

RESEARCH ARTICLE

An Analysis of the Effectiveness of Loyalty Program of Saudi Airlines

Zaid Ahmad Ansari

Department of Marketing, College of Business, University of Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Abstract

The main aim of the study was to find out the effectiveness of loyalty program of Saudi Airlines. The study is based on primary data collected from 400 respondents living in Saudi Arabia. It is quantitative and descriptive study. The data was collected through structured close ended questionnaire. The intensity of the response on effectiveness was measured on five point Likert Scale. The questionnaire was developed in English and translated into Arabic language for high response rate as the respondents were mainly Arabic speakers. The findings showed that the Alfursan loyalty program was not very popular among the passengers of Saudi Airlines. More than half (57.8%) of the passengers do not have the membership. Those who are members were not happy with the services offered by the program. In comparison to non-members the Alfursan members were less satisfied for various services related to Saudi Airlines, such as airport services, onboard services, onboard employees' services, and online services. The management of Saudi Airlines need to make the loyalty program popular among the passengers through awareness campaigns and marketing programs. The procedure of getting membership should be made easy and promised services on membership should be fulfilled..

Keywords: *Saudi Airlines, Customer loyalty, Saudi Arabia.*

Introduction

One of the biggest challenge for any business organization today is to retain the customers and maintaining the customer's loyalty. Attracting a customer involves lots of costs and efforts and ones he comes and gets loyal to the organization it benefits the organization in many ways such as repeat purchase, positive word of mouth, recommending a friend etc., on the other hand if leaves for any reason its' a big loss for the organization. Companies cannot afford to lose a customer in such a competitive environment. Saudi Airlines in Saudi Arabia till recently have been operating as government organization in monopoly environment. With the liberalization of the market for foreign airlines and for domestic investors, there will be competition and the passengers will get more and more options to travel. Like most of the big organization Saudi Airlines has a passenger's loyalty program named Alfursan with the main objective of retaining them and motivating them to travel by Saudi airlines again and again. Researches show that there is relationship between customer satisfaction, customer loyalty and

customer retention. Customer satisfaction is direct determining factor in customer loyalty, which in turn, is a central determinant of customer retention. Each of the three constructs mentioned is affected by other factors. Thus, this study considers the above definition and relationship to analyze and measure the effectiveness of alfursan loyalty program.

Review of Literature

Shaw in [1] said that customer loyalty is one of the most frequently used phrase in business today. The term customer loyalty has been defined by various authors, Inamullah [2] said it is the willingness of a consumer to purchase the same product and keep the same profitable relationship with a particular company. Kim and Yoon [3] defined customer loyalty as the willingness of customer to maintain their relations with a particular firm or service/product. Yet another author Mellroy and Barnett, [4] said in reality loyalty should be explained as a customer commitment to deal with a particular firm, buying its products and services and referring it to colleagues. Due

to its' importance customer loyalty is the key factor under consideration of each and every firm [5]. Customer loyalty remained focus in the research and had been important concern for management due to competition especially in service industry [6].

Lots of studies had been conducted on customer loyalty such as Rust and Zahorik [7], [5,8-10]. These are just few among the long list of researches and researchers who studied customer loyalty from its various aspects such factors influencing customer loyalty, importance of customer loyalty, types of customer loyalty etc., Previous researches classified customer loyalty in two categories; first one is the consumer behaviour and the second one is consumer attitude [11]. Rauyruen & Miller [8] described in their study that customer loyalty may be because of either rational or emotional factors.

One of the biggest challenge for business earlier, today and in future is the retention of the customers. According to Guo et al., [12], for retention it is important to satisfy consumers, as unsatisfied consumers switch the company [13]. To enhance customer loyalty firms initiate many programs such as customer satisfaction [14], complaint management [15] and loyalty [16]. A firm can develop long lasting profitable associations with customer by developing customer loyalty [17]. Customer loyalty is vital element for the continued existence and operating of firms business [18]. It is the key and important competitive advantage in current market situations [19]. Loyalty can be measured by the intention of repurchase, recommending the product/services to other and patience towards price [18]. For customer loyalty it is important to make significant features in the product which can contribute for loyalty in consumers [20].

Researches show that a relation exist between customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, and profitability. However, it is important to clarify the definition of each. Satisfaction refers to customers' overall evaluation of their purchase and consumption experience. Another definition defined the satisfaction in terms of customer

evaluation of a specific product transaction or service experience. Loyalty is defined as a customers' intention or predisposition to repurchase from the same firm again. A satisfied customer becomes loyal to the brand and a loyal customer is profitable in many ways. The researches pertaining to the relationship among customer satisfaction, customer loyalty, and profitability can be divided into two groups. The first service management literature, proposes that customer satisfaction influences customer loyalty, which in turn influences profitability. Proponents of this theory are Anderson and Fornell [15]; Gummesson [21]; Heskett et al., [22]; Heskett et al., [23]; Reicheld and Sasser [16]; Rust et al., [7]; Schneider and Bowen [24]; Storbacka et al., [25], and Zeithalm et al., [26]. Another study by Nykamp [27] show that the critical result of the customer behaviour and satisfaction is the customer loyalty. However, it is worth mentioning that though customer loyalty is important for the business it is not easy make consumers loyal to a company and its products. Consumer satisfaction depends upon the level of supply that meets the level of expectations or fall above/below the expectations [20]. Consumer satisfaction indicates possible future revenue [28]. According to Guo et al., [12] customer satisfaction is the necessary foundation for the company to retain existing customers. Some other researches supporting the construct said customer satisfaction refers to the psychological state resulting when the emotion surrounding disconfirmed expectations is coupled with the consumer's prior feelings about the consumption experience [29]. Also it is often considered as an important determinant of repurchase intention [30] and loyalty [31].

Thus the above review of literature indicates that customer loyalty had been focus of study among the researchers due to its importance for the business organizations. The study of customer loyalty became even more important due to the globalization, and invent of the information technology which influenced and remains influencing the behaviour of the customers and consumers.

The present environment especially the internet has increased the competition

among the companies and has opened the international market for the customers just a click away. In this study the researcher investigated the effectiveness of the customer loyalty program (Alfursan customer loyalty program) of Saudi Airlines.

Hypothesis

Null Hypotheses: The loyalty program of Saudi Airlines was effective.

Alternate Hypotheses: The loyalty program of Saudi Airlines was not effective.

Null Hypotheses: There is no difference in satisfaction level of passengers on airport services of Saudi Airlines by Membership of Alfursan

Alternate Hypothesis: There is significant difference in satisfaction level of passengers on airport services of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan

Null Hypothesis: There is no difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard services (inside the plane) of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan

Alternate Hypothesis: There is significant difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard services (inside the plane) of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan.

Null Hypothesis: There is no difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard employees' services of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan

Alternate Hypothesis: There is significant difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard employees' services by membership of Alfursan

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in satisfaction level of passengers on online services of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan

Alternate Hypothesis: There is no significant difference in satisfaction level of passengers on online services of Saudi Airlines by membership of Alfursan

Objective

The main objective of the study was to find out the effectiveness of the customer loyalty program (Alfursan) of Saudi Airlines.

Methodology

The study is quantitative research and descriptive in nature. It is empirical study based on primary data collected from the passengers of Saudi Airlines. The questionnaire was close ended originally developed in English and translated into Arabic language to encourage participants response as the official language of the country is Arabic. The response was measured in five point Likert scale.

The questionnaire was divided into three sections first part focusing on the general information of the respondents, second part measuring the effectiveness of the Alfursan loyalty program on ten variables given in table 1. Besides effectiveness of the loyalty program a comparison of the satisfaction level of the passengers across Alfursan members and non-members on various services of the Saudi Airlines done. The services included; airport services, onboard services, onboard employees services, and online services.

Convenience sampling methodology was used to administer the questionnaires. The population of the study were the people of Saudi Arabia including Saudis and non-Saudis with focus in Jeddah. The respondents were the students at king Abdulaziz University pursuing bachelor degree in business through the part time program who came from all over the country for counselling classes and final exam. Frequencies, percentages, mean, and ANOVA analysis and t-test were used for results and Cronbach Alpha measured the reliability of data.

Empirical Results

Cronbach Alpha value presented in Table 1, was .857, which represented high reliability of the collected data, thus the results of the study.

Table 1: Reliability test**Loyalty Program AlFursan****.857**

Easy to get the membership of Al Fursan

Al Fursan program does not response in time

Satisfied with the services of the Al Fursan program

Motivates in traveling by Saudi Airlines

You get preference in seat selection

Preference in ticket booking

Preference in ticket cancellation

Like the extra luggage facility

Easiness in Redemption of points

Al Fursan Program is very good

Profile Analysis of Respondents

Table 2 presents the results of respondents profile across the following variables namely nationality, class of travel, destination of travel, years of experience of travelling, experience of Travelling by other airlines. The results show that the respondents were mainly Saudis 91.2%, and Non Saudi were only 8.8%. Large number of respondents was economy class travelers (57.3%), only 9.8% were regular travelers of business class and 33% travelled in business class as well as economy class. Regarding the destination of travelling 47.3% said they travelled locally

in Saudi Arabia, and 11% travelled to international destinations. There were 41.7% respondents who travelled to local and international destinations by Saudi Airlines.

The experiences of travelling by Saudi Airlines were as follows, 1 to 5 years 41.2%, 6 to 10 years 26.3%, and more than 10 years 32.5%. In response to the experience of travelling by other airlines, 67.5% said that they travelled by other airlines. Table 3, show the results of membership of Alfursan loyalty program. Only 42.2% respondents said they were member of the loyalty program of Saudi Airlines.

Table 2: Profile analysis of the respondents

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Nationality				
Saudi	365	91.2	91.2	91.2
Non Saudi	35	8.8	8.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	
Class of Travel				
Business Class	39	9.8	9.8	9.8
Economy	229	57.2	57.2	67.0
Both	132	33.0	33.0	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	
Destination of Travel				
Domestic	189	47.3	47.3	47.3
International	44	11.0	11.0	58.3
Both	167	41.7	41.7	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	
Years of Experience				
1 to 5 years	165	41.2	41.2	41.2
6 to 10 years	105	26.3	26.3	67.5
More than 10 years	130	32.5	32.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	
Travelled by Other Airlines				
Yes	270	67.5	67.5	67.5
No	130	32.5	32.5	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	
Member of Alfursan loyalty program				
Yes	169	42.2	42.2	42.2
No	231	57.8	57.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Satisfaction of Alfursan Members

Table 3, table 4 and figure 1 present the effectiveness of Alfursan loyalty program of Saudi Airlines. There were nine variables to measure the effectiveness of the loyalty program. Getting Alfursan membership itself is not very easy, only 33.7% respondents agreed that it is 'easy to get Alfursan membership', 12.5% somewhat agreed and majority (53.8%) disagreed that it is easy to get the membership of the Alfursan program. Response time seems to be another problem faced by the members. The current members in response to 'Alfursan do not response in time' 38.5% agreed that they do not response in time and 21.9% also somewhat agree that they not response in time, together 60.4% agree that the response time of the Alfursan program is not good, however 39.6%, disagreed to this or they were satisfied with the time taken to respond. 41.45% respondents were satisfied with the services of the Alfursan and 19.6% were somewhat satisfied with its services, and 39% were dissatisfied with the services. One of the main objective of any loyalty program is to motivate the customers (passengers in this case) to buy again and again from the same company. Only 38.4% respondents agreed that Alfursan program motivates them in travelling by Saudi Airlines, 20.2% said it somewhat motivates and 41.4% disagreed that it motivates them in any way in travelling by Saudi Airlines.

For a large number of Alfursan members it makes no use. The members get preference in seat selection 31.4% agreed, 17.2% somewhat agreed, and 51.4% disagree that they get any preference. Even in booking

tickets Alfursan members do not see any preference (52%), whereas 28.4% said they get preference in booking tickets, and 19.6% said that somewhat they agree that they get preferences in booking tickets. Alfursan members around 36.7% said they get preference in cancellation of tickets whereas 45.5% said they do not get any preference in cancellation of tickets, 17.8% somewhat agreed that they get preference in ticket cancellation. Even the extra luggage allowed to the Alfursan members does not seem to be motivate them much more than half (50.8%) said they disagree that they like the extra luggage facility, only 29.6% liked it whereas 19.6% somewhat liked it. Redeeming the

points collected by travelling on Saudi Airlines is something the members always may be interested but the results show that only 31.3% of the members agree that it is easy to redeem the collected points in contrast 41.4% disagreed that it is easy to redeem the collected points, 27.3% somewhat agreed that it is easy to redeem the collected points to avail the promised benefits. The last variable enquired about how strongly they agree that 'Alfursan program is good'. Majority 44.9% said they disagreed that Alfursan is a good program, only 32% agreed that it is a good program, and 23.1% said that they somewhat agreed that it is a good program. In figure 1, the grey line represents the disagreement of the respondents and it is very clearly above the agreed and somewhat agreed lines for almost all the points (variables). It would be worth mentioning here that the passengers who somewhat agree are vulnerable, they may move either in agreed category or may easily join the disagreed group.

Table 3: Satisfaction level with the Alfursan Program

Variables	SA	A	SA	DA	SDA	Total
Easy to get Alfursan Membership	44	13	21	29	62	169
AlFursan do not response in time	42	23	37	23	44	169
Satisfied with the services of the Alfursan	36	34	33	19	47	169
Motivates in travelling by Saudi Airlines	42	23	34	25	45	169
You get preference in seat selection	36	17	29	36	51	169
Preference in ticket booking	33	15	33	29	59	169
Preference in ticket cancellation	37	25	30	22	55	169
Like the extra luggage facility	35	15	33	35	51	169
Easiness in redemption of points	34	19	46	30	40	169
AlFursan program is very good	30	24	39	27	49	169

SA= Strongly Agree; A=Agree; SA=Somewhat Agree; DA=Disagree; SDA=Strongly Disagree

Table 4: Satisfaction level with the Alfursan Program

Variables	Agree	Somewhat Agree	Disagree	Total
Easy to get Alfursan Membership	33.7	12.5	53.8	100
Alfursan do not response in time	38.5	21.9	39.6	100
Satisfied with the services of the Alfursan	41.4	19.6	39.0	100
Motivates in travelling by Saudi Airlines	38.4	20.2	41.4	100
You get preference in seat selection	31.4	17.2	51.4	100
Preference in ticket booking	28.4	19.6	52.0	100
Preference in ticket cancellation	36.7	17.8	45.5	100
Like the extra luggage facility	29.6	19.6	50.8	100
Easiness in redemption of points	31.3	27.3	41.4	100
Alfursan program is very good	32.0	23.1	44.9	100

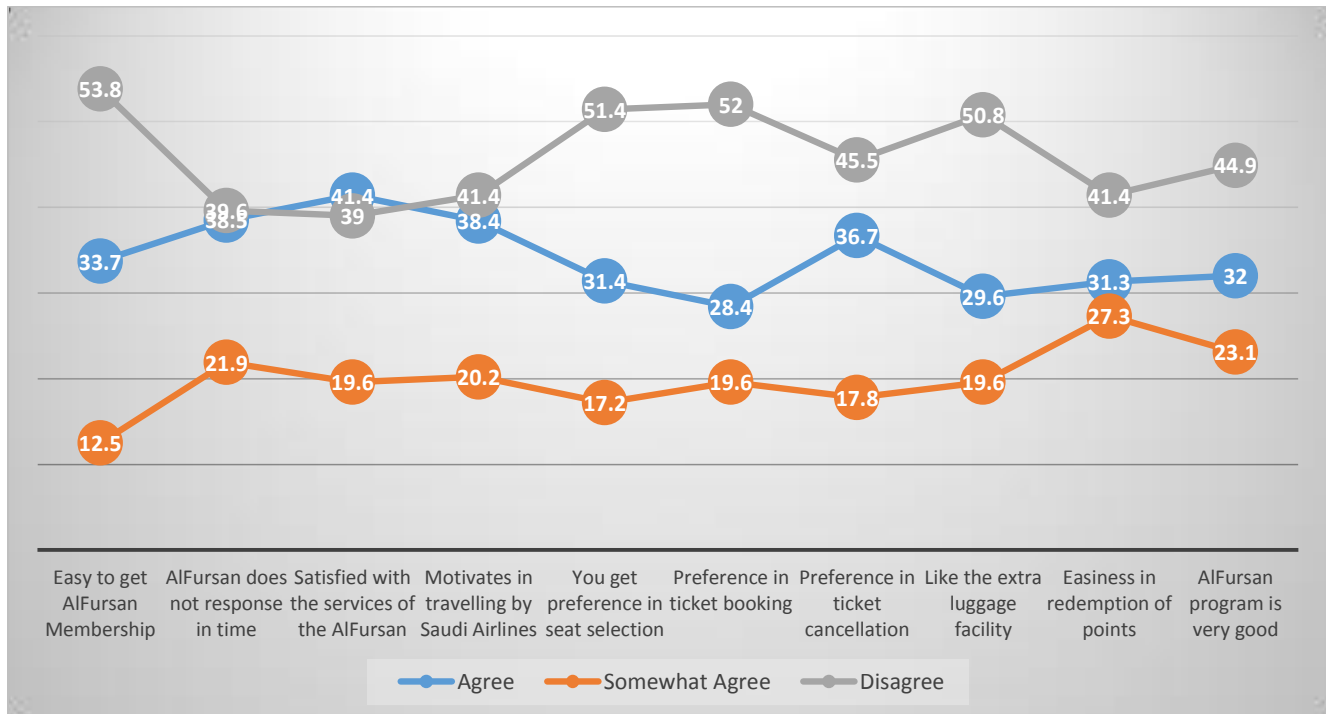


Figure 1: Effectiveness of Alfursan Loyalty Program

Analysis of Satisfaction on Various Aspects of Saudi Airlines Services across Alfursan Members And Non Members

In the following sections from table 5 through table 8, the satisfaction of Alfursan members and non-members is presented across the following services namely; Airport services, onboard services (inside the plane), employees behaviour inside the air plane, and online services.

Satisfaction on Airport services across Alfursan members and non-members

Table 5, presents a comparison of the satisfaction level between Alfursan members and non-members for the services at King Abdulaziz Airport, Jeddah. The results in table 5 and graphs in figure two indicated

that in comparison to Alfursan members the non-members are more satisfied though marginally. For all the variables studying the airport services the mean value representing the satisfaction level of the passengers for non-members are more than Alfursan members. For all the variables Alfursan members mean value is less than 3 indicating their dissatisfaction from the airport services, on the other hand the non-members were satisfied with some of the services of the airport indicated by mean values more than 3 namely; cleanliness at the airport 3.30; baggage delivery 3.13; arrival services 3.11; friendliness of the ground staff 3.07; efficiency of ground staff 3.06. The comparative low level of satisfaction of the Alfursan members may be due to high expectations that they may have developed due to the membership.

Table 5: ANOVA-Customer satisfaction on Airport services (King Abdulaziz International Airport, Jeddah)

Services	Fursan Member			Non Fursan Member			F	df	Sig.
	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev			
Car parking	169	2.76	1.501	231	2.84	1.439	.297	1	.586
Waiting time at check- in	169	2.69	1.350	231	2.82	1.285	1.049	1	.306
Departure of flight in time	169	2.60	1.292	231	2.71	1.278	.670	1	.413
Airport lounge	169	2.80	1.374	231	2.86	1.347	.208	1	.649
Cleanliness at the airport	169	2.83	1.366	231	3.30	1.287	12.294	1	.001
Shopping facility at the airport	169	2.78	1.375	231	2.83	1.291	.148	1	.701
Transfer services from airport to Aero plane	169	2.64	1.482	231	2.85	1.369	2.219	1	.137
Baggage delivery	169	2.85	1.406	231	3.13	1.330	4.362	1	.037
Arrival services	169	2.92	1.334	231	3.11	1.259	2.138	1	.144
Friendliness of ground staff	169	2.71	1.316	231	3.07	1.304	7.352	1	.007
Efficiency of ground staff	169	2.76	1.333	231	3.06	1.255	5.045	1	.025
Overall services of the airport	169	2.60	1.310	231	2.99	1.267	8.688	1	.003

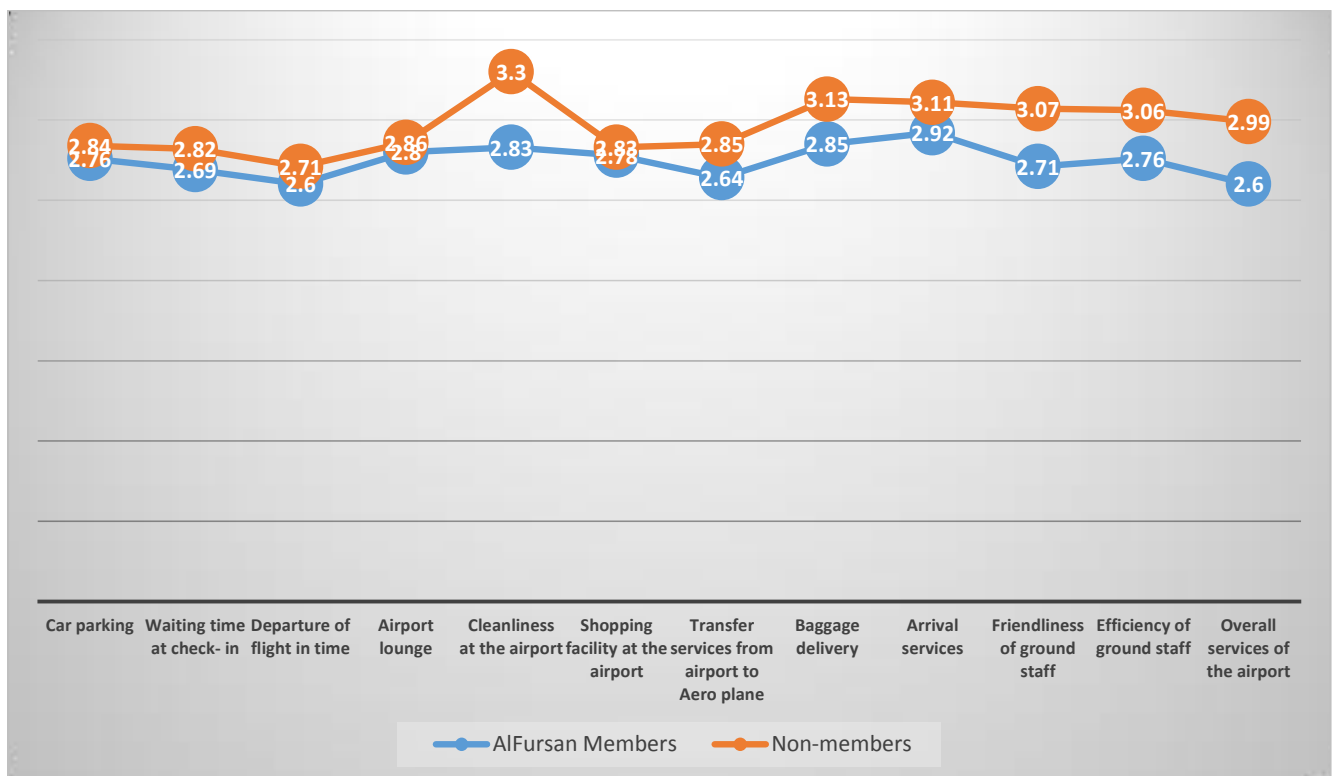


Figure 2: Satisfaction level of Alfursan members and non-member

Satisfaction on Onboard Services across Alfursan Members and Non-members

Table 6 and figure 3, present a comparison of passengers’ satisfaction for onboard services of Saudi Airlines between Alfursan members and non-members. The results showed that Alfursan members were comparatively less satisfied than the non-members. As for the satisfaction from

onboard services the Alfursan members were satisfied with six variables indicated by mean value of more than for the following; cooperation from the crew members 3.44; seat number 3.45; cleanliness of the cabin 3.28; safety instructions 3.56; emergency services 3.46; sky sales 3.18; cabin ambience 3.12. The non-members were satisfied for nine variables representing the onboard services namely; cooperation from the crew

members 3.65; seat number 3.50; seat comfort 3.02; cleanliness of the cabin 3.57; reading materials 3.04; Airline magazine 3.05; safety instructions 3.64; emergency services 3.52; sky sales 3.15; cabin ambience 3.28.

Besides the above, passengers in both the groups were not satisfied with the following;

inflight entertainment standards Alfursan members 2.47 and non-members 2.53; audio/movie programming Alfursan members 2.47 and non-members 2.78; meal choices Alfursan members 2.68 and non-members 2.77; food quantity Alfursan members 2.71 and non-members 2.71; food quality members 2.76 and non-members 2.85.

Table 6: ANOVA-Customer satisfaction on onboard services (inside the plane) of Saudi Airlines

Services	AlFursan Member			Non Fursan Member			F	df	Sig.
	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev			
Cooperation from the crew member	169	3.44	1.243	231	3.65	1.061	3.033	1	.082
Seat number	169	3.45	1.253	231	3.50	1.212	.150	1	.699
Seat comfort	169	2.86	1.239	231	3.02	1.239	1.582	1	.209
Cleanliness of the cabin	169	3.28	1.259	231	3.57	1.181	5.467	1	.020
Reading materials	169	2.80	1.365	231	3.04	1.290	3.219	1	.074
Airline Magazine	169	2.96	1.336	231	3.05	1.238	.411	1	.522
Inflight entertainment standards	169	2.47	1.380	231	2.53	1.281	.194	1	.659
Audio/ Movie programming	169	2.74	1.373	231	2.78	1.311	.105	1	.746
Meal choices	169	2.68	1.320	231	2.77	1.267	.431	1	.512
Food Quantity	169	2.71	1.316	231	2.71	1.274	.000	1	.999
Food Quality	169	2.76	1.378	231	2.85	1.290	.504	1	.478
Safety instructions	169	3.56	1.362	231	3.64	1.197	.334	1	.564
Emergency services	169	3.46	1.345	231	3.52	1.212	.235	1	.628
Sky sales	169	3.18	1.246	231	3.15	1.233	.043	1	.836
Cabin ambience	169	3.12	1.226	231	3.28	1.199	1.645	1	.200

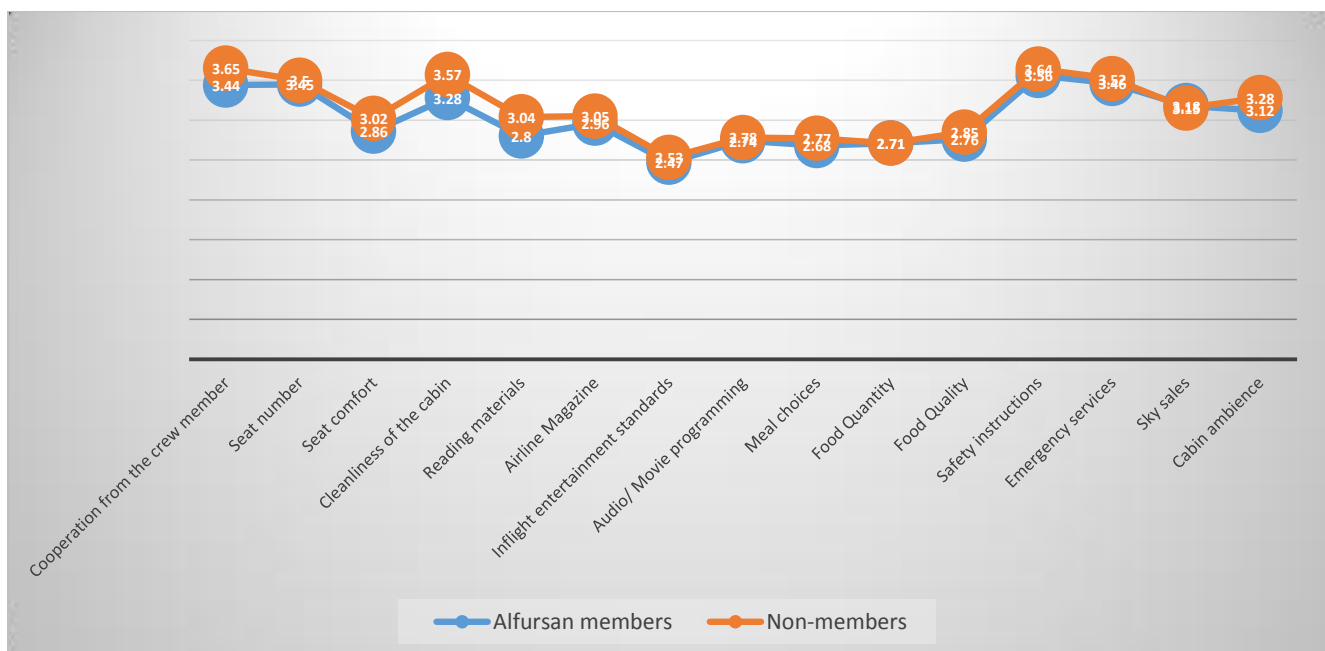


Figure 3: Satisfaction level of Alfursan members and nonmembers

Satisfaction on Onboard Employees Services across Alfursan Members and Non-Members

Table 7 and figure 4 present the results of comparison of satisfaction level on onboard employee's services between Alfursan members and non-members. The employee's services represented by eight variables. In contrast to the earlier services such as airport services and onboard services the

passengers were satisfied from onboard employee's services indicated by mean value higher than 3 for all the variables in both the groups namely Alfursan members and non-members. However, it is again worth noting that the satisfaction level of Alfursan members was less in comparison to non-members. The results were not statistically significant except for availability of employees.

Table 7: ANOVA-Customer satisfaction on onboard employees services (Crew members) of Saudi Airlines

Services	Fursan Member			Non Fursan Member			F	df	Sig.
	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev			
Behaviour	169	3.80	1.197	231	3.90	1.137	.603	1	.438
Cooperation	169	3.76	1.141	231	3.84	1.122	.398	1	.528
Knowledge	169	3.62	1.190	231	3.71	1.140	.626	1	.429
Attitude	169	3.57	1.238	231	3.83	1.162	4.526	1	.034
Language	169	3.58	1.266	231	3.79	1.158	2.909	1	.089
Availability	169	3.20	1.207	231	3.52	1.205	6.874	1	.009
Assistance to family with children	169	3.47	1.244	231	3.63	1.219	1.748	1	.187
Problem solving skills	169	3.26	1.329	231	3.37	1.237	.751	1	.387

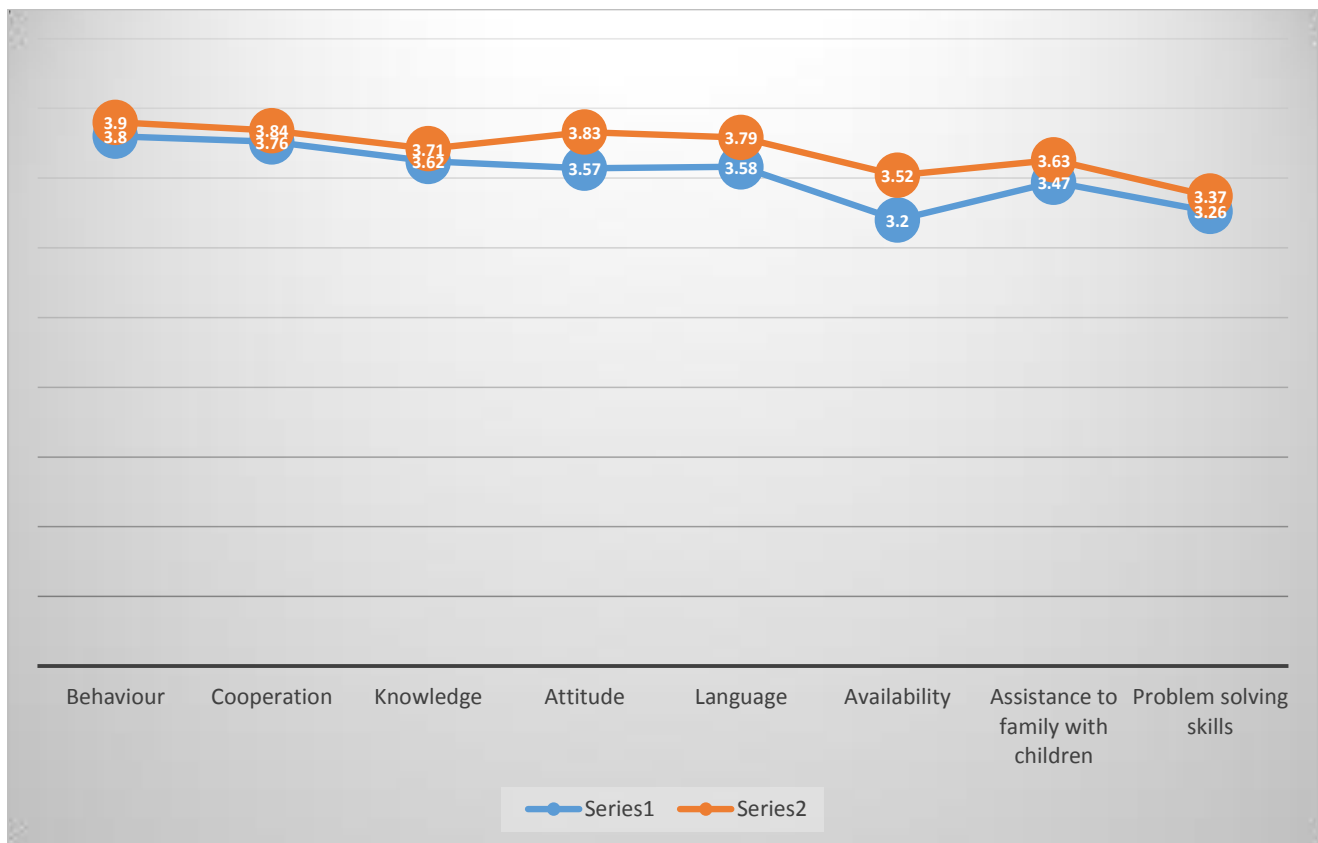


Figure 4: Satisfaction level of Alfursan members and non-members

Satisfaction on Online Services across Alfursan Members and Non-members

Table 8 and figure 5 present the results of comparison of satisfaction level on online services of Saudi Airlines. The results showed that Alfursan members were satisfied from the online services for all the variables representing online services of the Saudi Airlines indicated by mean value more than 3 except for 'refund on cancellation of

tickets' indicated by mean value 2.63. The satisfaction level for the online services among the Alfursan members and non-members is mixed. For some of the variables Alfursan members were comparative more satisfied than non-members such getting ticket online, payment online, and selecting seats online. However the for refund on cancellation of tickets the Alfursan members were not satisfied mean 2.63, whereas the non-members were satisfied 3.26 and the different was statistically significant.

Table 8: ANOVA - Customer satisfaction on online services of Saudi Airlines

Services	Fursan Member			Non Fursan Member			F	df	Si g.
	N	Mean	Std. Dev	N	Mean	Std. Dev			
Speed of online services	169	3.24	1.377	231	3.29	1.275	.187	1	.666
Getting ticket online	169	3.63	1.308	231	3.46	1.200	1.813	1	.179
Payment online	169	3.67	1.280	231	3.56	1.174	.885	1	.348
Getting online boarding pass	169	3.54	1.336	231	3.57	1.162	.033	1	.856
Selecting seats online	169	3.59	1.275	231	3.47	1.171	.923	1	.337
Cancellation of tickets online	169	3.11	1.359	231	3.43	1.245	6.044	1	.014
Refund on online cancellation of tickets	169	2.63	1.349	231	3.26	1.252	23.337	1	.000
Overall standard of the website	169	3.30	1.247	231	3.39	1.189	.637	1	.425

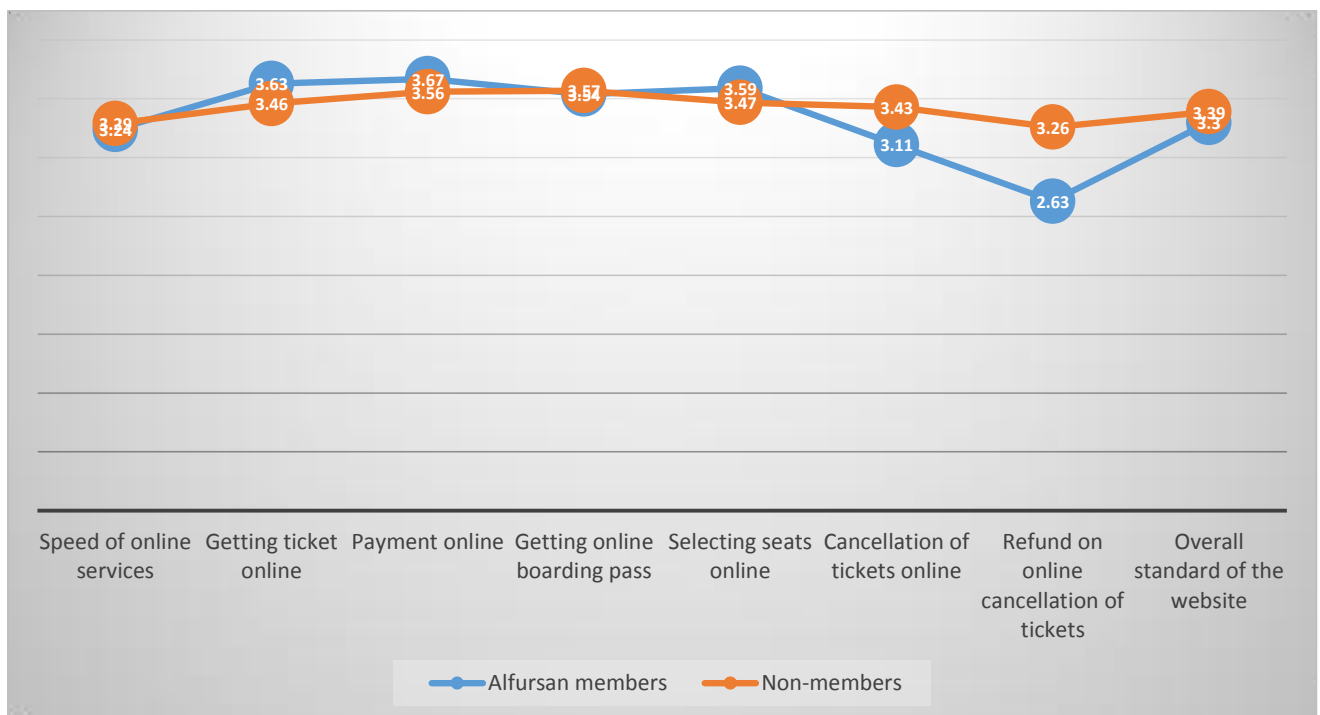


Figure 5: Satisfaction level Alfursan members and non-members

Discussions

The study was conducted with the main objective of finding out the effectiveness of loyalty program (Alfursan) of Saudi Airlines. The effectiveness of the program was studied in two parts. First part investigated the opinion (strength of agreement on five point Likert scale) of the respondents for ten variables measuring the loyalty program. In the Second part a comparative study of the passenger's satisfaction on various services was undertaken between Alfursan members and non-members.

The results of the study were based on 400 respondents. In the first place the result showed that from 400 respondents only 169 had membership. The low membership indicated that the alfursan loyalty program of the Saudi Airlines seems to be not very effective. The low membership may be due to number of reasons such as no awareness among the passengers. The results in table showed that majority of the current members 53.1% said that getting membership of Alfursan not easy, 38.5% said alfursan do not response in time, 39% said they are not satisfied with the services of alfursan, 41% disagreed that alfursan motivates them in travelling by Saudi airlines and 20.2% only somewhat agreed that alfursan motivates them in travelling by Saudi airlines; More than 50% disagreed that they get preference in seat selection and ticket booking; 45.5% disagreed that they get any preference in ticket cancellation; 50.8% disagreed that they like the extra luggage facility; 41.3% said it is not easy to redeem the collected point as alfursan member against the promised benefits; and 44.9% disagreed that alfursan is very good program.

Apart from these results a high percentage is in somewhat agree category who may needs to converted into loyal customers by satisfying their expectation or they may also move in dissatisfied category and thus do not remain loyal. These results strongly suggest that the awareness, perception about alfursan is not very good, and the members are largely not satisfied with the services provided under alfursan program.

Thus, based on the results null hypothesis 1 '*the alfursan loyalty program of Saudi airlines is effective*' is rejected and alternate hypothesis '*the loyalty program of Saudi airlines was not effective*', is accepted.

Further the results in table 5 showed that there is difference in satisfaction level between alfursan members and non-members. The Alfursan members were less satisfied than the non-members for airport services. In fact the members of the alfursan were dissatisfied indicated by low mean value less than 3 for all the variables representing various service interaction at the airport gone by the passengers. Thus the null hypothesis 2 '*there was no difference in satisfaction on Airport services between alfursan members and non-members is rejected*' is rejected and the alter hypotheses that there is difference is accepted. The results in table 6, showed same pattern for the onboard services. The alfursan members were not satisfied for many of the onboard services and were comparatively less satisfied than non-members for the onboard services. Thus rejecting the null hypotheses 3 which state '*there was no difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard services of Saudi airlines by alfursan membership*', and accepting the alternate hypotheses 3 which states there is difference is satisfaction level. Null hypotheses 4, stated that '*there was no difference in satisfaction level of passengers on onboard employees services of Saudi airlines by membership*'.

The results in table 7 suggested that the alfursan members and non-members both were satisfied with the onboard employees services, however when compared to each other the alfursan members were less satisfied than the non-members. Thus the null hypotheses 4 are rejected and alternate 4, hypotheses is accepted. The fifth null hypotheses stated, '*there was no difference in satisfaction level on online between alfursan members and non-members*'. The results in table 8 showed that there was not much difference in the satisfaction level of the alfursan members and non-members except for the variable '*refund on online cancellation of the tickets*' for the alfursan members were not satisfied and the non-

members were satisfied. For all the other variables in online services both type of passengers were satisfied and there was not much difference. Thus, based on the results the null hypotheses is partially accepted.

It is worth noting from the above results and discussion that in general the alfursan members were not satisfied for most of the services and in comparison to the non-members they were less satisfied. One of the important reason for this may be that the

members form wrong expectations. Their expectation due to membership increases and therefore for the same level of services the non-members were either satisfied or more satisfied than the members.

Findings and Suggestions

In the following table a summary of the major findings and suggestions to answer the current issues of alfursan loyalty program is presented.

Table 9: Summarized findings and suggestions

Low rate of membership	Creating awareness among passengers through marketing communication
Passengers complain that getting alfursan membership is not easy	Membership procedure should be simplified
Members complain about the response time	Procedure should be made efficient
For most of the variables under comparative study alfursan members were less satisfied	A study in needed to understand the impact of alfursan membership on the expectations of the members, may be the expectations increase unrealistically

Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to find out the effectiveness of the alfursan loyalty program of the Saudi Airlines. The results show that the program is not effective in general. Instead of playing positive role, it is enhancing the expectations of the passengers and leading to their dissatisfaction. Also it is evident from the results that most of the passengers do not have alfursan members and those who have the membership they are not satisfied with it and say it is not easy to get the

membership, the response time is not good, and the redemption of the points for receiving the benefits is not easy. Thus, the alfursan program needs to be strengthened and shall be promoted among the passengers.

Acknowledgement

This project was funded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR), King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, under grant no. (121/849/1433). The authors, therefore, acknowledge with thanks DSR technical and financial support.

References

- Shaw C (2007) *The DNA of customer experience: How emotions drive value*, Palgrave Macmillan, UK.
- Inamullah K (2012) Impact of customer satisfaction and customer retention on customer loyalty, *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research*, 1(2):106-110.
- Kim HS, Yoon CH (2004) Determinants of subscriber churn and customer loyalty in the Korean mobile telephone market determinants of subscriber churn and customer loyalty in the Korean mobile telephony market, *Telecommunications Policy*, 28:751-765.
- Mcllroy A, Barnett S (2000) Building customer relationships: do discount cards work?, *Managing Service Quality*, 10(6):347-355.
- Vesel P, Zabkar V (2009) Managing customer loyalty through the mediating role of satisfaction in the DIY retail loyalty program, *Jornal of retailing and customer services*, 16:396-406.
- Bodet G (2008) Customer satisfaction and loyalty in service: Two concepts, four construct several relationships, *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Service*, 15:156-162.
- Rust RT, Zahhorik AJ (1993) Customer satisfaction, customer retention and market share, *Journal of Retailing*, 69(2):193-15.
- Rauyruen P, Miller KE (2007) Relationship quality as a predictor of B2B customer loyalty, *Journal of Business Research*, 60:21-31.

9. Kumar V, Shah D (2004) Building and sustaining profitable customer loyalty for the 21st century, *Journal of Retailing*, 80:317-330.
10. Hollowell R (1996) The relationships of customer satisfaction, customer loyalty and profitability, *Journal of Service Industry Management*, 7(4):27-42.
11. Guillen M, Nielsen JP., Scheik TH, Peez-Marin AM (2011) Time varying effects in the analysis of customer loyalty-A case study in insurance, *Expert systems with Applications* 39(3):3551-3558.
12. Guo L, Xiao JJ, Tang C (2009) Understanding the psychological process underlying customer satisfaction and retention in a relational service, *Journal of Business Research*, 62:1152-1159.
13. Lin, JSC, Wu CY (2011) The role of expected future use in relationship based service retention, *Managing Service Quality*, (5):535-551.
14. Rust, RT, Zahorik AJ, Keiningham TL (1995) Return on quality (RQT): making service quality financially accountable, *Journal of Marketing*, 59(2):58-70.
15. Fornell C (1992) A national customer satisfaction barometer: the Swedish experience, *Journal of Marketing*, 56:6-21.
16. Reicheld, FF, Sasser WE Jr. (1990) Zero defections comes to services, *Harvard Business Review*, 105-111.
17. Pan Y, Sheng S Xie FT (2011) Antecedents of customer loyalty: An empirical synthesis and reexamination, *Journal of Retailing and Customer Service*, 19(1):150-158.
18. Chen PT, Hu HH (2010) The effect of relational benefits on perceived value in relation to customer loyalty: An empirical study in the Australian coffee outlets industry, *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 29:405-412.
19. Lin HH, Wang YS (2006) An examination of the determinants of customer loyalty in mobile commerce contexts, *Information and Management*, 43:271-282.
20. Gerpott TJ, Rams W, Schindler A (2001) Customer retention, loyalty, and satisfaction in the German mobile cellular telecommunications market, *Telecommunications Policy*, 25:249-269.
21. Gummesson E (1993) *Quality Management in Service Organizations: An Interpretation of the Service Quality Phenomenon and a Synthesis of International Research*, International Service Quality Association, Karlstad, Sweden.
22. Heskett JL, Jones TO, Loveman GW, Sasser WE Jr., Schlesinger LA (1994) Putting the service profit chain to work, *Harvard Business review*, 2:105-111.
23. Heskett JL, Sasser WE, Hart CWL (1990) *Breakthrough Service*, The Free Press, New York, NY.
24. Schneider, B. and Bowen, D.E. (1995), "Winning the Service Game", HBS Press, Boston, MA.
25. Storbacka K, Strandvik, T, Grönroos C (1994) Managing customer relationship for profit: the dynamics of relationship quality", *International Journal of Service Industry Management*, 5(5):21-38.
26. Zeithalm V, Parasuraman A, Berry LL (1990) *Delivering Quality Service*, The Free Press, New York, NY.
27. Nykamp M (2001) *The Customer Differential: The Complete Guide to Implementing Customer Relationship Management*, Melinda Nykamp, P.C.M. Includes Index.
28. Hauser JR, Simester DL, Wernerfelt B (1994) Customer satisfaction incentives, *Marketing Science*, 13(4):327-350.
29. Oliver RL (1981) Measurement and evaluation of satisfaction process in retail settings, *Journal of Retailing*, 57(3):25-48.
30. Liao C, Palvia, P, Chen JL (2009) Information Technology adoption behaviour life cycle: towards a technology continuance theory (TCT), *International Journal of Information Management*, 29(4):309-320.
31. Eggert A, Ulaga W (2002) Customer perceived value: A substitute for satisfaction in business markets, *Journal of Business and Industrial Marketing*, 17(2):107-118.