

Supplier Relationship Marketing Practices and Small Retailer Performance in South Africa

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Abstract: The purpose of the study on which this article is based, was to interrogate the relationship marketing practices of small retailers in South Africa. The researcher also explores the impact of relationship marketing practices on the performance of small retailers in South Africa (SA). Objectives were formulated and hypotheses were tested using ANOVA and regression analysis and survey data drawn from small retailers' owners/managers in South Africa. The results indicate that small retailers in SA practice relationships marketing and that they share information with suppliers and are involved in various types of relationships such as long-term relationships, collaborative relationships and transactional relationships. Information sharing was found to influence the performance of small retailers while other relationship types did not. Moreover, the age of the owners of small enterprises did not influence their relationship marketing practices, while their level of education was found to do so. This study offers managerial insights into the roles that relationship marketing, especially information sharing with their suppliers play in the performance of small retailers. This study makes three key contributions. First, the study proved that small retailers practice relationship marketing, although they still emphasise transactional relationships over collaborative relationships. Second, the importance of information sharing in small retailers, which requires that small retailers continue sharing information for improved business performance. Third, the demographics of small business owners/managers have no influence on relationship marketing practices.

Keywords: Collaborative relationship; information sharing; long-term relationship; relationship marketing; small and medium-sized enterprises; small retailers; transactional relationships

JEL Classification: Z33

1. Introduction

Relationship marketing has been the subject of investigation for more than two decades. Most studies, however, focus on large businesses, with the result that the principles and practices of relationship marketing have been developed from their point of view, while ignoring the existence of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Small retailers, which are regarded as SMEs, are not exempt from undertaking relationship marketing – to survive, they need to attract and retain both suppliers and customers.

The retail industry in South Africa has experienced significant changes due to shopping centre developments across the country. Compared to a decade ago. In SA, 32 new shopping centres are developed everyday while 17 new shopping centres were developed in 2017 alone (APA-News, 2017, p. 1). These development poses a major challenge to small retailers operating in the same area. Small retailers now face severe competition from major retailers that have expanded their operations into new areas, including regions where smaller entities were known to operate. As a result of this expansion, smaller enterprises have been losing customers to major retailers (Durham, 2011, p. 34). Relationship marketing could be useful for those small retailers set on retaining customers and surviving. This is

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because relationship marketing seeks long-term relationships with existing stakeholders in the marketing process, including suppliers, allies, competitors, distributors, employees and consumers (Steyn, Ellis & Musika, 2004, pp. 35–36). Businesses can gain competitive advantage by choosing the right supplier(s) (Agarwal, Sahai, Mishra, Bag & Singh, 2011, p. 801) with whom to develop lasting relationships.

As competition continues to intensify, so consumers are moving away from small retailers and shopping at larger outlets such as Checkers, Pickn Pay, *spaza* shops (informal retail outlets) and Spar (Italian Trade Agency, 2013, p. 1). Reasons why consumers are moving away from smaller retailers include the fact that they can expect competitive prices when shopping at larger retailers (Strydom 2012, pp. 163, 170), which also stock a greater variety of products at discounted prices (Liedeman et al., 2013, p. 2). The ability of small retailers to build long-lasting and collaborative relationships with their suppliers could enhance their standing in the market, and enable them to be competitive.

Small retailers fall into the Department of Trade and Industry's definition of small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMMEs), as outlined by the National Strategy for Small Business Development (DTI, 1996, p. 6). As SMEs, small retailers play a vital role in the economic development of a country (Muhammed, Char, Yasoa & Hassan, 2010) and fulfil numerous roles, ranging from poverty alleviation and employment creation, to international competitiveness (Nieman, Hough & Nieuwenhuizen, 2003). In South Africa, SMEs account for almost 91 per cent of businesses, contribute 60 per cent towards the country's employment and 51–57 per cent towards the gross domestic product (GDP) (Kongolo, 2010). The survival of small retailers is thus crucial for the economy. Relationship marketing could benefit them and sustain their businesses through building long-term and collaborative relationships which, in turn, will generate certain benefits, including creating a profitable market for their products, securing cost savings, enhancing efficiencies and reducing risk (Dos Santos, 2010, p. 117).

2. Literature Review

2.1. Relationship Marketing

Gupta and Sahu (2012, p. 59) define relationship marketing as “an approach to develop a long-term association with customers, measure the satisfaction level and develop effective programs to retain the customer with the business”. Relationship marketing emphasises cooperative and trusting relationships between buyers, suppliers and other stakeholders in the marketing value chain. Morgan and Hunt (1994, p. 31) demonstrate that an effective relationship marketing investment builds stronger, more trusting customer relations. In a business-to-business (B2B) environment, strong relationships with customers generate satisfactory returns for suppliers (Palmatier, Scheer, Evans & Arnold, 2008, p. 186).

Relationship marketing establishes long-term relationships with customers as well as other role-players, which will contribute to the successful operation of the business in the future (Eiriz & Wilson, 2006, pp. 275–276). The purpose of relationship marketing is to establish relationships with all stakeholders (particularly suppliers), to involve them in new product development activities and to create multi-functional teams consisting of customers and suppliers (McIvor, Humphreys & McCurry, 2003, p. 152).

Instead of an adversarial approach, collaborative relationships are preferable, where all parties/employees within the business are involved in building relationships with diverse stakeholders. Transactional relationships are largely characterised by distrust, limited communication and distant relationships, which are limited to simple purchasing transactions (Swink, Melnyk, Cooper & Hartley, 2011, p. 294). The focus, in transactional relationships, is on minimising the price of goods and services by buying products from a large number of suppliers and using short-term contracts to obtain the best bargaining position against competing suppliers (Makhitha, Cant & Theron, 2016, p. 287). By contrast, collaborative relationships are guided by trust and commitment from both parties, and a willingness to share information. Communication takes place at all levels, and involves sharing information as well as suggestions for continuous improvements (Bataineh, Al-Abdallah, Salhab & Shoter, 2015, p. 127).

Relationship marketing holds many benefits for businesses, both at the operational and the strategic level. Amongst the operational benefits for the buyer, of developing close relationships with key suppliers, are improved quality or service delivery, and reduced costs (Villena, Revilla & Choi, 2011, p. 574). At the strategic level, benefits include enhanced business performance due to sustainable improvements in product quality, innovation, enhanced competitiveness, and increased market share (Kannan & Tan, 2006, p. 769). Importantly, relationships with different suppliers must be managed differently, since not all parties are necessarily at the same relationships stages in the supply chain. Further, relationships between buyers and suppliers tend to influence businesses performance (Adams, Khoja & Kauffmann, 2012, p. 31). Hsu, Kannan, Tan and Leong (2008, p. 305) found that relationship marketing and information sharing influence both market performance (through high product quality levels) and competitive and financial performance (through market share and return on assets). To this end, Hsu et al. (2008, p. 305) add that SMEs need to pay close attention to individual inter-firm relationships, and how they can immerse their businesses more broadly in the supply chain.

Gronroos (1994, p. 8) defines long-term relationships as existing where both parties, over time, learn how to best interact with each other, leading to decreasing *relationship costs* for the customer and supplier/service provider. Long-term relationships are mutually satisfactory, making it possible for customers to avoid the significant *transaction costs* involved in changing suppliers or service providers, and allowing suppliers to avoid suffering unnecessary *quality costs*. According to Sheu, Chen and Yae (2006, p. 27), a long-term orientation refers to a party's willingness to expend effort in developing a lasting relationship, as is frequently demonstrated by entities committing resources to a relationship in the form of time, money or facilities. A study by Makhitha (2017, p. 662) found that retailers select suppliers with whom they want to be involved in long-term relationships and with whom they can share information in a collaborative relationship. Finally, businesses involved in long-term relationships are more likely to be profitable if they can reduce the cost of doing business.

Information sharing enhances the level of collaboration among parties involved in a relationship, and is therefore a key requirement for collaborative relationships (Claro & Claro, 2010, p. 226). This might, however, pose a challenge for small retail owners/managers, since maintaining and exploring the information benefits to be derived from current and future stakeholders require a great deal of resources and time, which they might not have. Existing studies reveal that businesses in collaborative relationships share information about both their company and their products (Chinomona & Poole, 2013, p. 6). Furthermore, communication between suppliers and customers enables the former to know the latter's needs, while permitting the customer to identify the supplier's capabilities – both parties can thus meet the other's needs (Cao & Zang, 2010, p. 364).

2.2. Relationship Marketing In Small Businesses/Retailers

Resource constraints is one of the challenges which has an impact on SMEs' ability to undertake relationship marketing. The lack of a management information system limits the use of data which is already available within organisations, thereby hampering information sharing. Since SMEs are characterised by owner/manager structures, collaborative relationships are entered into between different owners/managers, while other employees are only involved to a lesser extent (Percy, Visvanathan & Watson, 2010, p. 2601). This affects the ability of SMEs to build long-lasting and collaborative relationships.

While relationship marketing emphasises the need to build relationships with a few suppliers, small retailers often need to find a variety of different suppliers to meet the changing needs of their customers, instead of continuing to work with existing suppliers with whom they have quality relationships (Adjei et al., 2009, p. 500). Therefore, strong relationships with suppliers might hamper the ability of small retailers to respond to market demands in a timely manner. Small retailers nevertheless need to leverage their relationships with existing suppliers, if they are to respond to the market effectively, when the overall competitive landscape changes (Adjei et al., 2009, p. 500).

Due to the limited size of their businesses, small retailers are often unable to procure goods at low prices, compared to their large competitors. Small retailers also face the challenge of suppliers not offering fair prices or beneficial terms of supply (Das Nair & Dube, 2015, p. 4). This makes it difficult for smaller entities to provide a variety of products at relatively cheaper prices, while large retailers have that ability to do so (D'Haese & Van Huylenbroeck, 2005, p. 95).

Small businesses are known to build interpersonal relationships with their stakeholders, but they also establish transactional relationships (Coviello, Brodie & Munro, 2000, p. 531). As Adams et al. (2012:31) report, small enterprises are more likely to build long-term relationships. By contrast, big businesses prefer looser relationships with small businesses as customers or suppliers, due to the limited resources of the latter (Van Scheers, 2011, p. 50).

3. Problem Statement and Objectives

SMEs use different methods from large businesses, when engaging in purchasing relationships. Large businesses tend to be governed by formal arrangements, such as contracts and credit terms (Morrissey & Pittaway, 2006, p. 293). Relationships marketing between retailers and their suppliers evolved since 1983 (Berry, 1983), and have evolved from transactional to more collaborative relationships, and have become less exploitative and more cooperative as both sides recognise the need to invest in their supply chain relationships, to protect their business interests (White, 2000, p. 15). Historically, suppliers and retailers have had rather adversarial relationships, thus mutual trust and collaboration were difficult to nurture (Sheu, Chen & Yae, 2006, p. 35). However, relationships have become less exploitative and more collaborative, as parties need to invest in relationships in the supply chain for their mutual benefit (White, 2000, p. 15).

A study by Makhitha (2017, p. 662) found that relationship-marketing practices, such as fostering collaborative and long-term relationships, help to grow the number of customers and boost the profitability of SMEs. In addition, selecting the right suppliers can also boost a firm's performance (Wouters, Anderson & Wynstra, 2005, p. 190). Businesses tend to measure their success by determining how many new customers and suppliers they attract, instead of gauging their ability to

retain existing customers and suppliers (Dean, 2002, p. 3). According to Dean (2002, p. 260), SMEs that build close relationships with customers and suppliers, in order to understand the challenges and problems they face, are well informed. Whilst studies have shown that relationship marketing benefits small businesses and retailers, little is known about how small retailers in Johannesburg, in South Africa, achieve this. Roberts-Lombard (2010), who conducted a study on the relationship-marketing practices of travel agencies in the Western Cape, found that those entities indeed undertake long-term relationship marketing. Drotskie and Okanga (2016), by contrast, found that small businesses prefer short-term relationships. The following questions therefore arise: Do small retailers undertake relationship marketing? Do relationship-marketing practices differ from one small retailer to the next?

3.1. Hypothesis Development

H₁ Relationship marketing practices of small retailers in SA differ across demographic factors

H₂ Relationships marketing practices influence the performance of small retailers in SA

According to Field and Meile (2008), information technology enhances information-sharing, and is associated with satisfaction with overall supplier performance. Millington, Eberhardt and Wilkinson (2006), further found that the supplier and buyer benefit if they invest in their relationship which support that relationship marketing influences the performance of business and including all stakeholders involved in a relationship. In a study by Sheu et al (2006), retailer- supplier-relationships were found to enhance supplier-retailer performance, especially those involved in information sharing, information sharing, long-term relationships and collaborative relationships.

4. Research Methodology

The study on which this article is based, targeted small, independent retailers in the Johannesburg city centre and in Soweto, the large amalgamation of townshipson the outskirts of Johannesburg and home to 40 percent of the city's inhabitants(as at 2004) (Ligthelm 2008, p. 37). The study adopted a convenience sampling method, since the author did not have access to a database of small retailers in that geographical area. As noted by Cooper and Schindler (2006, p. 245), convenience sampling is a method that allows the researcher to choose suitable, available subjects for study.

Two fieldworkers received training prior to assisting with the data collection process. The fill-in questionnaire was pre-tested with 20 small retailers. Feedback from the pilot test was used to adapt the wording of the texts, before the fieldworkers distributed the final questionnaires to independent retailers for completion.

The targeted number of questionnaires was 200, and more than that number were distributed personally by fieldworkers, but only 116 were returned completed, i.e., a response rate of 55 percent. The researcher attributed the low response rate to independent retailers' likely unwillingness to participate in the study.

Literature on relationship marketing in small businesses and retailer (Baitaineh, Abdallah, Salhab & Shoter, 2015; Chinomona & Pooe, 2013; Claro & Claro, 2010; Hsu, Kannan, Tan & Leong, 2008; Kannan & Tanner, 2006; Villena, Rewilla & Choi, 2011) was used to design the questionnaire. The 24items comprising the questionnaire were used to measure the relationship practices small retailers followed when engaging with their suppliers. In addition, three items measuring the impact ofrelationship marketing practices on the performance of independent retailers were inserted. A Likert scalewas used, ranging from extremely important = 5 to notimportant at all = 1. The demographic

section consisted of 14 questions that helped to determine the background profiles of the small retailers participating in the study. Data were analysed using SPSS version 25. Descriptive statistics were used, and ANOVA tests (statistical analyses used to test for differences between two means or more group means (Sudman & Blair, 1998, p. 483) were conducted. A significant ANOVA result would indicate that at least one pair of means differ significantly, therefore *post hoc* tests can indicate which pair(s) differ(s) significantly (Hair, Black, Babin & Anderson, 2010, p. 473).

5. Results and Findings

Demographic Profile of Respondents

The demographic profile of the retailers appears in Table 1. The majority of respondents were male (51%, n=60), which shows that most retailers are either owned or managed by men. As can be seen from the table, almost two-thirds (64.4%, n=74) of respondents were aged 25–40, which implies that the businesses in question are mainly owned by the younger generation. The majority of respondents had completed grade 12/matric (31.0%, n=36), while a considerable number had a diploma or certificate (25.0%, n=29).

Most businesses had been in operation for a period of three years or less (47.4%, n=55), while 37.9 per cent had matured beyond five years (n=44). Buying in small retailers is mostly done by the owner-managers (59.6%, n=68). More than 90 per cent (92.8%, n=103) of respondents indicated that they had one to ten suppliers for their chosen product(s). Most respondents (85.3%, n=93) bought directly from wholesalers.

Table 1. Demographics of the respondents

Demographic	N	Percentage	
Gender	Male	60	51.7
	Female	27	23.3
	Data missing	29	24
	TOTAL	116	100
Age	20–24	11	9.5
	25–29	39	33.6
	30–40	37	31.9
	41–50	11	9.5
	51–59	9	7.8
	60+	8	6.9
	Data missing	1	0.9
TOTAL	116	100	
Level of education	Below grade 12	22	19
	Completed grade 12/matric	36	31
	Post-school qualification: diploma/certificate	29	25
	Post-school qualification: degree	11	9.5
	Postgraduate qualification	18	15.5
	TOTAL	116	100
Years of operation	Less than 1	28	24.1
	Between 1 and 3	27	23.3
	Between 3 and 5	17	14.7
	Between 5 and 10	21	18.1
	More than 10	23	19.8
Total	116	100	
Who is responsible for buying	Owner-manager	68	58.6
	Manager	43	37.1
	Salesperson	2	1.7
	Other (please specify)	1	.9

Demographic	N	Percentage
Data missing	2	98.3
Total	116	100
Number of suppliers		
1–10	103	88.8
11–20	6	5.2
More than 20	2	1.7
Data missing	5	95.7
Total	116	100

Types of products sold by the retailers

On average, the respondents sold 1.35 different products, the most popular of which was groceries (37.8%, n=28), followed by fast food (27.0%, n=20) and the least popular sports goods (1.4%, n=1)(see Figure 1).

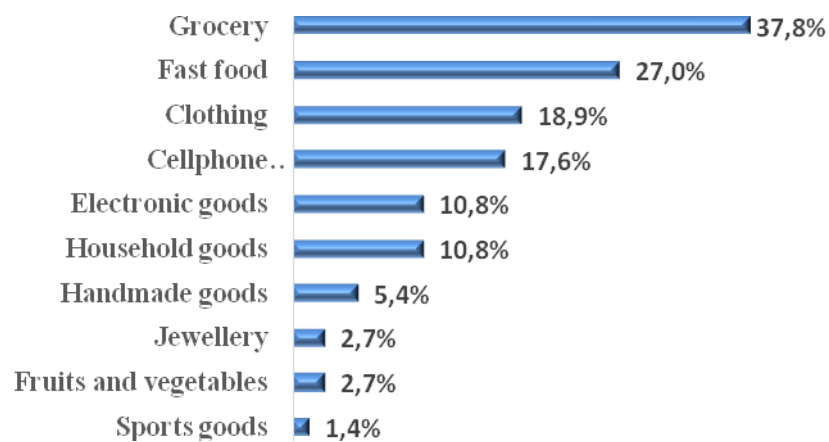


Figure 1. Types of product sold

Support received from suppliers

On average, the respondents mentioned 3.41 ways in which their suppliers supported them. Most respondents (93.5%, n=101) felt that their suppliers did so by charging affordable prices, offering discounted prices, or providing promotional materials (see Figure 2).

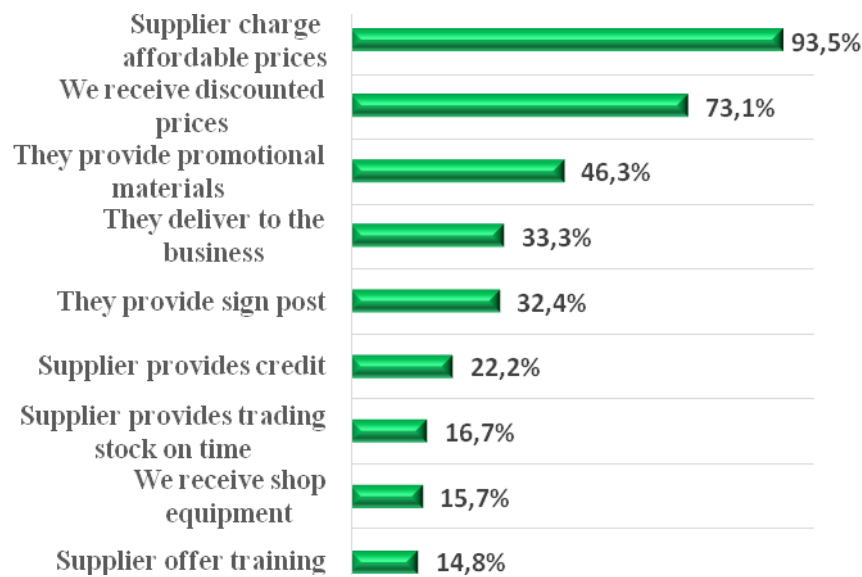


Figure 2. Support received from suppliers

6. Retailer-Supplier Relationship Marketing Practices

Principal component analysis (PCA) with IBM SPSS Statistics 25 was used to examine patterns of correlations between the questions used to measure the relationship practices of independent retailers. The factorability of the correlation matrix was investigated using Pearson's product-moment and Spearman's correlation coefficients. The correlation matrix (Table 2) shows coefficients of 0.3 and above, especially between information sharing and long-term relationships, and between long-term relationships and collaborative relationships. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin value was 0.710, which is well above the recommended minimum value of 0.6 (Field & Miles, 2010, p. 560). Bartlett's test of sphericity (Hair et al., 2010, p. 92) attained statistical significance at $p < .001$. Thus, the correlation matrix was deemed factorable.

Table 2. Correlations among the latent constructs (Pearson's in the lower half / Spearman's in the upper half)

	<i>Information sharing</i>	<i>Long-term relationships</i>	<i>Transactional relationships</i>	<i>Collaborative relationships</i>
<i>Information sharing</i>	1			
<i>Long-term relationships</i>	0.371**	1		
<i>Transactional relationships</i>	0.008	-0.146	1	
<i>Collaborative relationships</i>	0.191*	0.337**	-0.101	1

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Varimax rotation was performed. Factor loadings of less than 0.5 were excluded from the analysis. Hair et al. (2010, p. 117) consider factor loadings of 0.30 to be acceptable, but this is dependent on sample size. For example, Stevens (cited in Field & Miles, 2010, p. 557) indicates that, for a sample of 200, a factor loading of 0.364 is acceptable, while for a sample of 1000, 0.162 is acceptable. Although variables with a loading of 0.3 can be interpreted, it should be noted that the higher the loading, the more the variable is a pre-measure of the factor.

A Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.74 was achieved, with constructs loading a Cronbach alpha of between 0.5 and 0.85. Malhotra (2010, p. 319) deems a Cronbach's alpha of 0.60 acceptable, and 0.70 an indication of satisfactory internal consistency. To determine the validity of the instrument, a threshold of 0.38 to 0.83 was maintained on the communalities, as well as a cut-off point of 0.30 on the Pearson's correlations, as proposed by Kim and Mueller (1978). This resulted in eight items being dropped from the factor analysis after loading unsatisfactorily in the initial scale refinement procedure, which suggests that those items may be incapable of differentiating between factors. Thus, 15 items were factor analysed: four factors/components were identified, with one factor loading two items. The components were named as follows: Information sharing (factor 1), Long-term relationships (factor 2), Transactional relationships (factor 3) and Collaborative relationships (factor 4). The percentage of variance for the factors was 66.36 (see Table 3).

Table 3. Factor analysis

	Mean score (M)	Factor 1: Information sharing	Factor 2: Long-term relationships	Factor 3: Transactional relationships	Factor 4: Collaborative relationships
We share competitor information with our suppliers	4.00	.844			
We share new product ideas with our suppliers	4.21	.819			
We communicate our changing needs to suppliers	4.36	.814			
We share information with our suppliers regarding the quality of the products	4.59	.749			
We exchange performance feedback	3.90	.690			
Sustaining relationship with our suppliers is important	4.47		.865		
We have plans to continue this relationship	4.15		.824		
We expect our relationship with suppliers to last a long time	4.44		.779		
We review all our supply relationships regularly, in order to identify problems and/or opportunities	3.73		.662		
We have long-term relationships with our suppliers	4.31		.565		
We buy similar products from different suppliers	4.04			.785	
We sometimes change suppliers if they are not performing well	4.33			.758	
We change suppliers from time to time	3.38			.672	
We rely on a small number of high-quality suppliers	3.61				.865
We maintain close relationship with a limited pool of suppliers	3.56				.682
Mean score		4.210	4.219	3.916	3.586
Cronbach Alpha = 0.740		0.853	0.804	0.603	0.523
Cumulative percentage		22.65	21.61	12.97	9.11
Percentage of variance		30.67	47.84	58.68	66.36
Eigenvalues		4.601	2.576	1.626	1.152
Standard deviation		1.007	0.863	1.126	1.277

Factor 1, which loaded six items, closely related to the sharing of information, and was thus named "Information sharing". It included items such as "We share competitor information with suppliers"

(M=4.00); “We share new product ideas with our suppliers” (M=4.21); “We communicate our changing needs with suppliers” (M=4.36), “We share information with our suppliers regarding the quality of the products” (M=4.59) and “We exchange performance feedback” (M=3.90). It appears that small retailers value their relationships by sharing information with their suppliers, as shown by the high mean score of 4.210. According to Bordonaba-Juste and Cambra-Fierro (2009, p. 399), communication between suppliers and customers enables the former to know the customer’s needs, permits the buyer to identify the supplier’s capabilities, and enables both to match each other’s needs. Information sharing further enables parties in the relationships to improve their products, as well as their promotional and distribution strategies, by sharing information on product development, marketing and promotional strategies, as well as future distribution initiatives (Roberts-Lombard, 2010, p. 11).

Factor 2, named “Long-term relationships”, loaded four items. This factor had the highest mean score of 4.19, which implies that small retailers prefer long-term relationships to other types of relations. They exhibit long-term relationship practices, as was evident from the following: “Sustaining relationships with suppliers” (M=4.47), “We have plans to continue with this relationship” (M=4.15), “We expect our relationship with suppliers to last a long time” (M=4.44), “We have long-term relationships with suppliers” (M=4.32) and “We review all our supply relationships regularly in order to identify problems and/or opportunities” (M=3.73). The fact that “We sustain our relationships with suppliers” has the highest mean score (M=4.47), shows that the respondents value long-term relationships.

Makhitha (2017, p. 663) found that long-term relationships lead to increased profits – a finding corroborated by numerous researchers (Akridge, Gray, Boehlje & Widdows, 2007, p. 6; Chung, Sternquist & Chen, 2006, p. 354; Coviello et al., 2000, p. 538; Roberts-Lombard, 2010, p. 10).

The third factor, which loaded three items that reflected transactional behaviours, was named “Transactional relationships”. The mean score for this type of relationship was 3.91, followed by the fourth factor, “Collaborative relationships”, which loaded two items and had a mean score of 3.58. The findings reported on here, seem to suggest that small retailers engage in transactional relationships more than they do in collaborative relationships, but prefer long-term relationships to both of the aforementioned. Small retailers change suppliers if they are not performing well, and are willing to do so from time to time. Businesses entering into transactional relationships buy goods from a large number of suppliers that can be played off against each other, in order to gain advantages, and they use only short-term contracts (Thakkar & Deshmukh, 2008, p. 95). Existing studies support the notion that some small businesses establish transactional relationships (Morrissey & Pittaway, 2006, p. 293). Forming collaborative relationships helps boost the number of customers (Makhitha, 2017, p. 663), which implies that small retailers may lose customers by failing to enter into collaborative relationships. Smaller enterprises which emphasise collaborative relationships value having fewer suppliers, as this allows them to concentrate on order volumes and to gain greater influence over suppliers. This enables retailers to focus on selected suppliers, which reduces the total cost of ownership (Eggert, Ulaga & Hollman, 2009, p. 145).

7. Relationship Marketing Practices and Demographic Factors

To establish whether age has a significant effect on relationship marketing, the Kruskal-Wallis H test was used to test for significant mean differences. The test revealed that age does not have a significant effect on any of the four factors uncovered by means of exploratory factor analysis.

To establish whether level of education has a significant effect on relationship marketing, the Kruskal-Wallis H test was used to test for significant mean differences. The test revealed that level of education does not have a significant effect on transactional relationships. The test did indicate, however, that level of education has a significant effect on **information sharing** ($\chi^2(4)=11.123$, $p<.05$). The Mann-Whitney U was subsequently used as post-hoc test to determine which pairs of groups differed significantly.

- The mean rate at which those respondents who completed matric (MR=21.78, n=36) shared information with their suppliers was significantly lower than that of those who had a degree (MR=31.27, n=11);
- The mean rate at which those respondents who completed matric (MR=24.18, n=36) shared information with their suppliers was significantly lower than that of those who had a postgraduate qualification (MR=34.14, n=18);
- The mean rate at which those respondents with a diploma/certificate (MR=18.05, n=29) shared information with their suppliers was significantly lower than that of those who had a degree (MR=26.95, n=11);
- The mean rate at which those respondents with a diploma/certificate (MR=20.29, n=29) shared information with their suppliers was significantly lower than that of those who had a postgraduate qualification (MR=29.97, n=18).

The Kruskal-Wallis test revealed that education level has a significant effect on **long-term relationships** ($\chi^2(4)=16.007$, $p<.01$). The Mann-Whitney U was used as post-hoc test to determine which pairs of groups differed significantly.

- The importance attached to sustaining relationships with suppliers by those respondents without a matric (MR=14.14, n=22) was significantly lower than for those with a degree (MR=22.73, n=11);
- The importance attached to sustaining relationships with suppliers by those respondents without a matric (MR=15.00, n=22) was significantly lower than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=27.22, n=18);
- The importance attached to sustaining relationships with suppliers by those respondents with a matric (MR=23.38, n=36) was significantly lower than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=35.75, n=18);
- The importance attached to sustaining relationships with suppliers by those respondents with a diploma/certificate (MR=20.59, n=29) was significantly lower than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=29.50, n=18).

The Kruskal-Wallis test found that level of education has a significant effect on **collaborative relationships** ($\chi^2(4)=13.356$, $p<.05$). The Mann-Whitney U was used as post-hoc test to determine which pairs of groups differed significantly.

- The collaborative relationships for those respondents without a matric (MR=15.84, n=22) was significantly higher than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=26.19, n=18);
- The collaborative relationships for those respondents with a matric (MR=23.00, n=36) was significantly higher than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=36.50, n=18);
- The collaborative relationships for those respondents with a diploma/certificate (MR=19.74, n=29) was significantly higher than for those with a postgraduate degree (MR=30.86, n=18).

To establish whether business maturity has a significant effect on relationship marketing, the Kruskal-Wallis H test was used to test for significant mean differences among the age groups.

- The Kruskal-Wallis test found that business maturity does not have a significant effect on any of the four factors uncovered through exploratory factor analysis.

8. Relationship Marketing and Small Retailer Performance

To determine whether relationship marketing influences the performance of small retailers, the respondents were asked to identify one supplier from whom they had recently purchased merchandise, and to indicate how buying from this supplier benefited their business, in respect of a growing number of customers, increased profits and greater market share.

The responses regarding growing number of customers, increased profits and greater market share are strongly correlated (r ranging from 0.640 to 0.792) and the set of questions demonstrate strong internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.885$). Subjecting these three benefit items to Principal Component analysis resulted in a single latent construct with strong loadings for each of the three improvement items (ranging from 0.871 to 0.934) and explaining 81.35% of the variation on the data. A new construct was created by calculating the mean of the responses for the three benefit items for each respondent. This construct was named 'Buying from this supplier improved our business in terms of increased number of customers, increased profits and enlarged market share'.

Standard multiple regression was performed by using Buying from this supplier improved our business in terms of increased number of customers, increased profits and enlarged market as dependent variable against information sharing, long-term relationship, transactional relationship and collaborative relationship. The data was found to be free of multicollinearity and the residuals are normally distributed and independent of the predicted values. The results are listed in Table 2.

The regression results indicate that there is a significant relationship between Information sharing and the benefits that the businesses experience because of dealing with their chosen supplier. The effect of the other relationship dimensions did not demonstrate a significant contribution in the model.

Table 4. The impact of relationship marketing on small retail performance

	Benefits as a result of buying from this supplier	Information sharing	Long-term relationship	Transactional relationship	Collaborative relationship	B	β	sr ²
Information sharing	.334**					.352**	0.316	0.292
Long-term relationship	0.168	.371**				0.092	0.071	0.062
Transactional relationship	0.032	0.008	-0.146			0.035	0.035	0.034
Collaborative relationship	0.036	.191*	.337**	-0.101		-0.039	-0.045	-0.042
			Intercept = 2.476					
Means	4.34	4.21	4.22	3.92	3.59			
Standard deviation	1.12	1.01	0.86	1.13	1.28			R ² = 0.117
								Adj R ² = 0.085
								R = 0.342

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Although the results of this study revealed that small retailers practise information sharing, and foster long-term, transactional and collaborative relationships, they were found to prefer long-term relationships over other types of relations, as shown by the high mean score (M=4.219), followed by information sharing (M=4.210). The fact that small retailers foster long-term relationships and share information with their suppliers is a step in the right direction for their businesses. They need to maintain these types of relationships as it will ensure that, in the long term, these small entities continue to receive good-quality products from their suppliers (Roberts-Lombard & Steyn, 2008, p. 25).

By fostering long-term relationships, small enterprises will form bonds with suppliers who are able to learn, improve and grow in the relationship (Naudé & Badenhorst-Weiss, 2012, p. 95). Information sharing is more crucial in long-term and collaborative relationships (Claro & Claro, 2010, p. 227): by sharing information with their suppliers, smaller retailers have the possibility of enhancing their performance (Chinomona & Poee, 2013, p. 6).

Collaborative relationships received less attention than other types (M=3.58). Small retailers are urged to strengthen their engagement with suppliers so that, in the long term, those bonds develop into collaborative relationships, which are more beneficial than mere long-term relationships (Makhitha, 2017, p. 663).

Small retailers without post-school qualifications are less keen to share information and foster long-term relationships than those with a post-school or postgraduate qualification. This implies that small retailers might realise the importance of information sharing and long-term relationships for the survival of their businesses if they have the benefit of a further qualification. It is important to note that small retailers without post-school qualifications emphasise collaborative relationship marketing, more so than those with post-school qualifications do, possibly because they realise the importance of such collaboration. Business customers that rely on their suppliers can reduce costs, enhance product quality and develop innovations faster than their competitors' suppliers (Liker & Choi, 2006, p. 23).

The regression results has shown that small retailers benefit from information through increased number of customers, increased profits and enlarged market share. It is advisable that small retailers

strengthen their relationship with suppliers and continue sharing information with their suppliers so as to increase the benefits received through relationship marketing.

10. Research Limitations and Future Research

The study found that small retailers nurture long-term relationships, and share information with their suppliers. To them, collaborative relationships are less crucial than relations of a transactional nature. Further, the study revealed that for small retailers the practice of relationship marketing differs, depending on the level of education of the owner/manager. Educated small entrepreneurs are prone to practise information sharing and build long-term relationships, while those who are less educated lag behind in this regard. Less-educated small retailers engage in collaborative relationships, more so than those who are educated.

While the study targeted small retailers in Johannesburg and Soweto, the findings cannot be generalised across small businesses in South Africa. Further studies could investigate the relationship practices of small retailers across different regions of this country.

The research method used in this study was convenience sampling, since no database of small retailers in Johannesburg and Soweto was available at the time. Further studies could investigate the marketing communication practices of small retailers, so as to enable their owners/managers to market their businesses better and enhance their chances of survival. Future studies might also focus on the factors that satisfy small retailers' customers, or might investigate the relationship between small retailers and their customers.

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