



università degli studi di salerno



Marketing Strategy in Service Business

ASVSA

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Programme



- Marketing and Service Marketing: an overview
- Marketing plan
- Complexity management
- New marketing strategies approaches: Relationship Marketing and Many-to-Many network; Experiential marketing; Unconventional marketing
- New marketing vision: Service Research from S-D logic & Service Science to service ecosystems & service systems
- Technologies as Decision Support Systems for marketing strategies

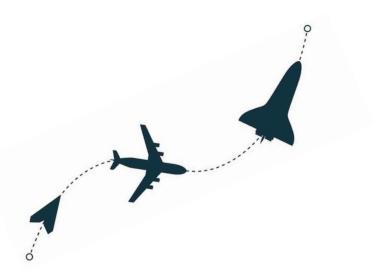
Case studies Examples Project work



Agenda: Lesson 3



- Complexity management
- New approaches: Relationship Marketing and Many-to-Many network; Experiential marketing; Unconventional marketing



Examples



Complexity management

3.1

The world of business is increasingly interested in the evolution of research studies concerning **complexity**, in the widespread conviction that, to deal with new situations and survive in a context characterized by an elevated degree of dynamism, existing interpretation schemes, based on predefined and standardized solutions, are often not sufficient.

Phenomena for which there isn't a potential solution in the realm of *problem solving approach* can be identified, and they are ever more widespread and complex.

Should the phenomenon in itself be considered as complex?

Is it possible that the same phenomenon can be perceived as complex by one and even simple by another one?

In other words, what does make a phenomenon "complex"?

Decision makers are increasingly facing new situations and behave in contexts characterized by an elevated degree of dynamism (change, social inference, numerous actors, numerous external resources, different goals/perspectives)



This is the reason why their existing interpretation schemes, based on predefined and standardized solutions, are often inadequate...

Definitions on complexity have to take into account the traditional distinction between *quantitative* and *qualitative* elements.

In quantitative terms, complexity generally depends on elements such as:

- *size of the market;*
- number and parts;
- different social roles incorporated, the number of social personalities present;
- many coordination mechanisms.

In the qualitative dimension:

- complexity is characterized by a large number of parts that are linked in various ways;
- complexity is an emerging phenomenon and cannot be predicted.

Do we share the same idea of complexity?

complication versus complexity











Perspectives of analysis

Complexity within the realm of social sciences, and therefore in business organizations, intervenes when it is forced to neglect a structural perspective to analyze the context, and needs to evaluate "objects", both tangible or intangible, not solvable through calculation criteria.

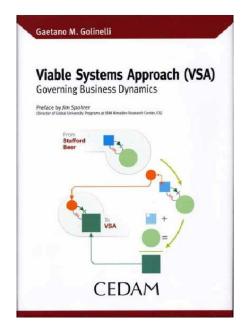
Observers are forced to analyze objects characterized by:

- indistinct relational boundaries,
- changing and evolving relationships (in time and space),
- emergent and not predictable behavior,
- dynamic social interactions.

Viable Systems Approach (vSa) as an interpretative approach

We can adopt the Viable Systems Approach:

- as an *interpretative approach* to qualify the concept of complexity, highlighting its systemic nature
- as a governance approach for investigating the general implications of complexity for decision making and the specific implications for the marketing approach



vSa as an interpretative approach

- Complexity does not characterize the system in itself, but emerges subjectively, charactering the interpretation of the context made by the decision maker.
- A phenomenon can generate chaos, complexity or simply complication. It depends on the interpretative capacity of the decision maker, not on the characteristics of the phenomenon (huge variety, variability, etc.).
- Complexity emerges when the interaction emerging from relations in a specific process does not comply with clear behavioral rules and criteria.
- Organizations are viable systems aiming at surviving in their context
 - the context conditions in which they act are relevant for the system's outcome

vSa as an interpretative approach

The VSA suggests that the adoption of a systemic view of the phenomenal reality helps to highlight some important aspects of complexity, which allow to manage organizations with greater awareness.

Different observers perceive different levels of complexity because the complexity is fundamentally linked to the understanding of the subject observer than the observed reality; it follows that it is necessarily **subjective**.



Premises

Premise I Different observers perceive different levels of complexity.

The affirmation in 1. postulates an important element: whilst referring mainly to a phenomenon as much as to a process or a material object being observed, the attribute *"complex"* qualifies not only the case or the object in itself, but also the *context* in which it is perceived.

It is not the problem in itself that is *complex*, but rather the relative problem solving process in which complexity emerges, depending on the perspective from which reality is observed and objectives are set forth.

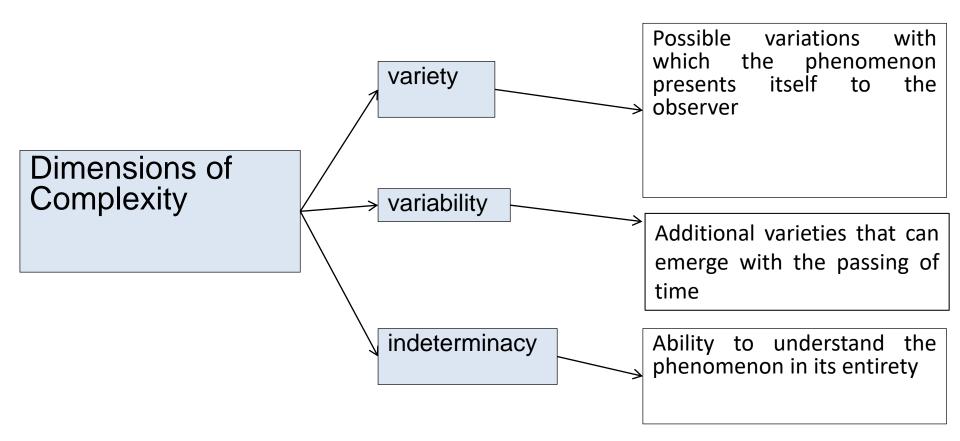
Premises

Premise II

An observer, at different times, perceives different levels of complexity.

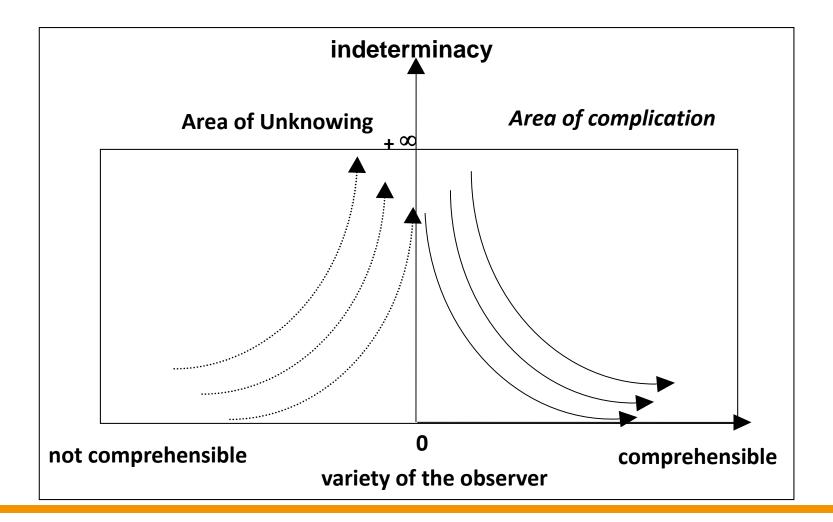
The observer is in fact able to increase his knowledge and his understanding of the situation observed over time, and gradually he will perceive a decreasing level of complexity of the same phenomenon, since he, with a repeated observation, will be able to understand more and most operating rules and the explanatory variables than in analysis.

vSa as an interpretative approach



vSa as an interpretative approach

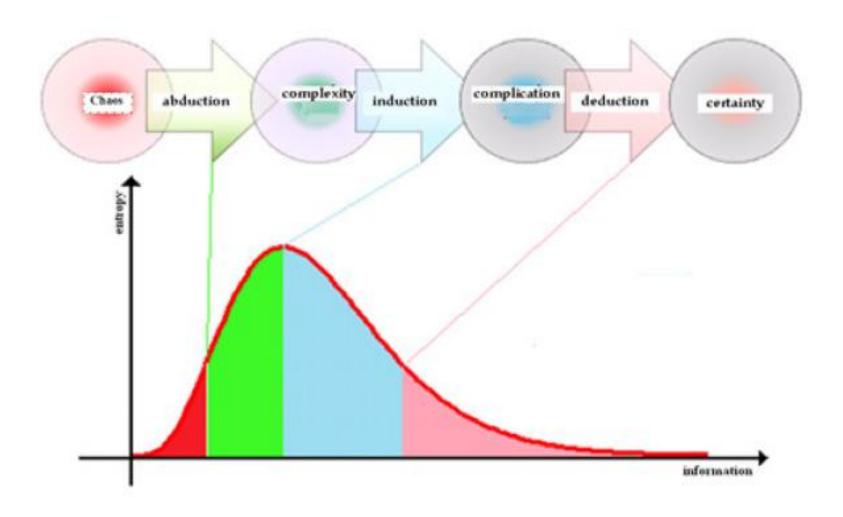
Representation Model of Complexity



A taxonomy of difficult situations was necessary.

In business economics, changing contexts, have led to the constant revision of reference paradigms where the inefficiency of interpretation schemes based on non codified rules have resulted in complexity.

This is best expressed in the **curve of the "4C"** where individual knowledge is applied initially in a context of chaos, i.e. incapacity to understand the dynamics of the phenomenon/problem observed and an interpretation scheme of cognition is devised through three phases: abduction, induction and deduction.



Problematic situation: CHAOS

In the chaotic phase, the incoming information confuses the decision maker; he is unable to use the incoming information to circumscribe the phenomenon.

There is a trend towards states of ever greater disorder.





The decision maker has a decisive idea. The solution idea allows him to start observing more clearly.

Abduction occurs in a moment of cognitive effort: it takes passion, interest, commitment.

Abduction \neq Intuition that does not presuppose the availability of information.

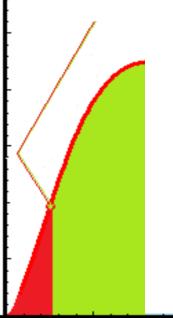
_ information



The growth of entropy is still ongoing and the confusion is still increasing, but at a decreasing rate. The decision maker still does not know how to approach the problem. In this phase, the maximum peak of entropy is reached.

information





entropy

Induction implies the empirical test of the hypothesis developed in the abductive moment.

In this phase the decision-maker has built an interpretative scheme but has to understand if it may be valid or not to solve that situation.



Problematic situation: COMPLICATION

The decision maker has a solution hypothesis to apply but there are still methodological, technical and instrumental difficulties.

information



The hypothesis test gave a positive result. The hypothesis, confirmed by experience and repeated application to the problem, is schematized in technique or operating model. This phase is centered on the formalization of problem solving criteria, as a specific interpretative scheme for a generalized use.

DEDUCTION

information

Problematic situation: CERTAINTY

The area of certainty is the area in which the problem appears to be completely overcome. The decision maker, at this moment, has full knowledge of the problem and of the solution path. He only needs new information to better circumscribe the situation and how to manage it.

information

entropy

The curve of the "4C" illustrates the distinction between the three *critical phases* relative to the evolution through problematic situations of *chaos, complexity, complication and certainty*.

abduction, by means of creativity, posits a solution to the problem;
induction, implies the empirical testing of such a hypothesis;
deduction, is centered on the formalization of problem solving criteria, as a specific interpretation scheme for generalized use.

The described dynamic manifests itself each time context conditions change and decision makers are impeded from fully grasping the change.

3.2 From Traditional Marketing to Relationship Marketing



TALKS AT PEOPLE

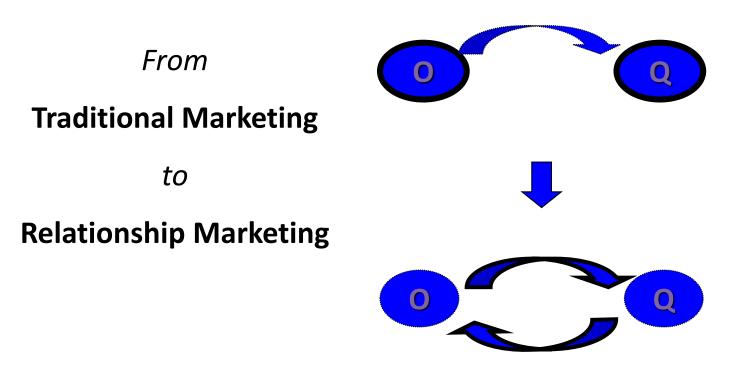
Relationship Marketing 🚓

Talks with them.

www.c4compete.com

From traditional to Relationship Marketing

A New Perspective of Marketing



From traditional to Relationship Marketing

Relationship marketing involves a change in managing the relationship with customers and other stakeholders.

This change involves the adoption of a collaborative logic, in the management of a business and in the managing the relationships with other actors.

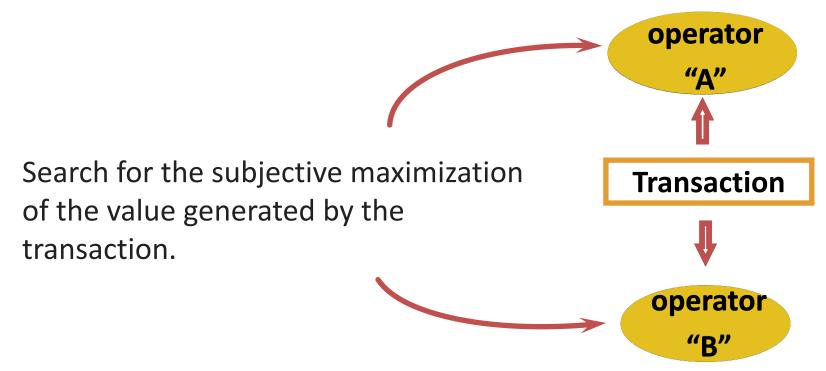
From exchange...



... to strategic relationships

From traditional to Relationship Marketing

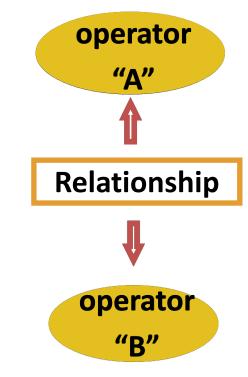
The *exchange approach* implies that the companies involved in the transaction are oriented to exclusively maximize subjective value.



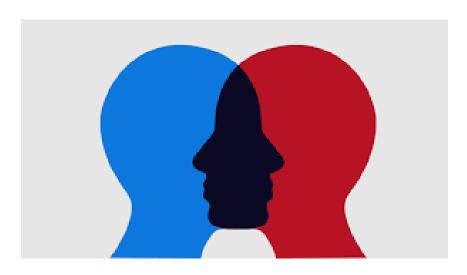
From traditional to Relationship Marketing

The **Relational Approach** implies that companies involved in strategic relationships are oriented to create and share new value.

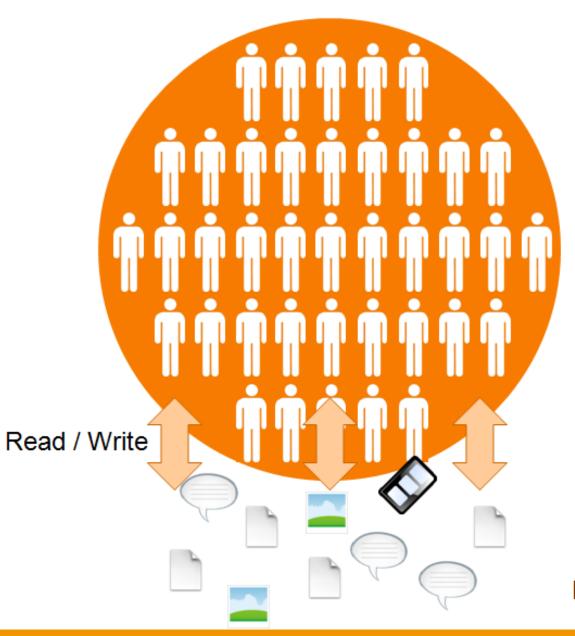
Contribution to maximize total value of the relationship.







NOW: We are all prosumers

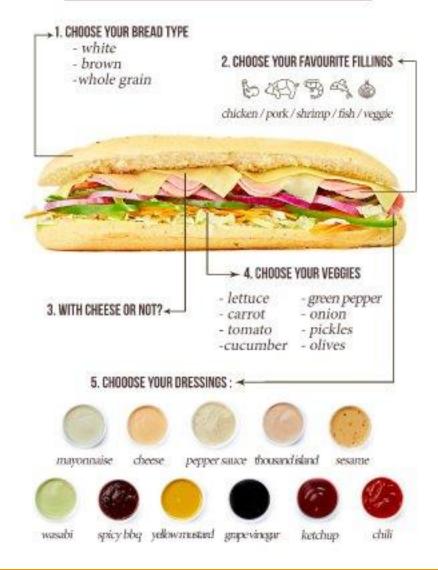


Content for sharing any information that serve some Information need

Relationship marketing: example of

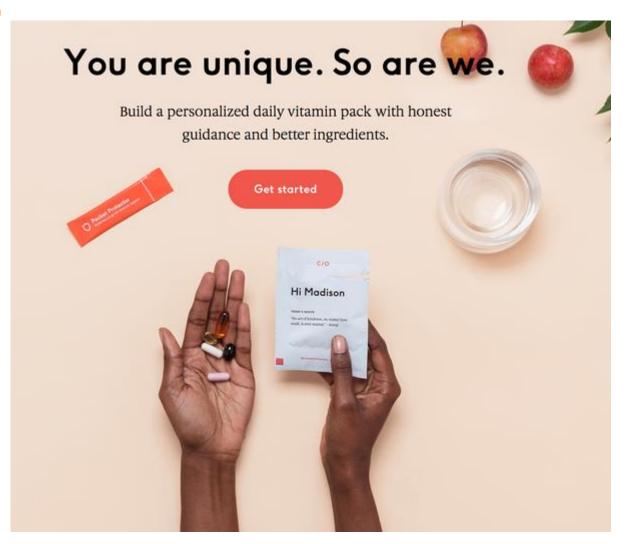
prosumer

BUILD YOUR OWN SANDWICH



Relationship marketing: example of

prosumer



Relationship marketing: example of

prosumer

Hide details \wedge



Public feedback

Robin is a friendly and cheerful host who responds to our needs. His house is centrally located between city, Victor Harbour and Barossa Valley. Hahndorf is just a short drive away too and there are supermarkets and eateries nearby. He has a friendly dog and we enjoyed her company.

Public response

Reply to this review

Private feedback

B This is just for you. It won't appear on your listing or pro

Thanks Robin for hosting us. We wish you and far bless you all!



Alejandra

Dec 20 - Dec 22 · \$190 [Walk Score 80] Wrap-Around Deck [Next to GG Park]

Public feedback

The house smelled like mold and humidity. The beds were comfortable and linens were clean. It is a very old home with no updates. The bathroom felt dirty and there is no proper shower curtain. The makeshift curtain was taped to the shower entrance and the shower had a lot of mold. No proper ventilation and only space heaters. When we woke in the morning we found that the glass doors and windows were wet from condensation. While the location is great, I would not recommend this place.

airbnb

Public response

Thank you for the feedback, it's really helpful! I am planning to update a few things over the coming weeks.

Relationship marketing: origins

<u>After 1960...</u>

CUSTOMERS ORIENTATION

Customers as the **pivot**, the focus of attention in the market <u>After 1990...</u>

Relational Marketing (RM) Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

The focus is on the relationships between <u>two</u> key

actors

Provider

Customer

<u>After 2000...</u>

Many-to-many approach

Network orientation Focus on multilevelled networks of actors/ stakeholders Customers **Providers**



Relationship marketing: origins

Hakansson (1979)

Establishing, negotiating and managing relationships with stakeholders is essential to obtain sustainable competitive advantage based on long-term agreements.

The management of relationships between the company and the main stakeholders is entrusted to marketing which should represent the "sensitive soul" of the company capable of understanding, adapting, proposing, measuring.

Kotler (1992)

Focus on long-term objectives and relationships

Relational marketing: origins

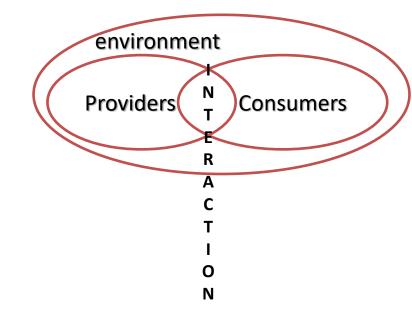
Berry (1983)

Service is created, built and developed to start, maintain and improve relationships with users.

Bendapudi and Berry (1997)

Four variables influence the characteristics of relationships:

- 1. Environmental dimensions
- 2. Service providers' main features
- 3. Consumers interested in the service
- 4. Interactive dimension





Aim: to increase the value of relationships with customers through the enhancement of **users' loyalty**

Definition: Creation, development, **maintenance** and optimization of relationships between customers and organizations

Selection and analysis of **specific targets** (not anymore broad segments) to reduce the asymmetry between the company and every single user through **multi-channel** strategies: from classic media (telephone/ print) to web communication

Bidirectional relationships and increased knowledge of users

Relationship Marketing: a new mindset

A change in the managerial approach to relationships with users and stakeholder is needed

Shfit to a **collaborative approach** to relationships that pursues <u>total value</u> maximization and <u>subjective value</u> maximization to improve:

- Synergistic relationships and involvement in the value creation;

- Long term partnerships that contribute to system's well-being.



Identification of strategies to establish durable relationships consumers-brands

THROUGH the involvement of target users in long term programmes that provide immediate benefits and sense of belonging to brand

ONE-TO-ONE: direct relations between consumers- companies and brand-targets



- **Personalization** of relationships with users, seen as *unique individual* entities with specific *needs*.
- Customers become partners of organizations and contribute to the design of value proposition for theirselves, for the organizations, for other customers
- Development and creation of relationships based on interactivity, connection and mutual learning
- <u>New technologies</u>, social networks and IT systems contribute to engage customers in business **decision- making**

To optimize relationships, personalized strategies are needed

- Creation of different targets with different needs for different actions and service offering;
- Knowledge on users' requirements, needs and tastes;
- Bidirectional communication.



• Marketing mix – Personalizing product

Product operational decisions concern attributes such as packaging, brand, materials



• Marketing mix – Personalizing product

"Share a Coca-Cola" vs "Nutella is you"

Divergence of intent between the two brands: while the first - starting from the person who buys the drink - wants to involve other people, meaning the buyer as a sort of donor, the second stops with those who buy Nutella who, therefore, do not donate and he does not share, but keeps it for himself.

Coca-Cola's choice could be defined as "social". Nutella's choice as "individual".

Both, therefore, try to release a viral-emotional contamination, taking - however - different paths at some point.

• Marketing mix – Personalizing price

Customizing the price means setting different prices for each customer, also possible thanks to Internet:

• different prices depending on the quantity (eg. Reduction of shipping costs based on volumes of sales)

 group prices: different prices for each group of customers with homogeneous characteristics (no shipping costs for Amazon Prime subscribers)

Marketing mix – Personalizing place

Pizza Hut Table

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xvT0MCugb58

PIZZO PIZZO PIZZO PIZZO S

Pizza Hut proposes this concept to indicate how ordering a pizza could become an experience in the near future.

The concept is a restaurant table with multi-touch technology that allows you to customize, order and pay for the pizza you want with a few simple touches on your smartphone.

You can pay by simply placing your smartphone on the table thanks to the next NFC technology and wait for the order, perhaps while we are playing on the table which in the meantime has transformed into the mega second screen of your smartphone.

The new pizza experience is served.

• Marketing mix – Personalizing promotion

Special birthday promotions

A clear communication plan must be created, because loyalty is a transversal process in which it is necessary to know and be known.



Customer Relationship Management Everyone is much more than a customer



Customer Lifetime value Life stage defines a person's major concern

Relationships can be developed over time through:

The sharing of a common language: that can enhance **knowledge sharing** and the **exchange of information** that increase marketing collaboration and the creation of a cohesive set of value



A coherent culture: based on common trust and shared purposes that allow at reducing uncertainty and opportunistic behaviors of partners

To **retain** customers (and obtain **loyalty**) is better than acquire new ones with the reduction of service quality



The aim of relationship marketing is to establish, strengthen and renewover time stable and durable relationships with customers to *create* and *regenerate* constantly the production of mutual benefits



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THANK YOU.

Questions? Comments?



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