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Article

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Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity

Provided in Cooperation with:

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Suggested Citation: Nguyen Hoang Viet et al. (2022) : Evaluating the impact of e-service quality on customer intention to use video teller machine services, Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, ISSN 2199-8531, MDPI, Basel, Vol. 8, Iss. 3, pp. 1-16, <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8030167>

This Version is available at:

<http://hdl.handle.net/10419/274468>

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Article

Evaluating the Impact of E-Service Quality on Customer Intention to Use Video Teller Machine Services

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Abstract: Digital transformation has received increasing attention from organizations and businesses that want to remain competitive in the digital world. Many banks have increasingly been embracing electronic commerce by providing electronic banking (e-banking) services. This study aimed to investigate the impact of electronic service (e-service) quality on customer intention to use video teller machine (VTM) services. Data were obtained from 450 customers in Vietnam, where digital transformation is a priority in the development strategy of the banking industry. Structural equation modeling reveals the positive impact of three e-service quality dimensions, including responsiveness, security, and interface quality, on the perceived ease of use (PEOU), perceived usefulness (PU), and attitude toward using VTM services. The findings also demonstrate that attitudes are positively related to intention toward using VTM services, and time-consciousness strengthens this relationship. These findings extend current knowledge about e-banking services in emerging markets and provide implications for bank managers and technology providers in promoting their service quality and customer use of VTM services.

Keywords: digital transformation; e-service quality; e-banking services; video teller machine; customer intention; Vietnam



Citation: Nguyen, H.V.; Vu, T.D.; Nguyen, B.K.; Nguyen, T.M.N.; Do, B.; Nguyen, N. Evaluating the Impact of E-Service Quality on Customer Intention to Use Video Teller Machine Services. *J. Open Innov. Technol. Mark. Complex.* **2022**, *8*, 167. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8030167>

Received: 22 August 2022

Accepted: 14 September 2022

Published: 16 September 2022

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1. Introduction

Digital transformation has received increasing attention from organizations and businesses that want to remain competitive in the digital world [1–4]. Essentially, it refers to “the use of new digital technologies, such as mobile, artificial intelligence, cloud, blockchain, and the Internet of things (IoT) technologies, to enable major business improvements to augment customer experience, streamline operations, or create a new business model” [5]. Many banks have considered digital transformation essential for improving service quality and increasingly deployed digital services such as internet banking, electronic payment wallets, and mobile banking applications [6]. These electronic banking (e-banking) services have proved to increase customer value and accelerated the industry's growth.

Notably, COVID-19 has further encouraged firms to adopt and implement digital transformation [7]. The pandemic also accelerated the growth of e-banking and digital payment services [8–10], while traditional banking has been strongly affected. Specifically, consumers' health concerns and restrictions such as lockdown and physical distancing have driven them towards e-banking adoption and usage, which is considered safer and more convenient compared to traditional banking services [11].

Digital transformation is a priority in the development strategy of Vietnam's banking industry. With a population of over 97.58 million people [12], of which the proportion of young people is almost 70%, Vietnam is a potential digital banking market [13]. More than 62% of the population already own smartphones, and 64 million people are Internet users. Following the digital transformation trend, banks in Vietnam have been investing in innovating and digitizing their products and services. Video teller machine (VTM) services appeared in the Vietnam market at the end of 2017 [14]. A VTM machine is equipped with modern equipment and applies advanced technologies such as biometrics through fingerprint recognition and face recognition. Requests for support during use are handled remotely by a team of consultants. All implementation processes are appropriately designed, and users' privacy and security are guaranteed. Notably, VTM services operate 24/7 and support customers with complicated transactions (e.g., opening accounts, depositing cash into accounts, and opening savings books) without requiring a transaction point. Several banks have applied VTM solutions under different aliases, e.g., LiveBank (Tien Phong Bank), SmartBank (MB Bank), and R-ATM (Vietin Bank), with the hope of meeting customers' increasing demand for e-banking services and enhancing their electronic service (e-service) quality.

Santos [15] refers to e-service quality as "consumers' overall evaluation and judgment of the excellence and quality of e-service offerings" within the virtual context (p. 235). In general, improving e-service quality is essential to obtaining a competitive advantage [16], enticing potential customers [17], and building greater relationships with customers [18,19]. In the banking industry, e-service quality appears to be an important driver of customer intention and behavior toward e-banking services [20–22]. Previous research has identified factors measuring e-service quality, and there is no consensus regarding its main dimensions [23,24]. Furthermore, some studies define service quality as a second-order construct [25,26]. Hence, there is insufficient understanding of the direct links between the components of e-service quality and other determinants of consumer behavior toward electronic banking (e-banking). Notably, the issue of e-service quality in Vietnam's banking industry has been underestimated in the extant literature. This is surprising, given that Vietnam represents a colossal market opportunity for e-banking services [13].

This study aimed to contribute to the literature by developing and validating a model that explains how key components of e-service quality affect consumer intention to use VTM services, with a specific focus on Vietnam. It particularly concentrates on three important e-service quality dimensions of interface quality, responsiveness, and security, which play an essential role in consumer decisions in e-banking services [27–31]. It should be noted that previous research using the technology acceptance model (TAM) [32] and the theory of planned behavior (TPB) [33] reports that perceived usefulness (PU), perceived ease of use (PEOU), and attitude are important determinants of consumer intention to use e-banking services [34–37]. Hence, this study postulates that the three e-service quality factors (i.e., interface quality, responsiveness, and security) affect PU, PEOU, and attitude, which in turn motivate consumers to use VTM services. In addition, the study seeks to examine the moderating role of time-consciousness, given that the impact of PU and attitude on intention may vary across consumers with different levels of awareness of time and how they spend it [38]. Essentially, the objectives of this study are threefold:

- (1) To examine the impact of responsiveness, security, and interface quality on PU, PEOU, and attitude towards using VTM services;
- (2) To investigate how PU, PEOU, and attitude affect intention to use VTM services;
- (3) To determine the moderating role of time-consciousness in the impact of PU and attitude on intention to use VTM services.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. The second section reviews the relevant literature and develops the research hypotheses. Next, the third section describes the research methodology, followed by the fourth section presenting the results. Discussion of the findings and conclusions are demonstrated in the final section.

2. Literature Review and Hypotheses Development

2.1. VTM Services

A VTM is a 24/7 electronic banking outlet adopted in the banking sector recently. It can allow customers to complete basic transactions and provide them with different banking services and immediate assistance through live video conferencing with remote bank tellers. VTM services deployed in the Vietnamese market combine the characteristics of traditional ATM transactions and digitalized customer services based on innovative technology features. A VTM is generally designed to be wider than traditional ATMs, including large-screen interfaces with diverse functions. A VTM incorporates cameras and biometric identification systems that allow customers to use their fingerprints and faces to perform transactions and services. In addition, through the interface of the transaction machine, customers can interact with bank staff if they require further assistance. The ability to support customers to perform complicated transactions with high-security requirements and unrestricted time has demonstrated the great potential for VTM services to become an innovative solution in the future advancement of e-banking services.

2.2. E-Service Quality

Improving service quality is essential for service providers, including banks. According to Parasuraman et al. [39], service quality is attributed to “a form of attitude related but not equivalent to satisfaction, and results from the comparison of expectations with perceptions of performance” (p. 15). Extending this definition to the electronic domain, Santos [15] highlights that e-service quality reflects customers’ assessments and established perceptions of the excellence and quality of e-services. While the factors measuring e-service quality are diverse [15,40], this study focuses on three dimensions: responsiveness, security, and interface quality. These three factors are essential in consumer decision-making regarding e-banking services [34–37,41–43] and are highly relevant for VTM services.

2.2.1. Responsiveness

Bauer et al. [27] stated that responsiveness “encompasses the e-service provider’s ability to provide appropriate information in order to prevent further inconvenience and to be able to offer online warranties” (p. 157). Responsiveness is an essential component of e-service quality in the banking industry, which reflects how the providers are responsive to customer problems [27,28]. Customers are likely to find VTM services responsive because these services can quickly respond to customers’ needs and problems at their own convenience. This responsiveness can make consumers feel VTM services are useful and easy to use, and create positive attitudes toward using the services. Lu et al. [44] confirmed the relationship between responsiveness and PEOU in the Internet industry context. Other studies highlighted the positive impact of responsiveness on PU and attitude [45,46]. From the arguments above, the following hypotheses were developed:

Hypotheses 1 (H₁). *Responsiveness is positively related to PU.*

Hypotheses 2 (H₂). *Responsiveness is positively related to PEOU.*

Hypotheses 3 (H₃). *Responsiveness is positively related to customer attitude toward using VTM services.*

2.2.2. Security

Cox and Dale [47] defined security as the “technical safety of the network against fraud or hackers” (p. 44). Security in banking services is defined as “the security of credit card payments and the privacy of shared information during or after the sale” [48] (p. 356). Because there is no face-to-face interaction between customers and service providers, security and privacy issues become a significant concern for customers when using this novel form of e-banking service [49]. Therefore, ensuring security and personal information contributes to improving customers’ trust in the bank [50]. Security is an

essential component of e-service quality in the banking sector [51,52]. The relationship between security and the acceptance of e-banking services has been highlighted in many studies [29,30]. Anouze and Alamro [53] pointed out the relationship between security and attitude when using e-banking services in Jordan. Meanwhile, Lallmahamood [54] demonstrated the positive impact of perceived security and privacy on PU and PEOU with internet banking services in Malaysia. From the above analysis, the authors proposed three research hypotheses:

Hypotheses 4 (H₄). *Security is positively related to PU.*

Hypotheses 5 (H₅). *Security is positively related to PEOU.*

Hypotheses 6 (H₆). *Security is positively related to consumer attitude toward using VTM services.*

2.2.3. Interface Quality

Interface quality reflects a well-designed and seemingly appealing website or device [55]. Interface user design should be displayed with suitable text sizes, images, and symbols to be easily identifiable and consistent in color [56]. The criteria used to evaluate the interface often includes well-organized, appealing, standardized navigation and consistency. Clarity layout is defined as the extent to which the user interface design structure appears to help (e.g., text, icons, and background). Design clarity is perceived as the degree to which the user interface's structure helps customers quickly and easily navigate their option(s) of choice [41]. Poon [57] indicated that poor presentation and graphics layouts create confusion, negatively affecting customers' desire to browse through electronic channels. Hong et al. [58] pointed out that the interface screen's outline, buttons, and symbols positively influence customers' PEOU for digital library services.

Similarly, Bashir and Madhavaiah [31] also demonstrated the direct impact of interfaces on the PEOU of internet banking services. Hassanein and Head [59] indicated that website interface elements influenced customers' attitudes toward online shopping services. Since all transactions of the VTM services are done via screen, interface quality will significantly impact the attitude of customers who use the service. Finally, Calisir and Calisir [60] examined the positive impact of interface usability characteristics on PU. From the above arguments, the authors proposed the research hypotheses:

Hypotheses 7 (H₇). *Interface quality is positively related to PU.*

Hypotheses 8 (H₈). *Interface quality is positively related to PEOU.*

Hypotheses 9 (H₉). *Interface quality is positively related to customer attitude toward using VTM services.*

2.3. Perceived Usefulness

PU is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would enhance his or her job performance" [32] (p. 320). It is widely recognized as a motivator of customers' attitudes and adoption behaviors toward banking services [36,61]. Jahangir and Begum [62] reported the relationship between PU and attitude toward e-banking services, providing support for other studies by Rose and Fogarty [63] and Chau and Lai [64]. Additionally, the positive impact of PU on intention was evident in the studies of Gu et al. [36], Wang et al. [35], and Shang et al. [65]. Therefore, customers' perception of the usefulness of VTM services will be expected to enhance their attitude and intention toward using these services. The following hypotheses were proposed:

Hypotheses 10 (H₁₀). *PU is positively related to customer attitude toward using VTM services.*

Hypotheses 11 (H₁₁). *PU is positively related to customer intention to use VTM services.*

2.4. Perceived Ease of Use

PEOU is defined as “the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free of effort” [32] (p. 320). Doll et al. [66] stated that PEOU is the subjective level of confidence that an individual believes a novel system will not take much effort to be used. As mentioned earlier, VTMs have large screen interfaces with diverse functions, making it easier for customers to perform transactions. According to the TAM model, PEOU has a positive influence on PU and consumer attitude toward a technology [32]. Eriksson et al. [37], Gu et al. [36], and Lule et al. [67] confirmed the relationships between these three factors concerning e-banking services. It is, therefore, expected that consumers’ PEOU will enhance their PU and attitude toward VTM services. The research hypotheses were proposed:

Hypotheses 12 (H₁₂). *PEOU is positively related to customer PU.*

Hypotheses 13 (H₁₃). *PEOU is positively related to customer attitude toward using VTM services.*

2.5. Attitude and Intention toward Using VTM Services

According to Ajzen [33], “intention” is a psychological state that sets an individual’s motivation, determination, and effort to perform the behavior. The intention is the immediate determinant of behavior [68]. When solutions to customers’ problems are available, their intention will provide the most accurate prediction of their behavior. Customer intention has been an essential topic in e-banking services research [69,70].

Attitude is considered a key factor affecting human decisions [71]. According to popular models explaining consumer behavior, such as the TAM model [32], the TRA [72], and the TPB [33], a favorable attitude often leads to purchase and consumption intention. Yeow et al. [34] verified the relationship between customers’ attitudes and behavioral intentions when using online banking services. Similarly, Wessels and Drennan [73] pointed out that attitude transforms perception into intention to use mobile banking services. From the above analysis, we proposed the following hypothesis:

Hypotheses 14 (H₁₄). *Attitude is positively related to intention to use VTM services.*

2.6. The Moderating Effect of Time-Consciousness

Time is a limited resource in people’s lives, and most of us consider the efficiency of time before making behavioral decisions [38,74]. One of the advantages of e-banking services is the ability to save time for customers, which is presented by how customers can access the service at any time and place [75]. Kleijnen et al. [76] defined time-consciousness as “the extent to which consumers are aware of the passing of time and how they spend it” (p. 37). Time-conscious customers often easily recognize the scarcity of time resources, leading to product/service choices that offer the ability to use time more efficiently [76]. VTM services capable of serving customers 24/7 will be a convenient solution for customers who do not have time to search for banking offices to carry out transactions. Convenience and time-saving customer support are forecast to be the key to helping VTM services attract customers with a good sense of how to use their time effectively. Furthermore, Belanche et al. [38] demonstrated the moderating role of time-consciousness on the PU–intention and attitude–intention relationships in the research context of e-government service. From the above arguments, two research hypotheses were proposed as follows:

Hypotheses 15 (H₁₅). *The relationship between PU and use intention is positively moderated by time-consciousness.*

Hypotheses 16 (H₁₆). *The relationship between attitude and use intention is positively moderated by time-consciousness.*

Figure 1 describes the theoretical research framework, including the hypothetical relationships between the variables.

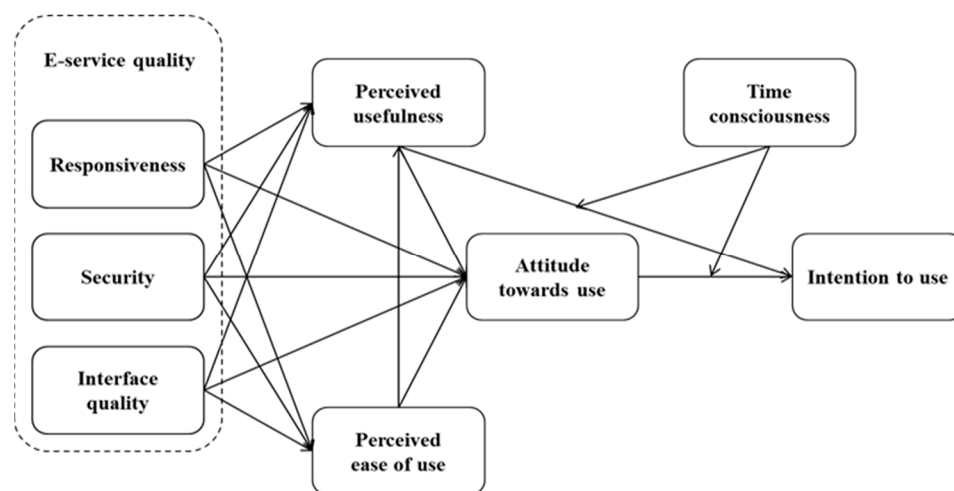


Figure 1. Research model.

3. Research Methodology and Data Collection

3.1. Survey Instrument and Measures

A survey instrument was developed to collect the data used to test the hypotheses. This survey instrument has three main parts. The first part includes the introduction and screening questions. The second part includes the questions/items used to measure the variables in the research model. The final part includes information related to demographic information and acknowledgments.

The measures of the variables were adapted from past banking service studies. The researchers chose high-reliability scales and then evaluated the items' suitability from the selected scales. Two language experts translated the original scales from English into Vietnamese, which were then cross-checked in terms of terminology and meaning by two bilingual marketing professors [77]. In-depth interviews were used to further assess the measures' quality and validity. Four interviews were conducted with experts in e-banking services, followed by 30 interviews with customers using VTM services. After these interviews, some items were adapted to reflect the characteristics of VTM services. The items were operationalized on a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 for "Strongly disagree" to 7 for "Strongly agree". The measurement items were presented later in this paper.

3.2. Data Collection and Sample

Data were collected from February to April 2021 using a convenient sampling method. The researchers attended popular VTM service locations in Hanoi (i.e., the capital of Vietnam) and conveniently approached respondents to request them to participate in the survey. Those respondents who agreed to participate in the survey were provided with facilities to complete the survey. The researchers were available to provide respondents with assistance in the survey completion and then collected completed forms. All respondents were informed about the research objectives and ensured anonymity and security. Their participation was voluntary, and completion of the survey was considered "informed consent". A financial incentive of 25,000 VND (approximately 1 USD) was used to motivate respondents to participate in the survey.

After two months, a total of 469 surveys were returned. After the screening process, 19 surveys were removed because they contained unanswered questions. The final sample included 450 surveys. The demographic profile of the respondents is described in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic profile of the respondents.

Demographic Characteristic	Frequency	%
Gender		
Male	216	48.00
Female	234	52.00
Age		
18–30 Years old	242	53.78
30–45 Years old	159	35.33
>45 Years old	49	10.89
Education level		
High school or lesser	8	1.78
Professional degree	42	9.33
College degree	106	23.56
University undergraduate	220	48.89
Postgraduate	74	16.44
Marital status		
Single	87	19.33
Currently married	202	44.89
Widowed	122	27.11
Divorced	39	8.67
Monthly income		
Under 10,000,000 VND	115	25.56
10,000,000–20,000,000 VND	203	45.11
20,000,000–30,000,000 VND	74	16.44
Over 30,000,000 VND	58	12.89

3.3. Data Analysis Method

The study's data were analyzed by IBM SPSS 25 and IBM AMOS 25 software. Cronbach Alpha, Harman's single-factor test, and descriptive statistical analysis were analyzed with SPSS 25. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), latent common method variance factors, and structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis were performed using the AMOS 25 platform.

Measurement and structural models were assessed using the following indicators: Chi-square to the degree-of-freedom ratio (χ^2/df); comparative fit index (CFI); Tucker–Lewis index (TLI); goodness-of-fit index (GFI); adjusted goodness-of-fit index (AGFI); normed fit index (NFI); and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA). According to Hair et al. [78], the criteria include: TLI > 0.9; GFI > 0.9; CFI > 0.9; AGFI > 0.9; NFI > 0.9; χ^2/df < 3; and RMSEA < 0.08.

4. Data Analysis

4.1. Measurement Model, Construct Reliability, and Validity

CFA results demonstrate that the model included 268 degrees of freedom; χ^2/df = 1.155 (<3); AGFI = 0.937; GFI = 0.952; CFI = 0.991; TLI = 0.989; NFI = 0.940 (>0.9); and RMSEA = 0.019 (<0.08). The results indicated that the model was suitable for the collected data.

Construct convergent and discriminant validity was assessed using guidelines by Hair et al. [78]. Accordingly, standardized factor loadings (FLs) needed to be greater than 0.5; composite reliability (CR) needed to be greater than 0.7; the average variance extracted (AVE) needed to be greater than 0.5; and the square root of AVE needed to be greater than the inter-construct correlation between constructs. Tables 2 and 3 show that all the indices came within their requirements. Furthermore, the Cronbach Alpha coefficient values ranged from 0.755 to 0.867, ensuring the construct reliability [78,79].

Table 2. Items, reliability, and convergent validity.

Items	FLs	α	CR	AVE
<i>Security—SEC. Adapted from [80]</i>		0.804	0.805	0.579
Information regarding my banking activities is protected	0.736			
My personal information is not shared with other sites	0.790			
Easy options to cancel a transaction are provided	0.756			
<i>Interface Quality—INF. Adapted from [41,81]</i>		0.761	0.769	0.527
The interface of the screen is well-designed	0.670			
Text is always clearly visible and easy to read	0.790			
The symbols/icons help customers to identify them quickly	0.712			
<i>Responsiveness—RES. Adapted from [82]</i>		0.798	0.809	0.590
VTM services have a fast-operating speed	0.701			
VTM services have the ability to handle customer problems quickly	0.681			
VTM services are really convenient	0.903			
<i>Perceived Usefulness—PU. Adapted from [32,83]</i>		0.831	0.836	0.630
Using VTM services increases the efficiency of my banking transactions	0.719			
Using VTM services has many conveniences in terms of time	0.865			
Using VTM services makes my transactions easier	0.791			
<i>Perceived Ease of Use—PEOU. Adapted from [32]</i>		0.769	0.770	0.527
The operation to use VTM services is straightforward	0.732			
The process of learning the steps to use VTM services is easy	0.706			
Interaction using the service is easy to understand and clear	0.739			
<i>Attitude Towards Using VTM services—ATT. Adapted from [84]</i>		0.761	0.764	0.519
Using VTM services is a smart solution	0.749			
Using VTM services is a good idea	0.678			
I really enjoy using VTM services	0.732			
<i>Intention to use—INT. Adapted from [32]</i>		0.755	0.759	0.513
I intend to use VTM services regularly	0.710			
I plan to use VTM services	0.678			
I expect to use VTM services in the future	0.758			
<i>Time-consciousness—TC. Adapted from [76]</i>		0.867	0.879	0.592
I rarely think about how I'm using my time *	0.805			
I like to make to-do lists to help sequence my activities	0.826			
I prefer not to be late for appointments	0.744			
I usually have a schedule for everything	0.744			
I usually feel pressed for time	0.724			

Note: FLs—Factor loadings; α —Cronbach alpha coefficient; CR—Composite reliability; AVE—Average variance extracted; *—Reverse scored item.

Table 3. Descriptive statistics and discriminant validity.

	Mean	SD	MSV	MaxR(H)	RES	SEC	INF	PU	PEOU	ATT	INT	TC
RES	4.181	0.717	0.316	0.862	0.768							
SEC	4.788	0.732	0.471	0.807	0.404	0.761						
INF	4.665	0.690	0.311	0.778	0.423	0.481	0.726					
PU	4.476	0.786	0.365	0.851	0.483	0.467	0.454	0.794				
PEOU	4.339	0.831	0.233	0.770	0.451	0.472	0.396	0.418	0.726			
ATT	4.638	0.648	0.471	0.767	0.562	0.686	0.558	0.604	0.483	0.720		
INT	4.447	0.592	0.349	0.763	0.172	0.338	0.225	0.519	0.320	0.482	0.716	
TC	3.616	0.921	0.349	0.883	0.009	0.075	0.123	0.156	0.029	0.070	0.591	0.770

Note: Diagonal values that are highlighted indicate the square root of AVE of the construct; SD: Standard deviation.

4.2. Common Method Variance

The common method variance (CMV) is a problem that can negatively affect the measure performance since it can threaten reliability and validity and cause measurement errors [85]. This study followed Podsakoff et al.'s [85] suggestions for procedural and

statistical remedies to minimize CMV occurrence. First, in the data collection process, anonymity and privacy were guaranteed. Secondly, the order of questions was randomized to reduce participants' ability to predict the structure flow. Finally, Harman's single factor test and latent common factor were applied to check potential CMV. A Harman's single-factor test indicated that the single factor explained only 26.532% of the variables' variance (less than 50%). The latent common factor test results demonstrated that the factor method accounted for 7.29% of the total variance (less than 25%). In addition, when comparing the estimated weight of the measurement model and the latent common factor model, the difference between the estimated weights did not exceed 0.2. Based on these findings and according to Malhotra et al. [86], it was reasonable to conclude that CMV did not appear to be a pervasive problem in this study.

4.3. Hypothesis Testing

Structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis was applied to test the research hypotheses. The analysis results showed that the model included 178 degrees of freedom; $\chi^2/df = 1.418$ (less than 3); GFI = 0.954; AGFI = 0.938; TLI = 0.976; CFI = 0.980; NFI = 0.936 (greater than 0.9); RMSEA = 0.031 (less than 0.08); and p -value = 0.000 (less than 0.05). The model explained a significant 63% of consumers' attitudes towards using VTM services and 30% of their intention to use the services (Figure 2).

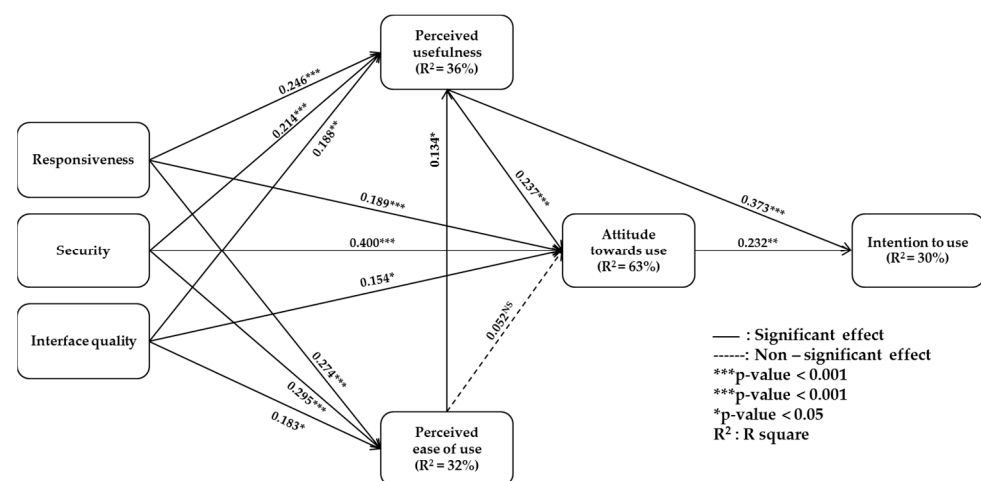


Figure 2. SEM model.

The results also showed that 13 of the 14 proposed research hypotheses were significant, albeit with different significance levels. Notably, the hypothesis that PEOU affects attitude was not supported ($p = 0.393 > 0.05$).

Table 4 summarizes the hypothesis testing results. The three dimensions of e-service quality significantly enhance PU, PEOU, and attitude towards using VTM services. Specifically, responsiveness was positively related to PU ($\beta = 0.246, p < 0.001, t = 4.108$, PEOU ($\beta = 0.274, p < 0.001, t = 4.309$) and attitude towards using VTM services ($\beta = 0.189, p < 0.001, t = 3.294$). In addition, security positively affected PU ($\beta = 0.214, p < 0.001, t = 3.285$), PEOU ($\beta = 0.295, p < 0.001, t = 4.261$), and attitude towards using VTM services ($\beta = 0.400, p < 0.001, t = 6.075$). Similarly, interface was positively related to PU ($\beta = 0.188, p < 0.01, t = 2.938$), PEOU ($\beta = 0.139, p < 0.05, t = 2.002$) and attitude towards using VTM services ($\beta = 0.154, p < 0.05, t = 2.538$).

As expected, PU positively affected attitude towards using VTM services ($\beta = 0.237, p < 0.001, t = 3.999$) and the intention to use ($\beta = 0.373, p < 0.001, t = 4.944$). Moreover, PEOU was positively related to PU ($\beta = 0.134, p < 0.05, t = 2.072$). However, the effect of PEOU on attitude towards using VTM services was not significant ($\beta = 0.052, p > 0.05, t = 0.854$). Finally, attitude was positively related to intention to use VTM services ($\beta = 0.232, p < 0.01, t = 3.059$).

Table 4. Hypothesis testing results.

	Hypotheses	β	t-Value	p-Value	Findings
H1. Responsiveness	→ PU	0.246	4.108	***	Accepted
H2. Responsiveness	→ PEOU	0.274	4.309	***	Accepted
H3. Responsiveness	→ Attitude towards using VTM services	0.189	3.294	***	Accepted
H4. Security	→ PU	0.214	3.285	***	Accepted
H5. Security	→ PEOU	0.295	4.261	***	Accepted
H6. Security	→ Attitude towards using VTM services	0.400	6.075	***	Accepted
H7. Interface quality	→ PU	0.188	2.938	0.003	Accepted
H8. Interface quality	→ PEOU	0.139	2.002	0.045	Accepted
H9. Interface quality	→ Attitude towards using VTM services	0.154	2.538	0.011	Accepted
H10. PU	→ Attitude towards using VTM services	0.237	3.999	***	Accepted
H11. PU	→ Intention to use	0.373	4.944	***	Accepted
H12. PEOU	→ PU	0.134	2.072	0.038	Accepted
H13. PEOU	→ Attitude towards using VTM services	0.052	0.854	0.393	Rejected
H14. Attitude towards using VTM services	→ Intention to use	0.232	3.059	0.002	Accepted

Note: *** $p < 0.001$.

4.4. Moderating Effect Hypotheses Testing

The multi-group SEM method was applied to test the moderating role of time consciousness in the effects of PU and attitude on intention. The research sample was divided based on the customer's assessment of time-consciousness, and the K-mean cluster division method was applied via SPSS 25, resulting in two groups of the samples identified:

Group 1: 214 customers (47.56%) have lower time-consciousness ratings.

Group 2: 236 customers (52.44%) have higher time-consciousness ratings.

The moderation test followed the recommendations of Hair et al. [78], including an invariance test followed by a structural model analysis.

According to Table 5, the fit indices of the configurational invariance (CI) and metric invariance (MI) models met the thresholds suggested by Hair et al. [78]. Furthermore, the p -value of the χ^2 difference test was 0.755, so there was no difference between the two models. Hence, a structural model was established to evaluate the difference between the two groups of samples.

Table 5. Result of invariance test.

	χ^2	df	χ^2/df	AGFI	GFI	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	$\Delta \chi^2$	p-Value
CI	406.143	336	1.209	0.900	0.927	0.981	0.976	0.022		
MI	422.401	357	1.183	0.902	0.924	0.982	0.979	0.020	16.258	0.755

The results of comparing the difference between the measurement weight model and the structural model show that the $p = 0.000 < 0.05$, $\Delta \chi^2 = 50.828$, and $\Delta df = 14$. Therefore, the unconstrained model was selected for evaluation [87]. According to Table 6, the results showed a difference between the two sample groups. Specifically, the impact of PU on intention was significantly higher for customers with higher time-consciousness ($\beta = 0.451$, $p < 0.001$) than those with lower time-consciousness ($\beta = 0.230$, $p < 0.05$). Similarly, the effect of attitude on intention was significantly stronger for customers who were more time-conscious ($\beta = 0.392$, $p < 0.001$) than those who were less conscious ($\beta = 0.174$, $p > 0.05$). Thus, it can be concluded that time-consciousness positively moderates the PU–intention and attitude–intention relationships.

Table 6. Multi-group test results.

Model	β (Low)	β (High)	χ^2	df	$\Delta \chi^2$	Δdf
<i>Time-Consciousness as a Moderator</i>						
Unconstrained model			437.114	344		
Structural weight model			494.485	372	57.371	28 **
PU → Intention to use	0.230 *	0.451 ***	441.575	345	4.460	1 *
Attitude → Intention to use	0.174 ^{NS}	0.392 ***	441.235	345	4.121	1 *

Note: *** $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.01$; * $p < 0.05$; ^{NS} $p > 0.05$.

5. Discussion, Conclusion, and Implications

5.1. Discussion and Implications

The influences of digital transformation create many opportunities and threats for banks in providing services to customers. Many banks have gradually implemented e-services to increase customer convenience and value. Understanding how customers perceive and respond to these services will help banks develop appropriate strategies for improving the quality and adoption of such services. This study developed and validated a model explaining the impact of different e-service quality dimensions, PEOU and PU, on consumer attitude and intention toward a specific e-banking service, i.e., VTM services. It also highlighted the moderating role of time-consciousness in the model. This study also extended current knowledge about e-banking services in emerging markets by focusing on Vietnam.

5.1.1. Theoretical Implications

First, SEM results showed a positive impact of three e-service quality dimensions, including responsiveness, security, and interface quality, on PEOU, PU, and attitude. These findings enriched the research stream that highlights the role of e-service quality in enhancing consumer intention to adopt e-banking services [21]. Second, this study revealed the positive relationships between PU, attitude, and intention. These findings align with studies on consumer acceptance of new technology [32,36] and further support the application of TAM in the e-banking context.

Third, it is striking that the impact of PEOU on attitude towards using VTM services was insignificant, which contradicts many studies on technology acceptance and use [32,88]. One possible explanation for this finding is that some functions used in VTM services, such as fingerprint recognition and face recognition, have not yet operated stably, which might cause inconvenience for some customers. It should be mentioned that the findings also reveal that PEOU positively enhanced PU, which in turn increased the attitude toward using VTM services. That is, PEOU affected attitude indirectly via PU. These interesting findings suggest that more research is necessary to better understand the mechanism through which PEOU motivates consumers' attitudes toward e-banking services.

Fourth, this study is among the first attempt to verify the moderating role of time-consciousness in the attitude–intention and PU–intention relationships. The findings show that the impact of PU and attitude on intention to use VTM services was more substantial for customers with higher time-consciousness. Such customers often carefully plan to use their time and pay attention to the time efficiency of activities in their lives [76]. Hence, banking services that can help them save time, such as VTM services, will strengthen the relationship between their perception/attitude and intention to use such services [38].

Finally, this study's model validates the direct, indirect, and moderating effects of some key e-quality dimensions and determinants on consumer attitude and intention toward using VTM services. This model explained a significant 30% of the variance in consumer intention. Hence, it can serve as a theoretical framework for future studies into consumer intention and behavior toward e-banking services.

5.1.2. Practical Implications

The findings of this study also provide implications for bank managers and VTM technology providers in improving e-service quality and promoting consumer use of e-banking services. Given this study's context, these practical implications are particularly relevant to VTM services in emerging markets like Vietnam.

E-service quality dimensions directly impact PU, PEOU, and attitude and indirectly impact intention. Hence, promoting e-service quality dimensions, including responsiveness, security, and interface quality, is essential for banks. It should be noted that among the three dimensions, security has the most substantial impact on PEOU and attitude. Therefore, banks and VTM technology providers should make every effort to increase the security of VTM transactions and customer information. Although VTM integrates recent technologies ensuring consumer security, such as biometrics and fingerprint recognition, transactional data must also be protected. To improve responsiveness and interface quality, banks and VTM technology providers should improve data transmission, increase processing speed, enhance interface design, and provide additional customer support to better address customer problems.

It is essential to enhance the usefulness of VTM services by making the transactions more convenient and efficient. Notably, the VTM transaction system in Vietnam is still at a modest scale, which limits customers in many non-urban areas from accessing this service [89]. Thus, banks should make VTM services available in more locations to improve accessibility. Although PEOU does not directly impact attitude, it enhances PU, which in turn motivates attitude. Hence it would be beneficial to make it easier for customers to use VTM services. In this regard, instructions provided in the form of manuals at the points of presence or briefings on the interface screen should be utilized. In addition, to let customers use the services without obstacles, the system's quality needs to be upgraded periodically, including checking to reduce the range of errors that might incur during transactions.

Given the moderating role of time-consciousness, an important target market for VTM services is those who are conscious about their time and how to utilize it. Time-conscious consumers are aware of the scarcity of time as an important resource and value time-convenience. Information and communication programs should therefore highlight the time-saving attribute of VTM services and that such services can be used anytime during the day. Such programs should use different media channels such as TV, magazines, websites, social media, and bank branches and VTM locations. Currently, the VTM services deployed by banks in Vietnam can only deliver two-thirds of the total available banking services [89]. Therefore, it is necessary to gradually incorporate more services that VTM can perform.

5.2. Conclusion and Future Research

This study examined the impact of electronic service (e-service) quality on customer intention to use VTM services. The findings demonstrate the positive impact of three e-service quality dimensions, including responsiveness, security, and interface quality, on PEOU, PU, and attitude toward using VTM services. In addition, attitude is positively related to intention toward using VTM services, and time-consciousness positively moderates this relationship.

Although this study successfully addressed the research objectives, it has several limitations. First, VTM services are relatively new and have been implemented in only big cities such as Hanoi. Hence, the sample in this study mainly consisted of urban residents. It is suggested that future research should investigate both urban and rural customers. Second, respondents aged 45 and over accounted for only 10% of this study's sample. Thus, future research should pay more attention to this market segment. In this regard, qualitative research, such as ethnography and life stories, could be used to approach consumers aged 45 and over in rural areas. Third, the cross-sectional survey used in this study is limited in explaining the causal relationships between the variables. Future studies could address this by using longitudinal surveys or experimental methods.

Fourth, future studies are advised to test the model validated in the current study in other emerging markets (e.g., China, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia). Fifth, it would be beneficial to extend this research model by including other dimensions of e-service quality (e.g., reliability, competence) and users' habits, personal need, technological knowledge, and socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, education, income, and religious beliefs. Finally, future research should complement this study by exploring if consumers expect new features and services provided by VTM. This can be done through focus groups, in-depth interviews, or experiments.

Author Contributions: Conceptualization, H.V.N., T.D.V., N.N., B.K.N., T.M.N.N. and B.D.; methodology, H.V.N., T.D.V., B.K.N. and N.N.; formal analysis, H.V.N., T.D.V. and T.M.N.N.; writing—original draft preparation, H.V.N., T.D.V., N.N., T.M.N.N. and B.D; writing—review and editing, H.V.N., T.D.V., N.N., B.K.N., T.M.N.N. and B.D. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Funding: This research received no external funding.

Institutional Review Board Statement: Not applicable. The research was conducted in line with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Informed Consent Statement: Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

Data Availability Statement: The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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