puede hacer mediante el método del scoring y usando la escala psicométrica de Likert (del 1 al 5). Para una mejor validación, también podría usarse los métodos de la Matriz de Pares o del Análisis Jerárquico. Luego, se procede a realizar las 50 preguntas de tercer nivel pidiendo a los usuarios que expresen su percepción de satisfacción o insatisfacción a través de una escala de calificación; en la práctica hemos podido comprobar que una buena alternativa para este propósito es usar la escala de calificación escolar, ya que esta les resulta muy familiar y por lo tanto su calificación resultará muy bien expresada.

El promedio simple del tercer nivel nos da las calificaciones del segundo nivel y el promedio ponderado de estas nos da la calificación para cada uno de los tres grupos de primer nivel. La calificación de los dos primeros grupos evalúa los atributos de la ubicación de la edificación y la del tercer grupo evalúa el diseño y construcción.

Según la Guide to Post Occupancy Evaluation (2006), estas evaluaciones deben ser hechas en la etapa post ocupación, la cual se da luego de un periodo de aproximadamente 1 año después de la ocupación. Se estima que antes de este periodo el usuario todavía no tiene las suficientes experiencias para tener una adecuada percepción.

Tabla 1. Requisitos de calidad de una vivienda y criterios de satisfacción del usuario

REQUISITOS DE		CALIDAD DE UNA VIVIENDA	SATISFACCIÓN DEL US		SUARIO	
1er nivel	2do nivel	3er nivel	Calific.	Prom.	Import.	Prom. P.
Respecto a la	Ubicación respecto al trabajo	Distancia al centro de trabajo				
		Accesibilidad a medios de transporte				_
ciudad	Ubicación respecto a otras actividades	Distancias a otros lugares que frecuenta				
		Accesibilidad a medios de transporte				
	Seguridad ante eventos naturales	Seguridad ante des lizamientos, innundación, erosión y otros				
		Seguridad ante el fenómeno de amplificación sísmica				
		Seguridad Agresividad del suelo y del aire contra la edificación				
		Cercanía a centros de salud, educación y recreación				
		Acceso a servicios públicos (agua, luz, internet, etc.)				
Respecto al barrio		Disponibilidad espacios para actividades de socialización				
	Condiciones urbanas	Señalización de calles, facilidad de ubicación y acceso				
		Seguridad ante la delincuencia				
		Existencia de áreas verdes en la zona				
		Estética urbana de la zona				
		Revaloración de la zona				

	REQUISITOS DE CALIDAD DE UNA VIVIENDA		SATISFACCIÓN DEL USUARIO			
1er nivel	2do nivel	3er nivel	Calific.	Prom.	Import.	Prom.
	Seguridad	Capacidad de soportar cargas sísmicas, de viento o nieve				
		Capacidad de soportar asentamientos máximos de la cimentación				
	Estructural					
		Resistencia ante sobrecargas hidraulicas en tuberías				
		Capacidad de soportar muebles o dispositivos colgados				
		Resistencia al impacto de golpes Capacidad de evitar rajaduras en la tabiquería				_
		Dispositivos de extinción y alumbrado de emergencia				
		Facilidad de escape y seguridad en caso de incendio				
		Protección para obstaculizar la propagación de incendios y				
		humos				
	Seguridad ante el fuego	Protección contra cortocircuitos, instalaciones de gas y				
		rayos				
		Instalaciones eléctricas y sanitarias resistente al fuego				
		Detección de humo y dispositivos de cierre y seguridad				
		Reserva de agua para combatir incendios				_
		Impedimento al ingreso de insectos y roedores				
		Evacuación de aguas de lluvia				
	0.1.1.1.1	Pisos y elementos que permitan su facil limpieza				
	Salubridad	Sistema de recojo de basura				
Respecto a la		Restricción ingreso de partículas en suspensión y gases tóxicos				
vivienda		Estanqueidad de los desagues y protección del agua potable				
		Idenpendencia de uso y buena distribución de ambientes				_
		•				
	Funcionalidad	Disponibilidad de estacionamientos privados y visitas				
		Funcionamiento adecuado de puertas y ventanas				
		Funcionamiento adecuado de las instalaciones sanitarias				
		Funcionamiento adecuado de las instalaciones de eléctricas				
	Tuncionanaaa	Funcionamiento adecuado del amoblamiento y equipamiento				
		Privacidad ante el registro visual				
		Facilidad para el mantenimiento de las instalaciones				
		Flexibilidad para la ampliación adecuada de viviendas evolutivas				
		Espacios mínimos compatibles con las necesidades humanas				
		Conformidad con la forma de la fachada e ingreso principal				-
	Estética	Conformidad con los colores, texturas y enchapes				
		Ornamentación adecuada				-
	Seguridad en el uso	Sensación de seguridad de la estructura de la edificación				
		Seguridad durante el uso de rampas, escaleras y barandas				
		Seguridad ante lesiones por esquinas o bordes peligrosos				
		Seguridad durante las operaciones de mantenimiento				
		Seguridad ante la exposición a la energía eléctrica				_
	Seguridad patrimonial	Diseño que provee seguridad ante los robos				
	~ -8	Disposittivos de alarma y seguridad				_
	Seguridad legal	Registro formal del terreno				
		Registro formal de la fábrica e independización				
		Declaración de autoavalúo				_
	_	Adecuado confort térmico ante el calor o el frío				_
		Adecuada ventilación de los ambientes				
	Confort térmico, acústico,	4.1				
		Aislamiento del ruido interno o externo				
	lumínico y ergonómico	Alsiamiento del ruido interno o externo Iluminación natural y/o artificial				

		Durabilidad de los materiales y componentes
	Durabilidad	Durabilidad ante la acción de la humedad
		Durabilidad de la estructura
		Impermeabilidad en zonas de jardines
	Impermeabilidad	Impermeabilidad al agua de lluvias
		Imperbeabilidad en baños, cocinas y lavanderías
		Existencia de areas verdes en el interior de la edificación
Respecto a la	Imapacto al medio ambiente	Facilidad de espacios para biohuertos en la vivienda
vivienda		Infraestructura que promueba ingresos economicos
		adicionales
		Recojo clasificado de desperdicios
	***************************************	Bajo o moderado impacto vial
		Ahorro en el consumo de agua, reutilización y reciclado
		Ahorro de energía eléctrica
		Utilización de energias renobables (Energia solar, biomasa)
	<u> </u>	Capacitación para el buen uso de la vivienda
	Acompañamiento post	Acopañamiento social
	venta	Prestación de garantías
		Atención de reclamos

SATISFACCIÓN DEL USUARIO DURANTE LA POST OCUPACIÓN

Kotler (2000), define la satisfacción del cliente como el sentimiento de placer o decepción de una persona, resultante de comparar el desempeño percibido de un producto con sus expectativas. Kano (1984), propone 5 tipos de atributos que puede tener un producto o servicio y que generan diferentes tipos de satisfacción o insatisfacción en los usuarios: 1) Atributos obligatorios, cuyo cumplimiento no les genera mayor satisfacción pero su incumplimiento sí les genera una alta insatisfacción; 2) Atributos Unidimensionales, cuya presencia les genera una satisfacción directamente proporcional a su cumplimiento; 3) Atributos Atractivos, que al no ser esperados le generan una altísima satisfacción; 4) Atributos Indiferentes, que al no ser percibidos no le generan satisfacción ni insatisfacción; y 5) Atributos Opuestos, cuya presencia es rechazada.

VALOR DE USUARIO

El Institute of Value Management, define el valor con la fórmula 1:

$$Valor = Funci\'on/Costo$$
 (1)

Esta fórmula muestra que el valor resulta de comparar el cumplimiento de las funciones o los beneficios esperados del producto contra el costo del mismo. Cuando esta comparación es netamente económica se conoce como Análisis Costo - Beneficio, donde el numerador y denominador se expresan en unidades monetarias obteniendo un indicador de valor muy tangible y numérico.

Percepción del Valor por el usuario

La percepción del Valor supone la estimación por parte del consumidor de la capacidad de los productos para satisfacer sus necesidades, por tanto, considerará el valor del producto y su precio antes de hacer la elección y elegirá el producto que le retribuya el máximo valor a cambio de su dinero, Kotler (2000). Cuando nos referimos a la percepción de valor por el usuario, el numerador de la fórmula (1) se convierte en el grado de satisfacción del usuario, el cual es, como ya hemos expuesto, una calificación subjetiva. El denominador, además del monto monetario pagado, debe incluir otros factores de sacrificio que intervienen en la compra. Por lo tanto cuando se trata de evaluar el valor que el usuario le otorga a una vivienda, la relación (2) es más apropiada:

Valor percibido por el usuario = Percepción de la satisfacción Percepción del precio pagado (2)

Una vez que el usuario ha respondido las preguntas de la Tabla 1a y 1b, se le hace saber el resultado final de sus percepciones y se le pide que ahora ejerza una segunda calificación sobre su percepción de valor considerando el precio y el sacrificio que ha hecho para pagar el precio de su vivienda.

Valor agregado

El glosario de términos del Lean Six Sigma define al Valor Agregado como "las actividades o trabajos esenciales para asegurar un producto o servicio que satisfaga las necesidades del usuario". Una definición más precisa sería: "es un atributo adicional que el usuario no esperaba y que al así percibirlo contribuye al aumento de valor", esta definición concuerda con lo que Kano (1984) clasifica como Atributos Atractivos. Una simple pregunta final al usuario, respecto a que si considera haber recibido algún atributo o beneficio que no esperaba y si así fuera que nos los describa y comente acerca de ello, nos dará una buena orientación para evaluar si estamos cumpliendo o no con agregar valor al cliente.

CONCLUSIONES

Para generar valor al usuario necesitamos conocer e identificar sus necesidades y deseos, estos deben establecerse en un documento que indique además su nivel de importancia. Este documento, complementado con las correspondientes especificaciones técnicas, ayudará a establecer los requisitos de calidad que orientarán la gestión enfocada al cliente. Una vez terminado el proyecto, entregado el producto y durante la fase de post ocupación, este mismo documento servirá para evaluar la satisfacción ponderada del usuario. Después que el usuario ha evaluado su nivel de satisfacción, puede emitir un segundo juicio sobre su percepción de valor y de valor agregado. En resumen, este artículo propone el modelo de un documento con las características mencionadas anteriormente, aplicable a proyectos de vivienda y que puede ser mejorado y modificado en la medida en que sea usado.

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