

The mediating effect of cost leadership on the relationship between market penetration, market development, and firm performance.

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Market penetration strategy, market development strategy, cost leadership strategy, SME performance.

Abstract

The main objective of this study is to examine strategic alignment and implementation perspective of manufacturing based of SMEs in Nigeria. The study established the strategic match between firm's growth strategy, competitive strategy, and performance. Specifically, this paper aims to investigate the effects of market penetration strategy, market development strategy and cost leadership strategy on performance. Hence, this study employed cross-sectional survey design; SPSS and PLS-SEM were used for preliminaries and hypothesis testing. 277 usable questionnaires were collected from owners-managers of manufacturing based of SMEs. The findings of this study indicate that market penetration strategy and market development strategy significantly influence the firm performance of manufacturing based SMEs in Nigeria. Also, the result shows that market penetration and market development strategy have a significant impact on cost leadership strategy, which enhances firm's competitiveness and competitive advantage. However, the result of mediating role of cost leadership strategy was established. The findings suggest that cost leadership strategy exert the relationship of market penetration & market development strategy and performance alignment. Therefore, owners-managers of manufacturing based of SMEs possibly make decisions considering their strategic orientation perspective collectively to integrate growth strategies and competitive strategy to sustain competitive advantage, improve competency and achieve superior performance.

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1. Introduction

It has been recognized and documented the role played by Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) toward economic growth and social development to both developed and developing economies (SMEDAN, 2012; UNIDO, 2016). UNIDO and SMEDAN acknowledged that in most countries SMEs represents the larger share of the businesses operating and generates most of the job opportunities, which account for about two-thirds of the private businesses operating in a country. For instance, in the European countries, SMEs represent about 99% of all private business operating and creating most of the job opportunities (Airaksinen, Luomaranta, Alajääskö, & Roodhuijzen, 2015).

Specifically, the manufacturing based SMEs is essential in creating youth innovation, improves export earning, increased raw material, boost capacity utilization, provides job opportunities and improve the gross domestic product (GDP) of the country (Abiodun, 2014; NBS & SMEDAN, 2012). Thus, SMEs in developing countries are incapable of competing efficiently in both local market and international market (NBS & SMEDAN, 2012). However, SMEs in such nations are struggling with the strategic orientation,

access to market and marketing activities as a result of weak competition and high importation, of similar products (Uchegbulam, Akinyele, & Ibidunni, 2015).

Recently, statistics have shown that the manufacturing based SMEs of Nigeria contributes only 5% to the country's GDP in 2014 (FinIntell, 2014). However, the SMEDAN survey reports, indicated about 90% of SMEs cannot compete effectively in the local market, only 16% were able to access the other market segment across the country, while only 0.01% have access to the international market (NBS & SMEDAN 2012).

Thus, the performance of SMEs in respect of their size solely depends on the owners-managers capability to integrate and build effective strategic decision that will transform the firm's competitiveness and enhance their competitive advantage over its rivals (Popa & Soto-acosta 2015; Ojo & Ololade 2013). These process of integrating, reconfiguring and building firm's strategies will help SMEs to improve their competence and enable them sustain competitive advantage, which in turn will help SMEs achieve superior performance, which is supported by dynamic capabilities view (Teece, 2007; Teece, Pisano, & Shuen, 1997).

Therefore, growth level strategies are firm's managerial decisions (Hussain, Khattak, Rizwan, & Latif, 2013), which reflects the firm's environment to offer better value for its' current and potential customers to strike a balance between the market requirements and the company's objectives (Basu & Gupta, 2013). Previous studies have revealed empirical evidence of market penetration and market development as strategies that can offer firms with a competitive advantage over their competitors (Alkasim, Hilman, & Manaf, 2017; Leitner, 2014; Hussain et al. 2013; Han, Dong, & Dresner, 2013). Although, these strategies were examined in service sector, and were not directly studied on the firm's performance (Hussain et al. 2013). Uchegbulam et al. (2015) suggested that competitive strategy should mediate the relationship between SME's strategic choice and firm performance. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to investigate the mediating effect of cost leadership on the relationship between market penetration, market development, and firm performance.

2.0 Literature review and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Performance

For over many decades performance has been one of the major concern to different institutions; such as the academics, business organization, and governments (Tseng, Lan, Lu, & Chen, 2013). Performance is measured to ascertain the quality of a firm's effectiveness (Prajogo & Sohal, 2006). For instance, performance is measured in government to ascertain the success of policies, whereas in academics performance serves as an indicator to gauge the success of an institution, which acts as a strategy for an organization to practice. Therefore, performance has become more general and complex (Hudson, Smart, & Bourne, 2001). Thus, the processes of performance have been discussed in the existing literature and believed to be significant in assessing the effectiveness of firm's performance (Kaplan & Norton, 1996).

However, firm performance is created by firm's potential strategies to enable firms compete successfully in industry, which provides companies with higher performance on both financial and non-financial (Ferreira & Otley, 2009). For a firm to achieve excellent performance, managers must develop strategies that will persistently provide them with a competitive advantage over their rivals and improve their competency (Stede, Wim, Chow, & Lin, 2006). Thus, measuring the performance through market penetration & market development and competitive strategy would serve as a source of competitiveness and enhance the competitive advantage of manufacturing based SMEs.

2.2 Market penetration, Cost Leadership Strategies, and SME Performance.

Market penetration is regarded as the first strategy of firm's growth, which is practice in almost every organization, so as to enhance sales volume, in the existing market for its current and new product (Hussain et al. 2013). According to Ansoff, MPS is a strategy that attempts to improve firm's sales without leaving the existing product in the current market with the aim to compete with the existing rivals products in the same market (Ansoff, 1965). Several researchers have discussed the impact of MPS techniques, as it enables the firm to increase the volume of sale, improve market share, repositioning their products, and create competitiveness (Uko & Ayatse, 2014; Tavakolizadeh, 2014). Which in turn increase

firm's competitive advantage and improve performance. Successful firm integrates their strategic orientation with competitive strategy in a competitive environment, to sustain their performance (Allen & Helms, 2006; Mwangi & Omhui, 2013).

However, MPS does not require any change in the product, what is needed is to focus on the techniques of selling the current products to existing markets to increase market share (Veraart, Thijsen, Tong, & Leer, 2014), which in turn generate more revenue, competitive advantage and enhance their operational efficiency.

Therefore, in the light of the above, manufacturing-based SMEs in Nigeria can be found to be practicing market penetration techniques to increase their performance. Thus, this study hypothesized the following;

H1: Market penetration strategy is significantly related to SME performance.

H2: Market penetration is significantly related to cost leadership strategy.

2.3. Market Development, Cost Leadership Strategies and SME Performance.

Market development is considered as the second firm's growth strategy. This strategy is used to inspire the organization to expand their opportunities and search for new customers (Tavakolizadeh 2014). MDS focus on enhancing firm's marketing strategy to increase the level of firm's income through product exploration (Hussain et al. 2013; Ansoff, 1965). By attracting new customers in an existing market with the current product, which will create more customers, brand equity and profitability (Veraart et al. 2014). For an organization to achieve competitiveness and improve competitive advantage, a firm must integrate its strategic orientation with cost efficiency (Porter, 1980, 1985), to sustain performance (Teece & Pisano, 1994). Hence, this enables the firm to capture more customers in new and existing market. Cost efficiency can be obtain from product repackaging or product dimension, promotional tools and creating a new distribution system to enhance efficiency and effectiveness (Lechner & Gudmundsson, 2014).

Barbero, Bueno, and Barringer, (2012) argued that for a firm to achieve effective competitiveness in a competitive market, marketing techniques must be improved and the firm must give emphasis on marketing techniques to improve their operations efficiency. Therefore, performance is improved when a firms' implements MDS in planning to capture new customers, thus, management must focus on internal efficiency, which requires utilization of firm's resource (Tavakolizadeh 2014). However, firms can explore their existing markets or discover potential needs of the current market segments (Barbero et al., 2012). Firm's MDS can increase the current level of sales, market share, competitiveness, competitive advantage, and sustain performance. Therefore, based on above argument, the study hypothesized the following:

H3: Market development is significantly related to SME performance.

H4: Market development is significantly related to cost leadership strategy.

2.4 Cost Leadership as a Mediator

Cost leadership is described as a strategy that a firm focuses on gaining a competitive advantage by having lowest cost operation in an industry (Porter, 1980, 1985). Therefore, when cost is the primary concern, the firm always chooses for cost leadership strategy, hence, go for cost efficiency (Mwangi & Omhui, 2013). However, the ability to respond quickly and profitably to customer and market demands is critical to succeed in the today's competitive environment. Thus, firms must integrate its resources and capabilities to produce goods and services at lower cost with different features, which will enable them to sale their products at affordable and competitive price to customers. All of which will help improve competitiveness, competitive advantage and enhance performance (Teeratansirikool et al. 2013).

Previous studies examined the empirical evidence on the relationship between competitive strategy and performance (Hilman & Kaliappen, 2014;Uchebulam et al., 2015;Akingbade, 2014; Furrer, Sudharshan, Thomas, & Alexandre, 2008) and supply chain strategy (Soni & Kodali, 2011). The survival and growth of SMEs (Armstrong, 2013), the moderating effect of competitive strategy (Oltra & Flor, 2010). However, there are few studies that established the mediating effect of cost leadership strategy (Santos-Vijande, Lopez-Sanchez, & Trespalacios, 2012;Lechner & Gudmundsson, 2014). Cost leadership may explain fully the relationship between growth strategy and performance of SMEs. Thus, based on the identified gap this study hypothesized the following;

H5: Cost leadership mediates the relationship between market penetration and performance

H6: Cost leadership mediates the relationship between market development and performance.

2.5 Research Framework

The study illustrated the framework based on strategic orientation and implementation perspective that is considered to enable manufacturing based of SMEs in developing economies to integrate, reconfigure and rebuild firm's strategies to improve competency and achieve competitiveness and sustain performance (Teece & Pisano, 1994; Teece et al., 1997). The framework highlighted two independent variables (market penetration & market development strategy) that influence firm's product market growth, mediating variable (cost leadership strategy) competitiveness and competitive advantage towards sustaining dependent variable (firm performance). Below illustrates the mediating effect of cost leadership on the relationship between market penetration strategy & market development strategy, and SME performance.

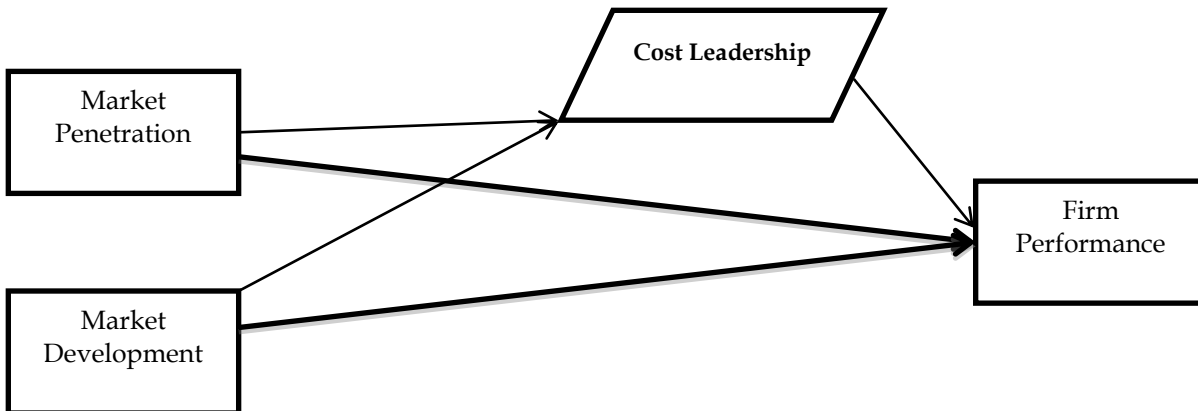


Figure 1.1: Research framework

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Sample and data collection

The population of this study was manufacturing based SMEs in North West of Nigeria, which consists of 1,814 SMEs. About 1,420 (78%) of the SMEs located in three states. Base on the number of manufacturing based SMEs located in these states, statistics have revealed the rates of unemployment in the country is overwhelmed by the region (NBS Abstract Report, 2012) Therefore, 302 SMEs are the sample of this study (Dillman, 2007; Sekaran & Bougie, 2013). To avoid any non-response issue and sample size error, the sample was increased to 453 (Bartlett et al. 2001). Thus, 329 questionnaires representing (73%) response rates were collected from SMEs. Rejecting 26 questionnaires after found to be filled wrongly. Total of 303 questionnaires representing (67%), were left for data cleaning and screening. SPSS V23 was used for the preliminaries. A sample of 277 represents (61%) cases valid, were used for further analysis.

4.0 Results

4.2 Measurement model Analyses

The study attempts to ascertain the construct validity, which the study followed two-step modeling approach as suggested by (J. Henseler, Ringle, & Sinkovics, 2009). It started by measuring the convergent validity and reliability, pursued to discriminant validity. The table below presents the internal consistency and reliability. Based on the rule of thumb, the construct validity to ascertain if the loadings are within the range 0.4 to 0.7; composite reliability should be greater than 0.7; average variance extracted is greater than 0.5 (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2014).

Thus, 3 MPS, 2 MDS, 3 CLS, and 6 FPM were deleted because of their low loadings to meet the threshold of CR and AVE 0.7 and above and 0.50 and above respectively as recommended by (Hair et al., 2014). Therefore, in this study CR value, as the table above shows, the value of the constructs range 0.75 to 0.83, which indicates the reliability of the measurement model. However, the result indicates AVE values range from 0.50 to 0.55, which concludes the convergent validity is established.

Constructs	Items	Loadings	CR	AVE
Market Penetration	MP_3	0.580	0.750	0.500
	MP_4	0.760		
	MP_6	0.760		
Market Development	MD_1	0.790	0.820	0.530
	MD_2	0.710		
	MD_3	0.620		
	MD_4	0.770		
Cost Leadership	CL_1	0.710	0.760	0.510
	CL_2	0.780		
	CL_4	0.640		
Firm Performance	FP_1	0.82	0.83	0.55
	FP_2	0.81		
	FP_3	0.70		
	FP_5	0.63		

Table 1.Result of Measurement Model

Discriminant validity was considered to determine the extent to one construct is entirely different from each other construct (Hair et al., 2014). (Henseler, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2014) suggested the heterotrait-monotrait ratio of correlation (HTMT). The study also tested the discriminant validity by comparing the square root of the AVE for each construct with the correlation presented in the correlation matrix. Table 2 below presents the results of the Fornell-Lerckert. Further, the result is supported by the result of HTMT assessment in Table 3, such that discriminant validity is established with $HTMT_{0.90}$.

Constructs	1	2	3	4
Market Penetration	0.710			
Market Development	0.520	0.730		
Cost Leadership	0.290	0.440	0.710	
Firm Performance	0.500	0.510	0.260	0.740

Table 2.Discriminant validity (Fornell-Larkert)

Constructs	1	2	3	4
Market Penetration				
Market Development	0.850			
Cost Leadership	0.520	0.700		
Firm Performance	0.830	0.690	0.420	

Table 3.Discriminant validity (HTMT)

4.2.1 Hypothesis Testing

This study examines the relationship between MPS and MDS on the firm performance of manufacturing based SMEs in Nigeria. The interpretation of the hypotheses analysis is summarized in Table 4. The H1 indicates that MPS has a significant positive effect on firm performance, the result indicates ($\beta = 0.32$; $t=5.67$, $p>0.01$). Thus, H1 is supported. The finding is consistent with the previous studies of Han et al. (2013) and Hussain et al. (2013). Also, the H2 reveals that there is a significant positive influence of MDS on the firm performance, the result indicates ($\beta = 0.35$; $t= 6.15$, $p>0.01$) and the result of this study is consistent with the findings of Hussain et al. (2013) and Leitner (2014). Therefore, the hypothesis H2 is supported. The study also tested direct hypotheses between exogenous constructs (MPS & MDS) and the cost leadership strategy. The result indicates that H3; MPS significantly influence cost leadership ($\beta = 0.12$; $t=1.97$, $p>0.05$), H3: is supported. For H4 MDS significantly impact CLS ($\beta = 0.38$;

$t=6.39$, $p>0.01$), H4 is supported, this result is consistent with the finding of previous studies (Santos-Vijande et al., 2012). All the direct hypotheses are supported.

Hypo	Relationship (Direct)	Beta	STD Error	T Value	Decision
H1	Market Penetration ->Firm Performance	0.320	0.056	5.757***	Supported
H2	Market Development ->Firm Performance	0.349	0.056	6.240***	Supported
H3	Market Penetration ->Cost Leadership	0.120	0.060	1.970**	Supported
H4	Market Development ->Cost Leadership	0.380	0.060	6.390***	Supported

Table 4. Structural Model (Hypotheses)

Concerning the hypotheses H5 & H6 for (indirect effect) mediating effect of CLS on the relationship between MPS, MDS and firm performance. The results of the H5 indicate ($\beta = 0.002$, $t = 0.317$, NS) the hypothesis has a positive link, but not significant. Similarly, H6 the result indicates ($\beta = 0.009$, $t = 0.408$, NS) the hypothesis has a positive link, but not significant, this result is consistent with the findings of (Santos-Vijande et al., 2012; Lechner & Gudmundsson 2014). Thus, the results of H5 and H6 establish a relationship, but not supported.

Hypo.	Indirect Relationship	Beta a*b	STD Error	T Value	Decision
H5	MP ->CL*CL->FPM	0.002	0.007	0.317	Not Supported
H6	MD->CL*CL-> FPM	0.009	0.024	0.408	Not Supported

Table 5. Structural Model Bootstrapping (Mediating Effect)

The study assessed the effect size f^2 to confirm the level of contribution for each construct on the main construct in the full model (R^2 value) as recommended by Cohen, (1988). Inconsistent with the rule of thumb for f^2 , the effect size for the MPS has non-effect f^2 ; MDS has small f^2 of 0.141 on CLS (mediator). However, for dependent construct, MPS has an effect size f^2 of 0.105, MDS has f^2 of 0.103 considered to be small for respectively, whereas, CLS does not affect the main construct NA (see Table 6).

Effect Size	R^2 Included	R^2 Excluded	f^2	Effect size
Cost Leadership	0.200			
Market Penetration		0.195	0.006	None
Market Development		0.087	0.141	Small
Firm Performance	0.332			
Market Penetration		0.262	0.105	Small
Market Development		0.263	0.103	Small
Cost Leadership		0.339	N/A	N/A

Table 6. Total Effect Size f^2 (Mediating Effect)

In this study, relevance was assessed to confirm the predictive relevance of the model (Henseler et al., 2009). Thus, the Q^2 value was obtained based on stone-Geisser's test from PLS-SEM blindfolding, using cross-validated redundancy results for the endogenous latent constructs, the results indicate the Q^2 value is greater than zero, which suggested the predictive relevance of the model (Henseler et al., 2009). See Table below.

Total	SSO	SSE	$Q^2 (=1-SSE/SSO)$
Cost Leadership	831	755.83	0.090
Firm Performance	1,108.00	922.12	0.170

Table 7. Predictive Relevance Q^2 (Mediating Effect)

5.0 Discussions

The result of this study confirms the impact of MDP, MDS and competitive strategy on the performance of manufacturing based SMEs in Nigeria. The findings of this study focused on the previous studies, which acknowledged the influence of firm's market penetration, market development, and cost leadership strategy. Strategic alignment is a source of competency that facilitates enterprises in developing competitive business environment (Hilman & Kaliappen, 2014; Hussain et al., 2013; Lechner & Gudmundsson, 2014; Uko & Ayatse, 2014; Mwangi & Omhui, 2013). The present study found that 61% of manufacturing based of SMEs in Nigeria recognized the importance of strategic alignment of firm's resources to enhance competitiveness and competitive advantage.

Hypotheses; H1 indicates that market penetration strategy has a significant impact on SME performance. The result shows that MPS was able to explain 32% of manufacturing based on SME's performance. The result of this study is consistent with the previous studies such as (Hussain, et al., 2013; Han et al., 2013). H2 point out that 35% of MDS has more significant influence on SME performance. This result is reliable with the earlier studies (Hussain et al., 2013; Leitner, 2014). H3 as expected the result confirmed that MPS has a significant effect on CLS. Whereas, H4: MDS has more significant influence on CLS. The findings of this research could be as a result of the similarities in the functions of the strategies such as aggressive sales, increasing competitiveness, increase market share, cost efficiency, managing competitors and economies of scale (Santos-Vijande et al., 2012; Lechner & Gudmundsson 2014).

Most surprisingly, the results of mediating effect of CLS for H5 & H6: on the relationship between MPS, MDS, and firm performance. The condition of mediating effect was established, which indicates a significant positive association between MPS, MDS and CLS (Hayes & Preacher, 2010). The model has delivered a strong indication on how these strategic factors are aligned together. The study revealed that cost leadership strategy has a limited or no impact in mediating the relationship of MPS, MDS and SME performance. The findings of this study indicate that MPS and MDS are strategic resources that enable firms to improve competitiveness and increase market share, and creates firm's efficiency and effectiveness when compared with competitors (Ansoff, 1965; Ansoff, 2002; Hussain et al., 2013). Thus, with CLS, manufacturing-based of SMEs that pursuing MPS, and or MDS might give a better performance.

5.1 Conclusion, Implications, and Limitation

The finding of this study has established empirical evidence for the manufacturing based on SMEs creating a strategic decision in determining growth strategy, competitive strategy and performance measurements. In struggling to create competitiveness, improve competitive advantage and enhance performance. Owners-managers of manufacturing based of SMEs may consider the current model and the findings of this study to align market penetration strategy, market development strategy and cost leadership strategy as a guide to reflect its strategic orientation in a competitive environment. In essence, the results of this study recommended that firm's strategic growth and competitive strategy would help manufacturing based SME's strategically, concerning integration and rebuilding of its strategies to create a sustainable competitive advantage and enhance performance.

Finally, the study is limited to the manufacturing based SMEs in Northwest in Nigeria. Also, this study examined only two growth level strategies, as well as only one competitive strategy. The present study employed cross-sectional research design. With regards to the source of data, only one source was used in gathering data from the owners-managers of manufacturing based SMEs in Nigeria. However, the present study suggested that future studies should consider the limitations as mentioned above, to provide a more comprehensive result and validate the current findings.

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Appendixes
Measurement Model and Structural Model Figures

