Impact Of After Sales Service On Consumer Satisfaction And Retention. A Study of LG Electronics in Ibadan, Nigeria.

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Abstract: This study examined the impact of after sales service on customer satisfaction and retention with special reference to LG electronics in Ibadan, Nigeria. The population of the study covered selected distributors and customers of LG Electronics in Ibadan. The sample size for this study was sixty (60) respondents who were randomly selected from ten (10) LG electronics distributors and fifty (50) of their customers respectively. The instrument used in this study is a close-ended questionnaire that was designed by the researchers. Ordinary least squares multiple regression analysis was used to analyze the data. The result showed that the predictor variables (i.e. Product delivery, installation and warranty) were significantly joint predictors of customer satisfaction and retention with (F(3, 57) = 123.32; R² = 0.875; P<.05). The predictor variables jointly explained 87.5% of customer satisfaction and retention, while the remaining 12.5% could be due to the effect of extraneous variables. Subsequently, recommendation was made to the management of LG electronics to set up more after sales service departments to the existing ones with experience staff with the view of developing long term relationship with the customers.

Key words: After sales service, Warranty, Installation, Delivery and LG electronics

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I. Introduction

After sales service has become an important marketing tool for the manufacturing industry globally, Nigeria inclusive. A rapidly changing business environment, increased use of technology, higher market competition, and higher potential profits in after sales service has changed the way companies view after sales services (Muhammad et al, 2011). It is no longer treated as a cost center, but instead, has become a major profit source with profitability ranging up to 45% of corporate revenues for many business environments(Saccani, et al., 2007).

After sales service involves a continuous interaction between the service provider and the customer throughout the post-purchase product life cycle. At the time the product is sold to the customer, this interaction is formalized by a mutually agreed warranty service contract. The exact terms of the warranty or service contract, the characteristics of the customer base, and the nature of the sold product influence the after sales service strategy of the service provider (Cohen et al., 2006; Oliva and Kallenberg, 2003) as cited in Muhammad,et al (2011).

Goffin and New, (2001) discovered that after-sales services maximize the value extracted by customers over the entire product life cycle. Kurata and Nam, 2010; and Ahn and Sohn,( 2009)) agreed that after-sales services can create sustainable relationships with customers and contribute significantly to customer satisfaction by offering different after-sales services during the various stages of the primary product lifecycle, the provider can ensure product functionality and thereby customer satisfaction. This may lead to a fruitful relationship between the provider and the customer over time, allowing for more transactions. It is on this note that this research paper wishes to investigate the impact of after sales service dimensions on customer satisfaction and retention with special reference to LG Electronics in Ibadan metropolis, Nigeria.

II. Theoretical And Empirical Background

After-sales service has emerged as a major source of competitive maneuvering, so firms strive for competitive advantages with their after-sales service portfolio to differentiate offers from competitors (Goffin, 1994; Slater, 1996; as cited in Ruben, 2012). After-sales services are an important marketplace differentiator because primary products are often physically comparable (Ruben, 2012). Saccani, et al., (2007) defined after-sales service for manufactured goods as the set of activities taking place after the purchase of the product, devoted to supporting customers in the usage and disposal of goods. Rigopoulos, et al., (2008) described after-sales services as services that are provided to the customer after the products have been delivered. Cavalieri, et
al., (2007) viewed after-sales service as those activities occurring after the purchase of the product and devoted to supporting the customer in the usage and disposal of the goods. Urbaniaik, (2001) defined after sales service as those activities that enhance or facilitate the role and use of the product. (Asugman, et al., 1997) defined after sales service as those activities in which a firm engages after purchase of its product that minimize potential problems related to product use, and maximize the value of the consumption experience. Ehinlanwo and Zairi, (1996) also defined after sales service as ‘all activities geared towards maintaining the quality and reliability of the car carried out after the customer has taken delivery with the goal of ensuring customer satisfaction.’ According to Ruben, (2012) after-sales services is the sum of activities taking place after the purchase of a product which:

- ensure that a product is available for trouble-free use over its useful life span and guarantee the continuous availability of goods (preventive maintenance)
- replace failed products in a timely and cost-effective manner (reactive maintenance)
- create competitive advantage for the customer (value added services).

Raddats, (2011) is of opinion that customers are no longer demand just for a product but also a comprehensive solution for their problem; they are increasingly moving away from requesting for a specific product to requesting for a certain service package (including the original purchase and all aftermarket needs) instead. Chien, (2005) also agreed that free basic after-salesservice plays an important role in attracting more customet attention in a market with severe brand competition. Offering adequate after-salesservice to customers has become a major generator of revenue, profit, and competency in modern industries(Cohen et al., 2006; Cohen and Kunreuther, 2007) as cited in Alireza et al., (2011). Shaharudinet al (2009) examined the factors of after sales service, which affect customer satisfaction in the electronic market of Malaysia. After sales service was determined through delivery, installation and warranty. 100 respondents were sampled through closed ended questionnaire, while Ordinary Least Square was used to analyses the data. Results showed that delivery, installation and warranty has significant positive impact on the customer satisfaction and retention. Ruben, (2012) also agreed that after sales service significantly enhance the value of the product to its users. He noted that customers may decide to purchase a product based upon service and aftermarket considerations.

Rigopoulos et al, (2008) also examined the consequences of after sales service on customer satisfaction and retention. Data was collected through closed ended questionnaire, which was administered through telephone interviews from 420 respondents in Greece. The results show that after sales service has significant and positive impact on customer satisfaction and retention. They suggest that service marketing managers should understand the impact of after sales service on customer satisfaction and behavioural intentions.Gupta and Lehmann, (2007) in their study on the impact of after sales service on customer relationship and they discovered that after-salesservice is regarded as an important factor that has an impact on establishing good relationships with customers.Alexander et al., (2002) accepted the claim that returning customers are themost profitable ones, as they require less marketing efford and relationship building. They agreed that after-sales service acquires acritical role as a means to achieve customer satisfaction and retention.

Rosen and Surprenant(1998) studied whether after sales service is enough for the long relationship with customers. They selected two different industries with 220 respondents, while open ended questionnaire was used to collect the data. Both descriptive and qualitative analyses were used to analyze the data. Results showed that after sales service is marketing tool that create and establish long term relationship with customers through good communication and flexibility.Furthermore, excellent service may enhance the success rate of new products. Cohen et al., (2006) and Cohen and Whang, (1997) all of them believed that large number of extra after-sales service plans to consumers will lead to customer satisfaction and retention as well as higher profitability.

2.1BRIEF HISTORY OF LG ELECTRONICS

1958 Founded as GoldStar
1960s Produces Korea's first radios, TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners
1995 Renamed LG Electronics Acquires US-based Zenith
1997 World's first CDMA digital mobile handsets supplied to Ameritech and GTE in U.S. Achieves UL certification in U.S. Develops world's first IC set for DTV
1999 Establishes LG Philips LCD, a joint venture with Philips
2000 Launches world's first Internet refrigerator Exports synchronous IMT-2000 to Marconi Wireless of Italy Significant exports to Verizon Wireless in U.S.
2001 GSM mobile handset Exports to Russia, Italy, and Indonesia Establishes market leadership in Australian CDMA market Launches world's first Internet washing machine, air conditioner, and microwave oven
III. Methodology

The survey research design method was used in this study. It involves using a self-design questionnaire in collecting data from the respondents. The population of the study covered selected distributors and customers of LG Electronics in Ibadan. The sample size for this study was sixty (60) respondents who were randomly selected from ten (10) LG electronics distributors and fifty (50) of their customers respectively. The instrument used in this study is a close-ended questionnaire that was designed by the researcher. In order to establish the reliability of this instrument, a pilot study was carried out on a sample of eighty respondents, using a test – retest method. The result of the reliability test were: customer performance and retention, 0.76 product delivery, 0.65; installation 0.82; and warranty, 0.71 respectively, are showing that the instrument is reliable. In confirming the validities of the instrument, face and content validities were ensured the instrument was given to professors, customers and distributors who followed by Optimus LTE, the company’s best-selling 4G smartphone to date.

3.1 HYPOTHESES FORMULATED

H01. Product delivery has no significant effect on customer satisfaction and retention.
H0II. Installation has no significant effect on customer satisfaction and retention.
H0III. Warranty has no significant effect on customer satisfaction and retention.
3.2 MODEL SPECIFICATION

Model which specifies that customer satisfaction and retention is significantly influenced by the after sales service indices (Product Delivery, Installation and Warranty) is formulated as follows:

\[ \text{CSR} = f(\text{PDR, INS, WRT}) \]

\[ \text{Lg} \text{CSR} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln \text{PDR} + \beta_2 \ln \text{INS} + \beta_3 \ln \text{WRT} \]

Where;
- The a priori expectation is \( \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 > 0 \)
- \( \text{LgCSR} \) = Customer satisfaction and retention
- \( \text{LgPDR} \) = Product delivery
- \( \text{LgINS} \) = Installation
- \( \text{LgWRT} \) = Warranty
- \( U \) = Disturbance Term
- \( \beta \) = Intercept
- \( \beta_1 - \beta_3 \) = Coefficient of the Independent Variables.

Note: All variables are in their natural logarithm form.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
<th>Standard Error</th>
<th>t-statistics</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>R²</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>Durbin-Watson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LgPDR</td>
<td>0.339</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>4.623</td>
<td>&lt;.05</td>
<td>0.875</td>
<td>123.32</td>
<td>&lt;.05</td>
<td>2.058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LgINS</td>
<td>0.205</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>2.641</td>
<td>&lt;.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LgWRT</td>
<td>0.420</td>
<td>0.079</td>
<td>6.956</td>
<td>&lt;.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cons</td>
<td>12.310</td>
<td>1.076</td>
<td>8.076</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors’ data computation

The result obtained using the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) estimation technique.

\[ \text{CSR} = 12.310 + 0.339 \ln \text{PDR} + 0.205 \ln \text{INS} + 0.420 \ln \text{WRT} \]

The result in Table 1 shows that the predictor variables (i.e., Product delivery, installation and warranty) were significantly joint predictors of customer satisfaction and retention (\( F(3, 57) = 123.32; R^2 = 0.875; P < .05 \)). The predictor variables jointly explained 87.5% of customer satisfaction and retention, while the remaining 12.5% could be due to the effect of extraneous variables.

It can be deduced from the result obtained that the constant parameter in the long-run is positive. PDR (\( \beta = 0.339; t = 4.623; P < .05 \)); INS (\( \beta = 0.205; t = 3.632; P < .05 \)); and WRT (\( \beta = 0.420; t = 6.965; P < .05 \)) were significant independent predictors of customer satisfaction and retention. This implies that quality product delivery, effective installation (availability of spare parts) and warranty contract on the product will enhance customer satisfaction and retention in the long run. Therefore, the results did not support all hypotheses, which say that product delivery, installation and warranty have no significant effect on customer satisfaction and retention.

4.1 Implication Of Findings

All explanatory variables (PDR, INS and WRT) were significantly independent and joint predictors of customer satisfaction and retention. This implies that after sales service dimensions are positively related and significant to customer satisfaction and retention. Moreover, warranty has highest beta (0.420) followed by product delivery and installation (0.339 and 0.205) respectively. This indicates that warranty on the product has highest influence on customer satisfaction and retention followed by product delivery and product installation respectively. The findings agree with previous researches (Ruben, 2012; Saccani, et al., 2007; Gupta and Lehmann, 2007; Raddats, 2011; Alirezza et al, 2011; Shaharudin et al, 2009; Muhammed, et al 2011; Goffin and New, 2001) who asserted that after sales service is a marketing tool that enhances and establishes strong and long relationship with customers, which in the long run lead to customer satisfaction, retention and profitability.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study examined the impact of after sales service on customer satisfaction and retention with special reference to LG Electronics in Nigeria. Practitioners and researchers agreed that the after sales service plays a major role in satisfying customers as well as increasing number of firms across industries. The study found that after sales service indices (product delivery, installation and warranty) were significantly independent and joint predictors of customer satisfaction and retention. The study also discovered that customers rate warranty contract highest among after sales service dimensions followed by delivery and installation...
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respectively. The study conforms to the positions of Alireza et al. (2011); Shaharudin et al. (2009); Muhammad, et al(2011); Goffin and New, (2001) and Raddats, (2011). In conclusion, after sales service play important roles in establishing long-term relationships with customers. Furthermore, management of LG Electronics in Nigeria should set up more after sales service departments to the existing ones with experienced staff with the view of developing long term relationship with the customers.

References