

COMPLAINT IN FUNCTION OF CONSUMER SATISFACTION

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What is this lecture about ...?

- Importance of quality and consumer orientation in business strategy (the role of complaints!)
- Complaint – definitions and aspects
- *Zagreb Airport Case*:
 - complaint gathering (resources, methods)
 - causes of complaints
 - correlations: complaints – passengers – investments
- Unrealistic expectation phenomenon
- Compliments in function of measuring consumer satisfaction
- Conclusion



Words of introduction ...

- Quality concept as strategic orientation ➡ focus on **consumer satisfaction**
- Complaint management system – to measure consumer (dis)satisfaction
- *Marketing point of view:*
importance for marketing research and company's positioning on market



COMPLAINTS: definitions

- Briefly, “expression of discontent, regret, dissatisfaction with product...
 - ... in written or orally
 - ... from external or internal consumers
 - ... on (un)reasonable grounds”
- *Marketing approach (Vranešević):*
 - ✓ “opportunity to convert dissatisfaction into satisfaction”
 - ✓ “appreciable indicator of what problems consumers cope with, but did not expect”
- Different context: **requirement** for delivered product improvement (*obliged reaction!*)

COMPLAINTS: aspects

- Market reaction to the quality level of product:
 1. Dissatisfaction is materialized in expressing it by letter, call, e-message... (**material aspect**)
 2. Consumer perception of product quality they are dissatisfied with (**psychological aspect**)
- ➡ most of consumers never get psychological component transformed into material one

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Facts to bear in mind...

- ✓ Lack of complaints \neq lack of dissatisfied consumers
- ✓ 4-5% of dissatisfied consumers complain
 - ➡ 25 times more than formally registered
- ✓ The remaining 95%: “not worth complaining”

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COMPLAINT GATHERING: resources and methods (Zagreb Airport case)

- Determined procedure steps for complaint processing
- Identified methodology – monthly reports on complaints:
 - ✓ Number of complaints
 - ✓ Complaint causes analysis
 - ✓ Allocation to defined processes
 - ✓ Reject level

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Number of complaints on Zagreb Airport services from 2004 to 2009

Year	Number of complaints	Number of passengers	Investments (in euro)	Number of complaints per 10.000 passengers
2004	107	1.408.206	6.780.756	0,76
2005	89	1.551.519	4.145.499	0,57
2006	69	1.728.413	3.303.181	0,40
2007	113	1.992.455	5.028.697	0,57
2008	112	2.192.453	6.457.799	0,51
2009	93	2.062.242	1.401.802	0,45
Total	583	10.935.288	27.117.733	0,54

Source: Zagreb Airport Quality Department

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COMPLAINT ANALYSIS: causes of complaints (Zagreb Airport case)

Year	Process management (in %)	Human factor (in %)	Equipment (in %)	Facilities (in %)	Others (in %)	Total (in %)
2004	51	23	11	9	6	100
2005	73	25	2	0	0	100
2006	67	30	3	0	0	100
2007	58	30	12	0	0	100
2008	60	37	3	0	0	100
2009	52	42	6	0	0	100
Total	60	31	6,50	1,50	1,00	100

Source: Zagreb Airport Quality Department



CORRELATION: Number of complaints and passengers

The Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

➡ to determine presence and intensity of positive correlation

$r' = 0,3715$ ➡ correlation of low intensity

probable reason: inconsistent use of methodology

CORRELATION:

Number of complaints and amount of investments

$r' = 0,60$ \Rightarrow good correlation



~~increase of investments in resources~~



~~higher level of service quality~~



~~fewer number of complaints~~

Theoretically logical, but not happening in practice!

What does happen in practice then?!

increase of investments in resources



wider choice of services in offer



higher possibility of consumer dissatisfaction



higher sensibility to perceived failures while offering services



broader aspect of defining complaints and

unrealistic expectation phenomenon



UNREALISTIC EXPECTATION PHENOMENON

higher investments in quality + new services in offer
= inferior quality + more complaints

The more investing in quality, the wider base for potential failures and consumer dissatisfaction (complaints)!

To be recommended: combining complaint management with other tools of consumer satisfaction measurement (compliment management?)



COMPLIMENTS for consumer satisfaction measurement

- **Compliment:** “public statement of satisfaction with someone’s act or activity; publicly emphasizing the value of someone’s act, public approval”
- the absolute number of compliments not indicative → use of relative numbers

Number of compliments on Zagreb Airport services from 2004 to 2009

Year	Number of compliments	Number of passengers	Investments (in euro)	Number of compliments per 10.000 passengers
2004	30	1.408.206	6.780.756	0,21
2005	35	1.551.519	4.145.499	0,22
2006	40	1.728.413	3.303.181	0,23
2007	39	1.992.455	5.028.697	0,19
2008	26	2.192.453	6.457.799	0,12
2009	18	2.062.242	1.401.802	0,08
Total	188	10.935.288	27.117.733	0,17

Source: Zagreb Airport Quality Department

CORRELATION (Spearman's rank correlation coefficient)

$r' = -0,4285$ for *absolute* number of compliments and passengers
→ average intensity, but negative

➡ more passengers from year to year didn't result in more compliments; *probable reasons*:

1. change of methodology for compliment gathering
2. unrealistic expectation phenomenon

$r' = 0,8286$ for *relative* number of compliments and passengers → very good correlation

$r' = -0,0286$ for absolute number of compliments and amount of investments → weak correlation, not of further interest

Words of Conclusion ...

- ✓ Complaint management system – widely used, efficient for determining consumer (dis)satisfaction
- ✓ Consistent use of methodology for gathering and processing complaints is **A MUST** for periodical comparison
- ✓ Compliment management system – also useful consumer satisfaction indicator

Questions...? Comments...?

Thank you for your attention!