# Customer Value

**Maximiliano Cascini**
Workshop Development Manager

## Industrial VEhicles COrporation

Industrial Vehicles Corporation
**1975**
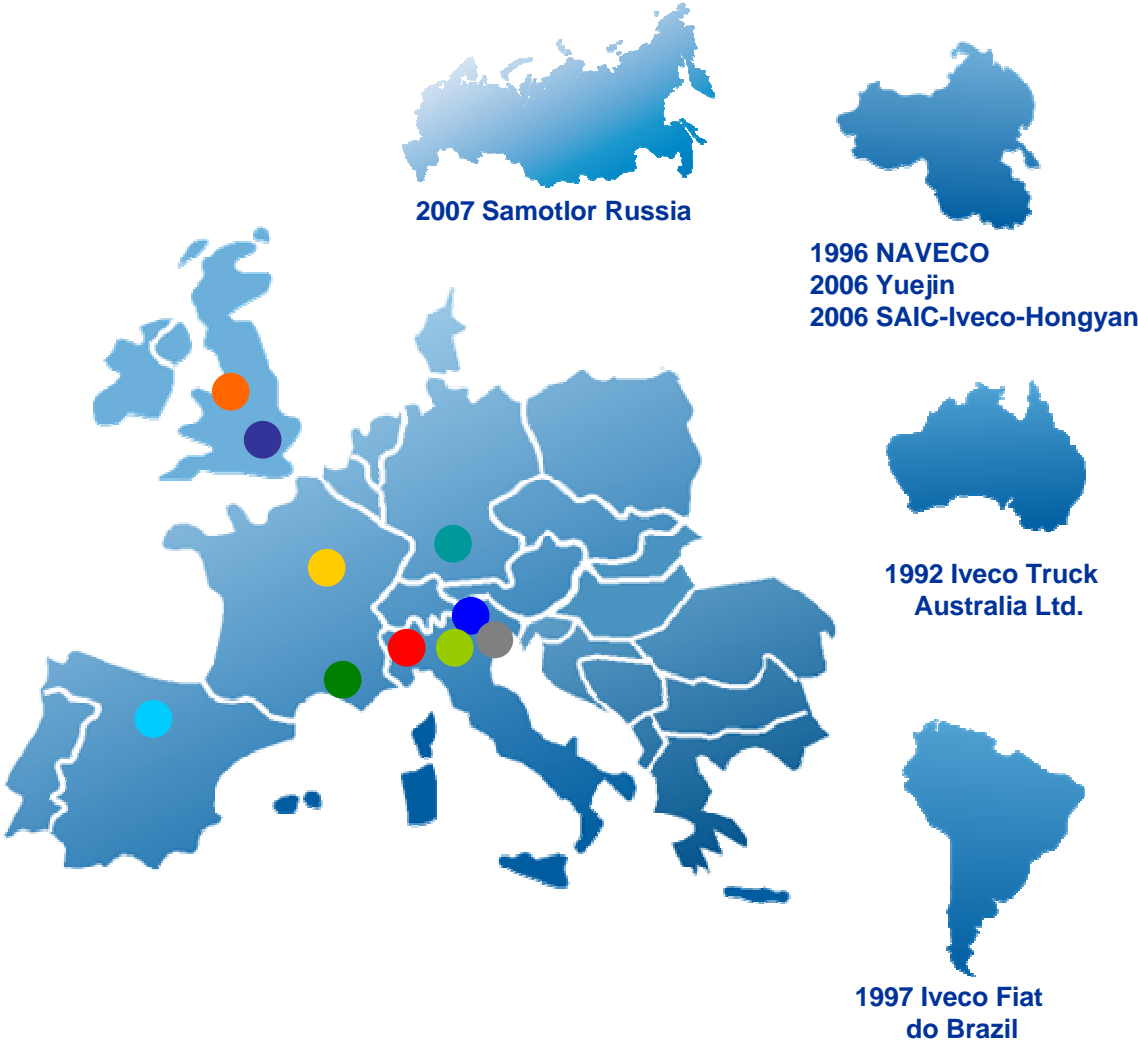
ASTRA **1986**

IVECO Ford TRUCK **1986**

SEDDON ATKINSON **1991**

**1991**

**1999-2001**
irisbus

**2007 Samotlor Russia**

**1996 NAVECO**
**2006 Yuejin**
**2006 SAIC-Iveco-Hongyan**

**1992 Iveco Truck Australia Ltd.**

**1997 Iveco Fiat do Brazil**

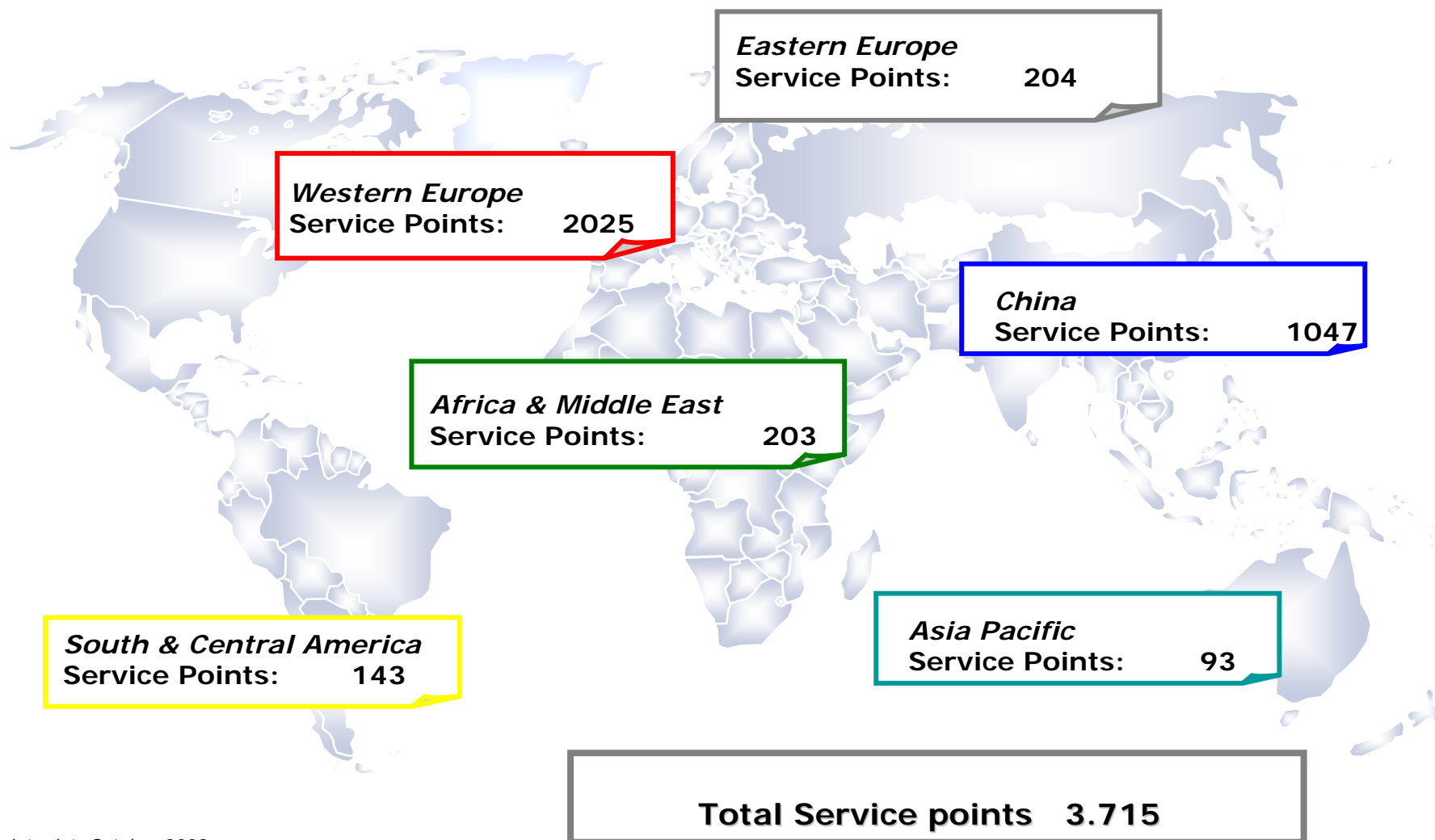# Customer Service: what we are supposed to do

**IVECO**

To give IVECO customers an excellent service at competitive costs in order to ensure maximum **customers' loyalty** and **Iveco profitability**

# Iveco Service Points Network

**Eastern Europe**
Service Points:     204

**Western Europe**
Service Points:     2025

**China**
Service Points:     1047

**Africa & Middle East**
Service Points:     203

**South & Central America**
Service Points:     143

**Asia Pacific**
Service Points:     93
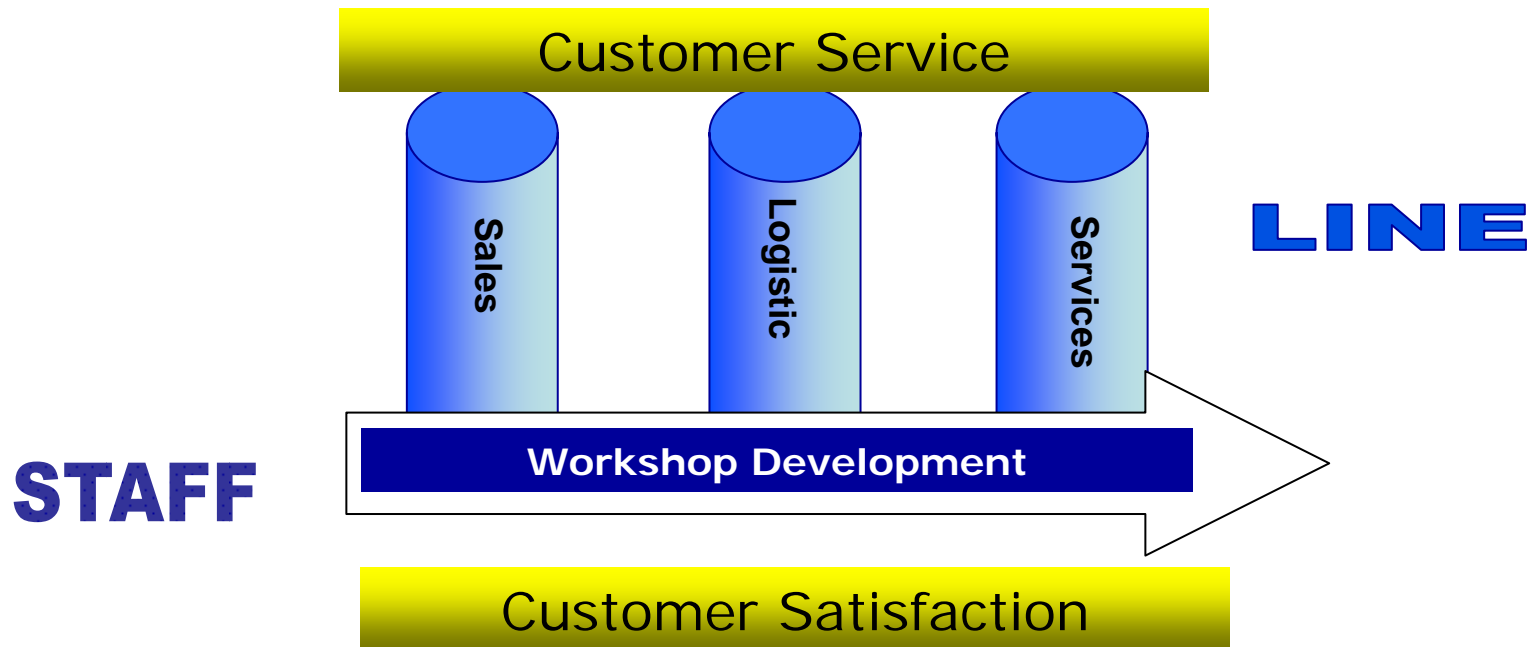
**Total Service points   3.715**

*Update data* October 2008

# OUR MISSION

**To create, develop and maintain a SERVICE NETWORK assuring the highest level of service quality to guarantee a profitable partnership with Iveco while satisfying customer expectations.**

> Designing a proper coverage network, equally distributed in the country at an international level;

> Defining quality standards to ensure the same services in every workshop in Europe ;

> Managing workshop development;

> To customise the level of service

# TAS – Top Assistance Service

Our goal: **to identify the necessary actions to improve the service offered in terms of:**

- Capillarity/covering of the Authorized Repairers  Network in Europe

- Service Quality (H24)

**With specific reference to the main European long distance routes**
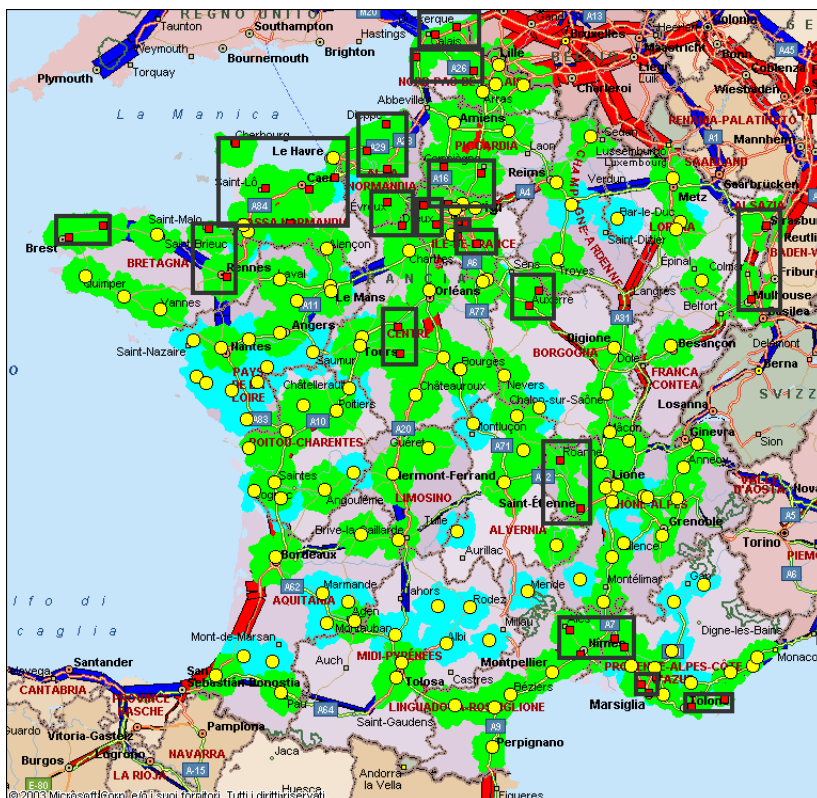


**1. Identification of the intervals and relative flows**

🟥 **more presence of long distance flows**

🟦 **less presence of long distance flows**

# TAS – Top Assistance Service

2. **Capillarity/geographical covering analysis**

3. **Analysis of the results and action plan**

**The TAS analysis is conducted both for Trucks and Buses.**

## The Customer Lifetime Value Evaluation Framework Assumptions

- The value perceived by the customer depends on to the wishes and expectations the supplier satisfies.
- After sales service is a driver of the perceived value
- Objective of an enterprise maximizing customer lifetime value
- The value perceived by the customer is the cause and life time value is the effect.

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Major objective of our framework
**Understand the source of the value perceived by the customer in order to focus investments.**

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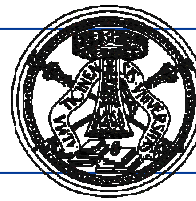
**Publication of the paper on SpringerLink - one of the largest newspaper publishing companies in the World – (WIKI)**

**"Service level and Value to Customer as key business drivers: <u>a case studying a leader truck industry</u>"**

## Investments Vs Customer satisfaction

**IVECO**

- The aim in this approach is "to improve our knowledge on how much value and importance customers associate to the supplied services."

- The knowledge of the "value for customer" of different services will help us "to develop services trying to reach customer satisfaction."

- "Our target is to be able to measure the return on the investment done to increase our customer satisfaction – and our Customer Loyalty."

# The Customer Lifetime Value Evaluation Framework : Qualitative analysis
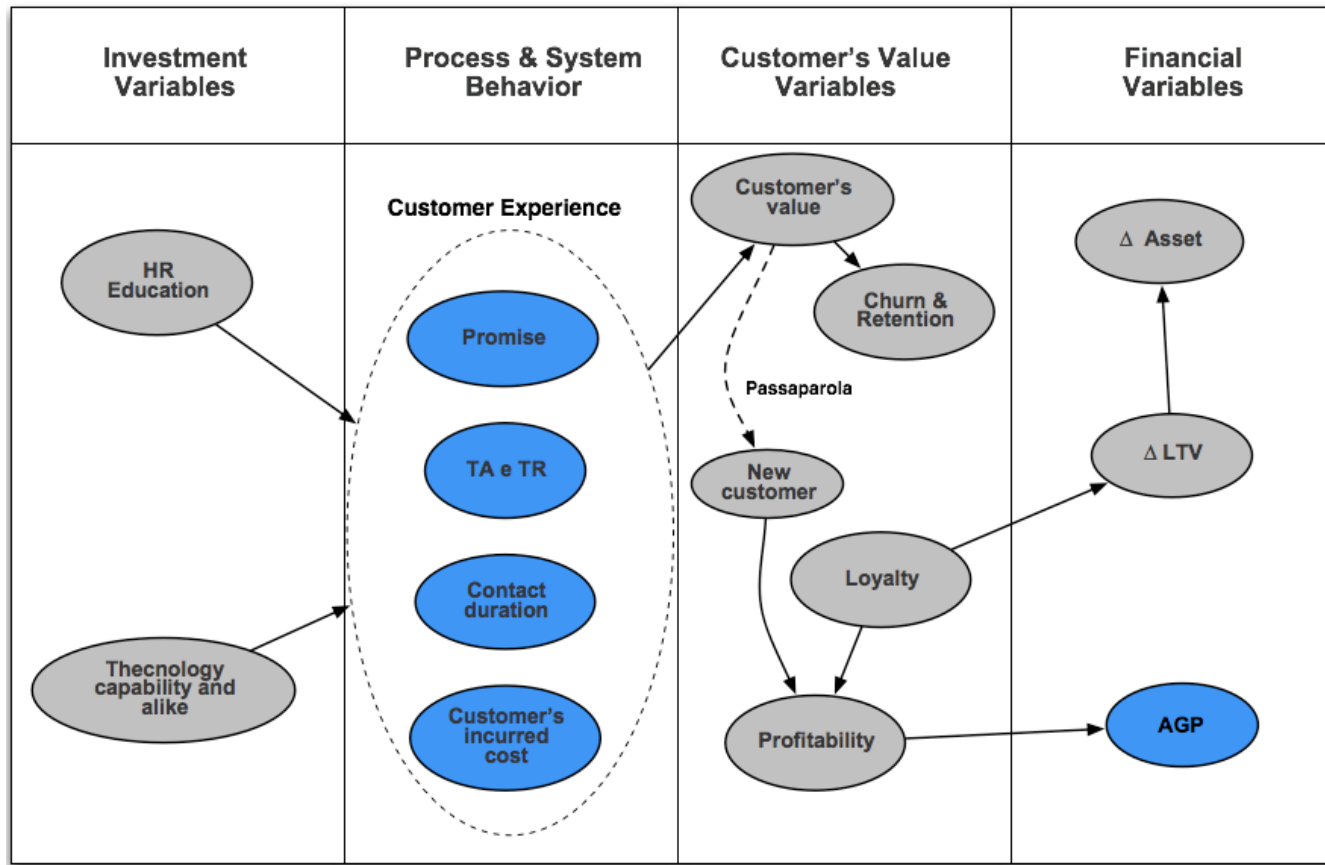
- We assume cause-effect relations between the variables.
- Cause-effect chains represent causal relations between KPIs and they show the causality.
- Subsequent quantitative analysis should confirm causal links that may drive the return on the investments on customer

Customer Value

# The Customer Lifetime Value Evaluation Framework
## Quantitative analysis
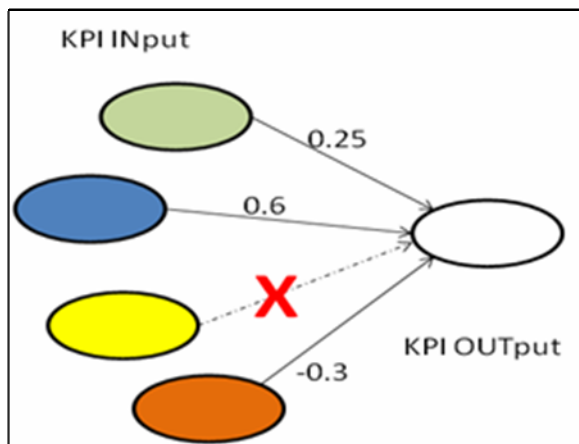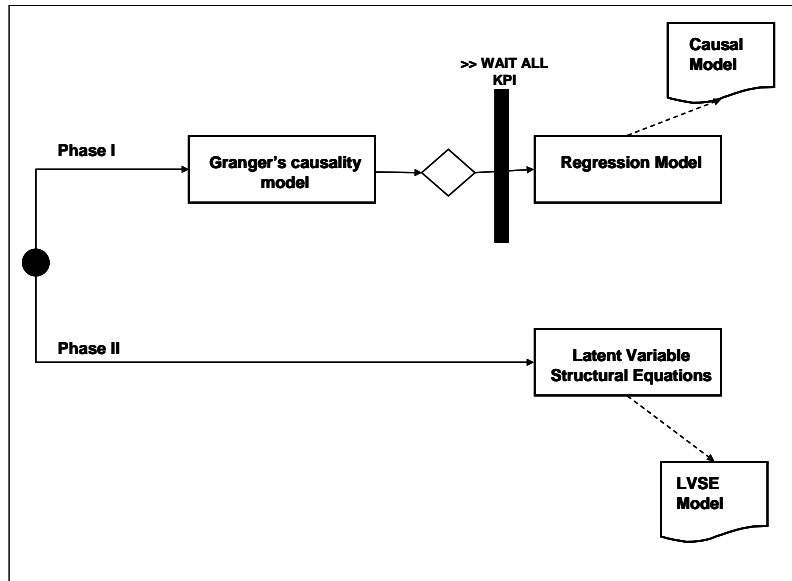
- The quantitative model estimates the causal relations identified by the qualitative analysis.

- Interpreting and understanding the model results enable us to affirm which investments really influence customers behaviour and as a result determine rises in customers profitability.

- The quantitative model includes two main statistical tools used in parallel:

  - **Granger's causality model** to validate the causal relations

  - **Latent Variables Structural Equations (LVSE)** to quantify the implicit variable of customer experience

# Conclusions

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- Actually, for management is critical to assess the return on investments, not to waste funds and time in campaigns that do not raise interest and loyalty from target customers.

- Our approach is to use a selective quantitative analysis to test and validate qualitative assumption and therefore to set a quantitative investment model in customer service.

- Furthermore the analysis allows a deeper understanding of the customers which are the key asset for any service industry. Customers drive service economy: serving their attitudes is a must to improve competitiveness and reach a sustainable advantage.

- Our research is now dealing with quantitative results that identify the actual value cluster represented by process variables.