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Résumé de l'article

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An Empirical Study on Service Recovery Satisfaction in an Open and Distance Learning Higher Education Institution in Malaysia

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Abstract

This study investigated the relationships among justice dimensions (distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational), university image, service recovery satisfaction, and customer behavioural outcomes (trust, word of mouth, repurchase intention, and loyalty). This study adopted a cross-sectional survey approach and data were collected through a survey of 303 students of Open University Malaysia in Malaysia who experienced service failure and service recovery. The framework was tested via partial least square structural equation modelling, and the results revealed a significant relationship between justice dimensions and service recovery satisfaction in terms of procedural and interpersonal justice. Service recovery satisfaction had a significant effect on all customer behavioural outcomes investigated. University image did not have a moderating effect on the relationship between justice dimensions and service recovery satisfaction. Theoretical and practical implications of the study are discussed in this paper.

Keywords: justice dimensions, service recovery satisfaction, university image, behavioural outcomes, open and distance learning

Introduction

The business landscape in the education sector has become more complicated due to the offering of similar academic programmes by many higher education institutions. With a large number of universities and colleges operating in Malaysia, one would expect stiff competition ahead in the higher education industry in this country (Çakiroğlu, Kokoç, Gökoğlu, Öztürk, & Erdoğan, 2019). However, higher education institutions often neglect to recover their students' satisfaction right after the occurrence of service failure, and scarce information is available about the determinants of service recovery satisfaction and its outcomes. An unsuccessful service recovery effort may cause the customer to leave, leading to potential adverse effects on the service provider's financial bottom line (Tamta & Rao, 2017). Research on service failure and recovery is still progressing, and more research is required in the area of service failure to facilitate the provision of satisfactory recovery and to transform students' dissatisfaction into satisfaction (Phuong, 2018). There is a lack of research on service recovery in Malaysia's private higher education institutions, specifically open and distance learning (ODL) institutions. This study was carried out in the context of such institutions in order to offer useful information about the justice dimensions, service recovery satisfaction, and its outcomes.

Significance of the Study

This study contributed to the further understanding of the role of service recovery particularly in the context of ODL in Malaysia. Institutions should adopt recovery strategies that will improve their relationship with students, and further increase students' overall satisfaction (Chahal & Devi, 2015). Therefore, service failure must be overcome and the institution must have an effective service recovery strategy in place. Service recovery through various justice dimensions is one of the potential solutions that can reinstate the level of satisfaction after the customer has experienced service failure (Smith & Mpinganjira, 2015). Implementing service recovery is one of the fundamental requirements for maintaining overall customer satisfaction and will create positive customer outcomes which can minimise customer defection (Knox & van Oest, 2014). This study will help the institution better understand the essentials of providing service right the first time, and how to deal with challenges positively if service failure does happen.

Literature Review

The leading theoretical perspective in service recovery studies has centred on justice theory (Maxham III & Netemeyer, 2002a). They explained that justice is the most suitable concept for understanding the determinants and outcomes of service recovery satisfaction. Justice theory states that in an exchange, customers evaluate a service recovery attempt as just or unjust (Bajaj & Krishnan, 2016). For researchers in service failure and recovery, justice theory is the main framework for investigating service recovery strategies and clearly understanding what constitutes a successful service recovery (McColl-Kennedy & Sparks, 2003). Thus, justice theory seems appropriate in explaining the customers' attitude and behaviour in response to service recovery (Juhari, Awais Bhatti, & Kumar Piaralal, 2016).

Research Model

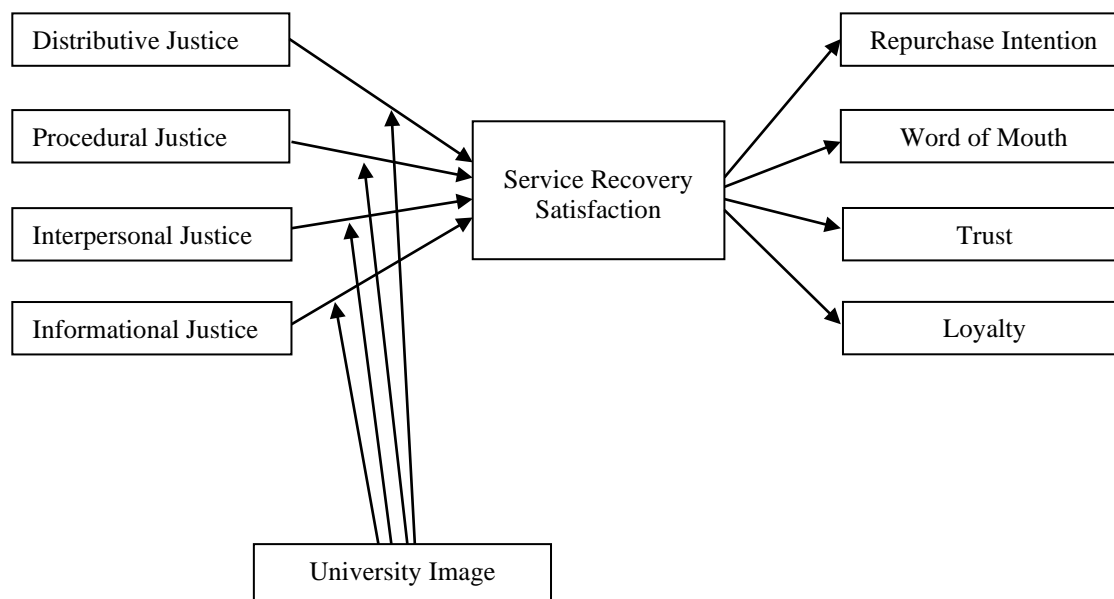


Figure 1. Theoretical framework. Adapted from “Relationships of Perceived Justice to Service Recovery, Service Failure Attributions, Recovery Satisfaction, and Loyalty in the Context of Airline Travelers,” by D. Nikbin, M. Marimuthu, S. S. Hyun, and I. Ismail, 2015, Asia Pacific Journal of Tourism Research, 20(3), p. 243 . CC BY.

The research model depicted in Figure 1 can be interpreted as made up of two parts, namely, antecedents of service recovery satisfaction that consists of distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational justice, as well as outcomes of service recovery satisfaction which consists of word of mouth, loyalty, trust, and repurchase intention. Justice theory offers theoretical support for this model. In addition, university image is included as the moderator variable, identifying the moderating effect in the relationship between the four-justice dimensions with service recovery satisfaction (Nikbin, Ismail, & Marimuthu, 2013).

Theoretical Foundation and Hypotheses Development

In this study, the four dimensions of justice were used as the determinants of service recovery satisfaction. The first dimension, distributive justice, looks at individuals' impression of the fairness of the results they receive. In a situation of service failure, distributive justice can be defined as the fairness of the outcome of service recovery (Nikbin, Ismail, Marimuthu, & Abu-Jarad, 2011). The second dimension of justice is procedural justice. Mattila (2001) stated that procedural justice is the perception of justice in terms of processes or procedures to recover from service failure. It refers to individuals' view of the fairness of the procedures and processes used to determine the results they received (Greenberg, 2009).

Krishna, Dangayach, and Jain (2011) and Leticia Santos-Vijande, María Díaz-Martín, Suárez-Álvarez, and Belén del Río-Lanza (2013) indicated that interactional justice should be further separated into two different dimensions, namely, interpersonal justice and informational justice. Interpersonal treatment refers to the interactional component of the service delivery process, whereas informational justice refers to the perceived adequacy and truthfulness of information explaining the causes of

unfavourable outcomes (Colquitt, 2001; Greenberg, 1994). Informational justice serves to adjust responses to procedures, in that explanations provide the information needed to assess the parts of the process. Informational injustice mirrors a perceived insufficiency of fairness in a condition of sufficient information about a change (Colquitt, Conlon, Wesson, Porter, & Ng, 2001; Timming, 2012). It has been given less attention in the service marketing literature and has only lately been applied to this context (Lee & Park, 2010). This conceptualisation has not been thoroughly tested in Malaysia, particularly in the ODL context, by using the four dimensions of justice. Hence, it represents a research gap that forms the main foundation of this study. Based on the literature discussed, the hypotheses can be set out as follows:

- Hypothesis 1 (H₁): Distributive justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.
- Hypothesis 2 (H₂): Procedural justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.
- Hypothesis 3 (H₃): Interpersonal justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.
- Hypothesis 4 (H₄): Informational justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.

Customers who encounter a fair procedure, fair interpersonal treatment, and fair information dissemination regarding a process and outcome are likely to develop higher service recovery satisfaction towards the service provider. Also, customers who are treated fairly are likely to develop higher behavioural outcomes in the future (Kumar Piaralal, Kumar Piaralal, & Awais Bhatti, 2014).

Repurchase intention is one of the key outcomes of service recovery satisfaction (Thomas, Blattberg, & Fox, 2004). It refers to an individual's decision to purchase a product or service from the same organisation again while considering their present positions (Sabharwal, Soch, & Kaur, 2010). Past researchers have found a significant relationship between service recovery and repurchase intention (Goodwin & Ross, 1992; Kelley, Hoffman, & Davis, 1993). Referral in the form of word of mouth has been identified as one of the fundamental approaches to spreading information about a product or service, either positively or negatively. Past studies demonstrated a positive relationship between service recovery satisfaction and word of mouth (WOM; Wen & Chi, 2013). Customers who receive effective service recovery will probably patronise the service provider and even spread positive WOM about the service provider, and subsequently disseminate goodwill.

Crosby, Evans, and Cowles (1990) characterised trust as a conviction created by a customer in light of the belief that the service provider is dependable and would act in the best interest of the customer. When effective service is delivered, customer satisfaction and loyalty are gained through trust, which can eliminate or minimise uncertainties and risks (Wang & Chang, 2013). An effective service recovery will likely lead to redeveloped trust because customers then believe that the service provider is honest in solving their problems.

Customer loyalty refers to customers' commitment to a service provider, demonstrated through customers' continued patronage with the same provider (Mahalakshmi & Karthikeyan, 2018). The

application of relationship marketing in cultivating customer loyalty is gaining interest among organisations; including customers in service recovery efforts may trigger customers' perception of recovery satisfaction and enhance their behavioural outcomes such as inducing loyalty (Bandyopadhyay, 2018). Therefore, based on the literature discussed, this study proposed the following hypotheses:

- Hypothesis 5 (H₅): Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with repurchase intention.
- Hypothesis 6 (H₆): Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with WOM.
- Hypothesis 7 (H₇): Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with trust.
- Hypothesis 8 (H₈): Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with loyalty.

The topic of university image has attracted the interest of researchers, and it is important to see how universities are creating value and developing research on their image (Osman, Saputra, & Luis, 2018). This issue is receiving increased attention because of growing competition among universities, as well as the importance and contribution of university image in attracting and recruiting students (Aghaz, Hashemi, & Sharifi Atashgah, 2015). This research enhances the existing literature in ODL and service recovery by proposing a relationship between both of these constructs but also by suggesting a moderating role for university image. Given the high level of interest in this relationship, this investigation will constitute one of the research contributions in this area. Therefore, it is posited that:

- Hypothesis 9 (H₉): The relationship between distributive justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.
- Hypothesis 10 (H₁₀): The relationship between procedural justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.
- Hypothesis 11 (H₁₁): The relationship between interpersonal justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.
- Hypothesis 12 (H₁₂): The relationship between informational justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.

Methodology

This study adopted a cross-sectional survey approach. The unit of analysis was the students who experienced service failure and service recovery. The Power Analysis - G*Power program was used to calculate the minimum sample size of this study (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2017). In this study, the researcher was interested in learning about students' service recovery satisfaction, in which the students must have experienced both service failure and service recovery as provided by the institution. The university classified the information of those students who experienced service failure as private and confidential, and due to the sensitivity of the data that contained confidential

information about the institution, the university was unwilling to disclose it. Due to the unavailability of the list of ODL students who experienced service failure, a purposive sampling method was adopted. Under the circumstances, random sampling was almost impossible to conduct. In this study, the data was collected through self-administered questionnaires and carried out at five OUM learning centre in Klang Valley which have been identified to have a high number of students that experienced service failure and service recovery compared to other learning centre throughout the country.

A pilot study involving 39 Open University Malaysia (OUM) students tested the instrument before conducting the main survey. Items addressing justice dimensions, service recovery satisfaction, university image, trust, repurchase intention, word of mouth, and a loyalty construct were adopted from previous studies (Andreassen, 2001; Brown, Cowles, & Tuten, 1996; Cengiz, Er, & Kurtaran, 2007; del Rio-Lanza, Vázquez-Casielles, & Díaz-Martín, 2009; Kau & Loh, 2006; Maxham III & Netemeyer, 2002b; Richard & Zhang, 2012). The questionnaire was further evaluated by a group of experts comprising two academicians and a practitioner. In addition, a focus group discussion was conducted with 10 OUM students to discuss the context of the study, to ensure the questions were well understood, and to gather suggestions and comments from the respondents. Data was collected through self-administered questionnaires and carried out at OUM Learning Centre in Klang Valley. The data collection was conducted early in the January 2017 semester and spanned approximately six months. The researcher was given a timetable and dates because the seniors and newly enrolled students were having different class on different dates. The intended respondents were not newly enrolled students but rather senior students who had completed at least one semester. Therefore, the researcher only conducted the data collection on the dates when the senior students is having their classes.

Results

Data Screening

All the returned questionnaires were checked, coded, recoded, and recorded using SPSS statistical software version 23. Out of the 750 questionnaires distributed, 450 were returned. Out of 450 returned questionnaires, 90 were not usable because more than 25% of the items were unanswered, resulting in a sample of 360 questionnaires (48% response rate). The response rate is adequate and justified, as service failure and service recovery are exceptional phenomena and the response rate obtained is common in service recovery studies (Nikbin, Marimuthu, Hyun, & Ismail, 2015). Since this study was only interested in respondents that experience service failure and service recovery, 22 samples out of 360 were identified as not fulfilling this criterion. Based on inspection of the box plots of each variable, 35 cases were considered as outliers. After deleting the outliers, the previous sample of 338 respondents was reduced to 303 respondents for further analysis as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Demographic Profile of Respondents

Demographic profile	<i>n</i>	%
Country		
Malaysia	303	100.0
Gender		
Male	105	34.7
Female	198	65.3
Age		
24 years old and below	37	12.2
25–29 years old	84	27.7
30–34 years old	74	24.4
35–39 years old	44	14.5
40–44 years old	43	14.2
45–49 years old	10	3.3
50–54 years old	6	2.0
55–59 years old	4	1.3
60 years old and above	1	.3
Education level		
Diploma	55	18.2
Bachelor's degree	199	65.7
Master's degree	39	12.9
PhD/Doctorate	10	3.3
Programme		
Accounting	2	.7
Business Administration	27	8.9
Information Technology	11	3.6
Management	33	10.9
Human Resource Management	31	10.2
Occupational Safety and Health Management	33	10.9
Nursing	36	11.9
Islamic Studies	13	4.3
Early Childhood Education	48	15.8
Communication	3	1.0
TESL	7	2.3
Others	59	19.5
Year of Study		
Year 1	88	29.0
Year 2	86	28.4
Year 3	52	17.2
Year 4	47	15.5
Year 5	19	6.3
Year 6	6	2.0
Year 7	2	.7
Year 8	3	1.0

This study followed the treatment recommended by Podsakoff, Mackenzie, Lee, and Padsakoff (2003) for minimising common method bias (CMB) effects. The respondents were aware that there were no correct or incorrect responses to the items in the questionnaire. As well, they were assured that their responses would be kept confidential throughout the inquiry procedure. The scale items were improved to reduce CMB by avoiding vague concepts in the questionnaire, and when such concepts were used, simpler terms were offered. To further improve the scale items and content validity, all the questions in the survey were written in an easy, precise, and simple language. Harman's one-factor test, one of the most widely used techniques to address the issue of common method variance, was performed to examine the presence of CMB (Podsakoff et al., 2003); the variance should be less than 50%. In this study, no single factor accounted for most of the variance. Therefore, it can be concluded that CMB was not a major concern in this study.

Assessment of the Measurement Model

According to Hair, Black, Babin, and Anderson (2010), convergent validity can be assessed using factor loadings, average variance extracted (AVE), and composite reliability (CR). According to Hair et al. (2010), factor loading should be at least 0.5. Table 2 shows that the loading values were satisfactory with a range of 0.71 to 0.92. Internal consistency refers to the extent that indicators measure the same construct consistently. The Cronbach's alpha values in this study were in the range of 0.79 to 0.90 while the CR values were 0.88 to 0.93, indicating satisfactory convergent validity. The AVE should be at least 0.5 to establish convergent validity. The AVE values in this study were in the range of 0.66 to 0.82, indicating an acceptable level of convergent validity.

Table 2

Convergent Validity

Factors and items	Loadings	CA ^a	CR ^b	AVE ^c
Distributional justice		0.83	0.89	0.66
DJ1	0.87			
DJ2	0.79			
DJ3	0.71			
DJ4	0.87			
Informational justice		0.84	0.9	0.75
INFO_JU19	0.85			
INFO_JU20	0.86			
INFO_JU22	0.89			
Interpersonal justice		0.89	0.93	0.82
INTER_JU10	0.9			
INTER_JU11	0.92			
INTER_JU13	0.91			
Procedural Justice		0.86	0.92	0.78
PJ6	0.86			
PJ7	0.84			
PJ8	0.95			
Service recovery satisfaction		0.88	0.91	0.67

SRS5	0.89			
SRS6	0.83			
SRS7	0.72			
SRS8	0.84			
SRS9	0.8			
University image		0.89	0.93	0.82
UI1	0.91			
UI2	0.91			
UI3	0.90			
Trust		0.79	0.88	0.70
B12	0.84			
B13	0.78			
B14	0.89			
Word of mouth		0.84	0.89	0.68
WOM15	0.91			
WOM16	0.87			
WOM17	0.78			
WOM18	0.72			
Repurchase intention		0.9	0.93	0.72
RI19	0.91			
RI20	0.9			
RI21	0.86			
RI22	0.91			
RI23	0.87			
Loyalty		0.9	0.93	0.77
LOYALTY24	0.93			
LOYALTY25	0.89			
LOYALTY26	0.83			
LOYALTY27	0.87			

Note. ^a Cronbach's alpha (CA); ^b Composite reliability (CR); ^c Average variance extracted (AVE).

Discriminant validity refers to the extent to which a particular construct differs from other constructs in the study (Garver & Mentzer, 1999). In this study, discriminant validity was confirmed using the Fornell and Larcker (1981) procedure, by examining whether the items loaded high on their own construct and loaded low on other constructs in the model as shown in Table 3. Table 3 also shows that all the square root of AVE values were greater than the corresponding correlation estimates. Cross-loading is the second criterion used to assess discriminant validity. To show satisfactory discriminant validity, the loading of each measurement item on its corresponding construct should be higher than its loading on other constructs (Chin, 1998). From Table 4, it can be seen that the factor loading of each indicator is greater than all of its cross-loadings.

Table 3

Discriminant Validity

Factors	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10
Distributive justice (X1)	0.81									
Informational justice (X2)	0.59	0.87								
Interpersonal justice (X3)	0.57	0.74	0.91							
Loyalty (X4)	0.27	0.46	0.59	0.88						
Procedural justice (X5)	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.41	0.89					
Repurchase intention (X6)	0.30	0.52	0.6	0.81	0.44	0.85				
Service recovery satisfaction (X7)	0.58	0.67	0.72	0.5	0.76	0.52	0.82			
Trust (X8)	0.45	0.58	0.66	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.84		
University image (X9)	0.57	0.64	0.75	0.55	0.66	0.56	0.77	0.71	0.91	
Word of mouth (X10)	0.39	0.59	0.67	0.68	0.53	0.72	0.61	0.7	0.66	0.82

Note. Diagonals are the square roots of AVE.

Table 4

Loadings and Cross-Loadings

Factors	TRUST	DJ	INFO_JUS	INTER_ JUS	LOYALTY	PJ	RI	SRS	UI	WOM
B12	0.84	0.35	0.53	0.55	0.45	0.47	0.47	0.53	0.56	0.53
B13	0.78	0.25	0.34	0.45	0.45	0.39	0.45	0.42	0.47	0.52
B14	0.89	0.48	0.55	0.63	0.55	0.57	0.53	0.69	0.71	0.68
DJ1	0.46	0.87	0.6	0.63	0.33	0.58	0.38	0.56	0.58	0.41
DJ2	0.33	0.79	0.44	0.37	0.15	0.43	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.27
DJ3	0.26	0.71	0.37	0.35	0.19	0.45	0.15	0.4	0.32	0.23
DJ4	0.39	0.87	0.48	0.46	0.19	0.53	0.22	0.49	0.5	0.32
INFO_JU19	0.44	0.46	0.85	0.54	0.32	0.58	0.38	0.61	0.46	0.48
INFO_JU20	0.52	0.5	0.86	0.65	0.44	0.57	0.46	0.55	0.63	0.51
INFO_JU22	0.54	0.58	0.89	0.73	0.45	0.6	0.51	0.59	0.58	0.55
INTER_JU10	0.61	0.51	0.7	0.90	0.56	0.67	0.57	0.66	0.7	0.65
INTER_JU11	0.6	0.53	0.66	0.92	0.53	0.62	0.53	0.65	0.67	0.63
INTER_JU13	0.59	0.5	0.64	0.91	0.52	0.6	0.53	0.66	0.67	0.56
LOYALTY24	0.55	0.28	0.47	0.57	0.93	0.42	0.85	0.49	0.52	0.66
LOYALTY25	0.51	0.22	0.39	0.53	0.89	0.34	0.75	0.42	0.48	0.6
LOYALTY26	0.52	0.19	0.4	0.5	0.83	0.37	0.74	0.43	0.46	0.59
LOYALTY27	0.47	0.27	0.35	0.48	0.87	0.32	0.72	0.44	0.46	0.55
PJ6	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.63	0.38	0.86	0.41	0.68	0.57	0.49
PJ7	0.46	0.51	0.55	0.52	0.32	0.84	0.34	0.62	0.54	0.43
PJ8	0.54	0.6	0.65	0.68	0.39	0.95	0.42	0.7	0.63	0.48
RI19	0.5	0.29	0.46	0.54	0.76	0.4	0.91	0.44	0.48	0.67
RI20	0.5	0.23	0.44	0.53	0.76	0.38	0.90	0.44	0.49	0.66
RI21	0.39	0.18	0.36	0.41	0.44	0.31	0.86	0.33	0.35	0.45
RI22	0.5	0.27	0.44	0.5	0.79	0.37	0.91	0.46	0.49	0.63
RI23	0.54	0.29	0.48	0.55	0.86	0.4	0.87	0.5	0.54	0.63
SRS5	0.67	0.53	0.64	0.72	0.54	0.69	0.52	0.89	0.79	0.59
SRS6	0.56	0.48	0.59	0.61	0.44	0.63	0.44	0.83	0.62	0.51
SRS7	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.44	0.27	0.57	0.27	0.72	0.49	0.37
SRS8	0.55	0.5	0.59	0.6	0.39	0.66	0.44	0.84	0.62	0.53
SRS9	0.53	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.4	0.54	0.41	0.80	0.61	0.47
UI1	0.65	0.56	0.59	0.71	0.52	0.61	0.56	0.67	0.91	0.63
UI2	0.63	0.48	0.57	0.67	0.48	0.57	0.49	0.7	0.91	0.55
UI3	0.66	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.5	0.61	0.49	0.73	0.90	0.6
WOM15	0.68	0.32	0.53	0.64	0.72	0.44	0.75	0.53	0.64	0.91
WOM16	0.57	0.31	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.46	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.87
WOM17	0.58	0.36	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.44	0.56	0.54	0.56	0.78
WOM18	0.45	0.29	0.41	0.47	0.47	0.39	0.53	0.4	0.39	0.72

The Heterotrait-Monotrait index (HTMT) was developed to address the insensitivity of the Fornell and Larcker (1981) and cross-loading criterion. As shown in Table 5, all values of the HTMT index are less than 0.90, thereby confirming discriminant validity (Henseler, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2015).

Table 5

Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) Index

Construct	DJ	INFO_J	INT_J	LOYALTY	PJ	RI	SRS	TRUST	UI	WOM
Distributive justice (DJ)										
Informational justice (INFO_J)	0.70									
Interpersonal justice (INTER_J)	0.64	0.85								
Loyalty (LOYALTY)	0.30	0.53	0.66							
Procedural justice (PJ)	0.73	0.79	0.78	0.46						
Repurchase intention (RI)	0.34	0.60	0.67	0.86	0.50					
Service recovery satisfaction (SRS)	0.67	0.77	0.80	0.55	0.87	0.57				
Trust	0.52	0.69	0.77	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.77			
University image (UI)	0.65	0.74	0.84	0.61	0.75	0.63	0.86	0.82		
Word of mouth (WOM)	0.46	0.70	0.77	0.78	0.62	0.84	0.70	0.83	0.75	

Assessment of the Structural Model

The structural model for this study was evaluated using six steps to assess for multicollinearity issues, the significance and relevance of the structural model's relationships, the level of R^2 , the effect size (f^2), the predictive relevance (Q^2), and the q^2 effect size (Hair et al., 2017). In partial least square, the multicollinearity test was carried out using the measures of variance influence factor (VIF). The results showed that the VIF values of all constructs ranged from 2.08 to 3.52, well below the suggested threshold of 5.0, thus indicating that the variables were free from multicollinearity issues (Hair et al., 2017). In assessing the significance and relevance of the structural model, the statistical significance test in PLS was accomplished using the bootstrap technique. The bootstrap resampling procedure (5000 sub-samples) was used to generate the standard errors and t -values, which indicates that the β values (path coefficients) to be statistically significant. Table 6 shows the results of hypotheses testing.

Table 6

Hypotheses Testing

Hypotheses	OS ^a	SM ^b	SD ^c	T-statistics ^d	P-values	Hypotheses supported?	<i>f</i> ²	q ²
Hypothesis 1: Distributive justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.11	0.910	Not supported	0.01	0.003
Hypothesis 2: Procedural justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.	0.29	0.29	0.06	5.04	0.000	Supported	0.17	0.004
Hypothesis 3: Interpersonal justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.	0.16	0.15	0.07	2.24	0.030	Supported	0.01	0.004
Hypothesis 4: Informational justice has a significant relationship with service recovery satisfaction.	0.10	0.10	0.05	1.88	0.060	Not supported	0.01	0.004
Hypothesis 5: Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with repurchase intention.	0.52	0.52	0.04	13.49	0.000	Supported	0.37	0.18
Hypothesis 6: Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with WOM.	0.61	0.61	0.04	15.82	0.000	Supported	0.59	0.18
Hypothesis 7: Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with trust.	0.67	0.68	0.03	22.78	0.000	Supported	0.83	0.18
Hypothesis 8: Service recovery satisfaction has a significant relationship with loyalty.	0.5	0.51	0.04	12.79	0.000	Supported	0.34	0.18

Hypothesis 9: The relationship between distributive justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.55	0.580	Not supported
Hypothesis 10: The relationship between procedural justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.	-0.07	-0.07	0.05	1.23	0.220	Not supported
Hypothesis 11: The relationship between interpersonal justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.	-0.06	-0.06	0.05	1.32	0.190	Not supported
Hypothesis 12: The relationship between informational justice and service recovery satisfaction will be stronger when the interaction effect of university image is significant.	-0.05	-0.06	0.06	0.86	0.390	Not supported

Note. ^aOS = original sample, ^bSM = sample means; ^cSD = standard deviation; ^dT statistics = [t-value]² > 1.96.

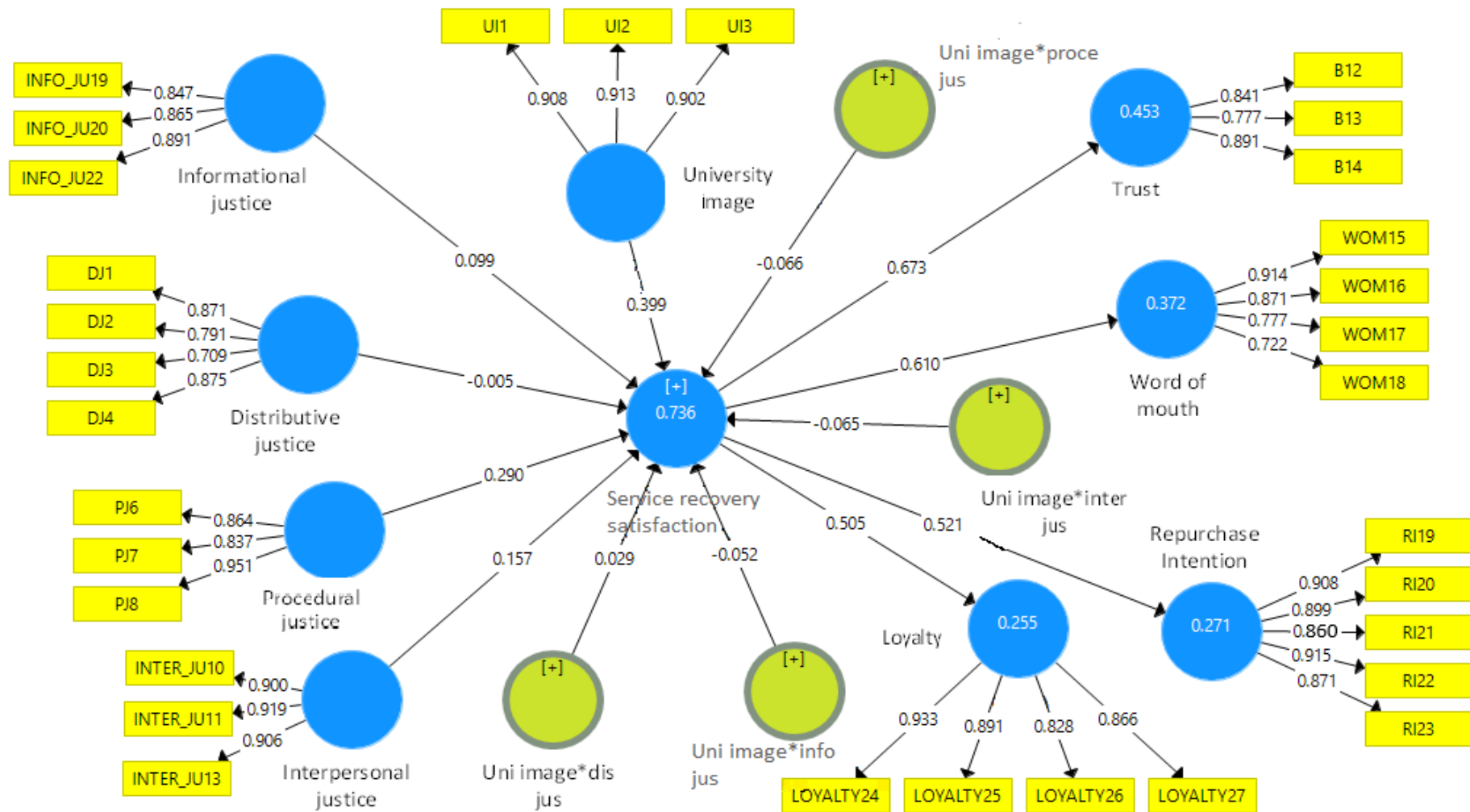


Figure 2. Full structural model with moderator.

The structural model was evaluated by running the PLS algorithm to examine the β -values of the path coefficients and R^2 values as shown in Figure 2. The R^2 test was performed to examine the percentage of variance in the endogenous variables that can be explained by the exogenous variables. The results indicate that the R^2 values were distributed between 0.25 and 0.74. Service recovery satisfaction had the highest R^2 value indicating that the exogenous variables explain 74% of the variance in service recovery satisfaction. The lowest R^2 value was reported for loyalty ($R^2 = 0.25$), indicating that 25% of the variance in loyalty was explained by the exogenous variables. The R^2 values for trust ($R^2 = 0.45$) and loyalty ($R^2 = 0.37$) indicated that 45% of the variance in trust and 37% of the variance in loyalty were explained by the exogenous variables.

To test the moderating effect, one should test whether the interaction between independent and moderator variables have a significant effect on the dependent variable. If the interaction between the independent variable and moderator variable is significant, it can be concluded that the moderator variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable (Hair, et al., 2014). In the analysis, the PLS product-indicator approach was applied to determine the moderating effect. To test the effect, each predictor variable and university image were multiplied to create an interaction construct (i.e., distributive, procedural, interpersonal, and informational justice times university image) to predict service recovery satisfaction, as shown in Figure 2. The existence of moderation would be proven if the influence of the interaction variable on the criterion variable were found to be significant. Results from Table 6 show that university image does not moderate the relationship between each justice dimensions and service recovery satisfaction.

Discussion

In this study, the respondents differentiated outcomes and process by rating distributive justice as an outcome construct, with procedural, interpersonal, and informational justice as the process constructs. The empirical results of the investigation demonstrate that the hypothesised relationships of procedural justice and interpersonal justice with service recovery satisfaction are supported. Therefore, it can be deduced that the students who experienced effective service recovery are more appreciative of the process of justice. Therefore, this study has narrowed the boundary of the generalizability of past studies in terms of procedural and interpersonal justice. The results also show that the procedural and interpersonal justice of OUM will affect the level of the student service recovery satisfaction, consistent with previous studies in service recovery setting such as Pai (2015) and, Singh and Crisafulli (2016).

However, the hypothesised relationships of distributive and informational justice with service recovery satisfaction are not supported in this study. The insignificant result of distributive justice contradicts the findings of other service recovery studies such as Kim, Kim, and Kim (2009) and Waqas, Ali, and Khan (2014), but is consistent with Fu, Wu, Huang, Song, and Gong (2015) and Roschk and Gelbrich (2014) who mentioned that providing compensation to customers does not always bring desirable outcomes. The results also show that informational justice was insignificantly

associated with service recovery satisfaction and inconsistent with the findings of other service recovery studies such as De Clercq and Saridakis (2015) and Taamneh (2015).

Considerable evidence from the service recovery literature indicates that service recovery satisfaction improves customer outcomes towards service providers who implement a service recovery strategy Lee (2018). In service recovery research, consumer outcome-based studies have focused on how service recovery strategy improves customer outcomes such as repurchase intention, word of mouth, trust, and loyalty. Our findings show that OUM students rated their service provider strongly and positively for all the outcomes under study, indicating that they are satisfied with the service recovery effort. The results in this study are consistent with prior service recovery studies such as Bhandari, Tsarenko, and Polonsky (2007) and Kau and Loh (2006).

The hypothesised moderating effect of university image on the relationship between justice dimensions and service recovery satisfaction is not supported. The findings of this study also contradict that of Lai, Griffin, and Babin (2009) who stated that when customers have a positive mind pattern of an image, this will lead to high satisfaction because these customers believe that the service provider will still bring benefits to them in the future; the effect of justice dimensions on service recovery satisfaction may be stronger for customers who have a positive image. Therefore, to discourage the students from switching to other institutions, OUM should continuously work to enhance customer relationship management and should make it a priority to improve their services and so portray more positive values for the customers, as suggested by Kaura (2013).

Conclusion

This study has provided insight into the factors that may strengthen relationships and enable service providers to increase both their service recovery satisfaction level and overall student retention rates. The findings of this study also confirm and highlight the influence of service recovery satisfaction on behavioural outcomes. The findings provide early empirical support to service providers in developing strategies that will encourage their customers to remain loyal to them.

The aim of this study was to investigate how the justice dimensions affect service recovery satisfaction and its outcomes, including the moderator effect of university image. The first theoretical contribution of this study deals with the relationships between justice dimensions and service recovery satisfaction and suggests that the four justice dimensions do not contribute equally to service recovery satisfaction. This means that different forms of recovery strategies have different effects on customer recovery satisfaction. The second theoretical contribution of this study deals with the relationship between service recovery satisfaction and its outcomes. The logic for this relationship stems from the fact that customer satisfaction is important for a business-oriented organisation because it is the main factor of customer retention and company market share (Hansemark & Albinsson, 2004). Barsky and Nash (2003) theorised that satisfaction improves profitability by expanding the business through gaining market share and increasing profit margins. Therefore, this study highlighted the importance of service recovery satisfaction in developing favourable and positive customer outcomes for the institution. The third theoretical contribution of this study is the moderating effect of the university

image. Although the empirical results of this study revealed that the university image does not have a moderating effect, this study suggests that the reason why service recovery satisfaction cannot be explained by justice dimensions or university image alone is that it requires other determinants, especially in the service failure and recovery context.

The practical implications for long-term financial performance in the context of ODL in Malaysia are that developing and maintaining a good customer base is viewed as one of the most important drivers in the customer life cycle or lifetime value (Ferrentino, Cuomo, & Boniello, 2016). These findings suggest that institutions focus on improving customer service recovery satisfaction. The results from this study provide new insights about the current relationship of the customer and service provider which are undeniably important and valuable for service providers seeking to improve their profitability and maintain competitiveness in the marketplace (Lemon & Verhoef, 2016).

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