Relationship Marketing

Professor: Manel Guerris
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Office hours: by appointment
Course Type: Elective
Credits: 3 ECTS
Term: 3rd Term

Course Description

Concepts such as ‘Relational Marketing’ or ‘Customer Relationship Management’ (CRM) emerged in the mid 80s (and were further developed during the 90s) in the context of Business to Business marketing and with the help of information technology. Although CRM was originally used to automate a company’s sales force, the idea of managing one’s customers is too broad a concept to be defined by a technology, some processes, the idea of automation, or even the centralized management of communication and promotion strategies.

Indeed, CRM is a strategic approach that seeks to maximize the value of customer relationships by relying on fundamental marketing principles and making an efficient use of technology. This approach is characterized by a deep knowledge of individual customers (or small segments of customers), their behaviour, and their preferences. Understanding customers’ behaviour and preferences leads to new opportunities not only in terms of creating value for the customer but also in terms of co-creating value with the customer. Value co-creation is a central piece in the marketing vision that prevails nowadays, and it requires the integration of an organization’s functions, processes and individuals in order to be achieved.

With the rise of social networks and the Internet phenomenon, communication occurs not only between companies (B2B) or between customers and companies (B2C), but also exclusively between customers who, on their own, share opinions, talk about their own experiences and place more trust on other customers than on the messages sent by companies and their brands. Therefore, value co-creation, customer relationships and the notion of networks are the fundamental pillars that uphold a good customer management strategy.

Objectives

The main objective of the course is to understand the strategic paradigm of CRM in the contexts of B2C and B2B. This involves an understanding of:

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• Integrated customer management plans that use the tools and strategies found in relational marketing.

• Segmentation variables and processes. Dynamic segmentation and granularity; toward individual segments.


• Metrics: customer lifetime value, churn rate...

• Implementation of CRM strategies in B2B and B2C; implementation of coverage plans and sales force management.

• Current tools to implement CRM strategies: computer systems, use of social networks, advanced marketing automation tools, and customer data analysis.

• Challenges to implement strategies and processes of Relational Marketing. Best Practices. How to use the information provided by CRM systems and integrate it into the company?

• End-to-end go-to-market processes, from account discovery to end of sale

• Management of pipelines and Sales Forces, with special focus on B2B.

• Loyalty plans: how to make consumers loyal to your brand? Cross-selling and up-selling.

Methodology

1. The course aims to mix intellectual rigour with a more practical approach focused on understanding how companies actually work. To that effect, several methodologies will be used:
   
   o Case studies and practical exercises (five in total). Will have to be read in advance and will be discussed and questioned in class.
   
   o In-class activities about topics announced at that moment. Will be done in small groups.
   
   o Explanations about theoretical models and frameworks such as the one proposed by Payne and Frow (see below)
   
   o Assigned readings.
- Sharing comments and experiences about business best practices.


Evaluation criteria

- Final written exam (1h): 20%.
- Group assignments, given in class on previously read materials: 20%
- Group assignments on pre-given cases: 20%
- Participation and contribution throughout the course: 20%
- Individual assignments, given in class on previously read or discussed materials: 20%

Important:

In courses that feature a final exam, a minimum grade of 4 out of 10 in the final exam is necessary for the other evaluation criteria to be taken into account when computing the student’s overall grade for the course. Therefore, students who obtain less than a 4 out of 10 in the final exam will fail the course automatically. Those students will have to take a remedial exam (more details below).

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Courses in the Program will generally include group assignments (case studies, projects etc.). At the end of each term, and in order to disincentivize free-riding behaviors, students will have the opportunity to evaluate the involvement of the rest of their team members in all group assignments that took place within the term. Students who obtain sufficiently poor evaluations from their team members will be penalized. The penalty will involve a reduction in the overall group assignment grades of all courses that include group assignments (max penalty: 20% reduction of those grades). More details on the topic are available on eCampus.

STUDENTS WHO FAIL TO DELIVER ALL THE ASSIGNMENTS WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO TAKE THE FINAL EXAM.

All the activities that are submitted past the deadline or that do not follow the submission instructions in terms of content, format, etc. will be considered as ‘not submitted’. Students will be informed about the submission and presentation dates the first day of class.

Students are required to attend 80% of classes. Failing to do so without justified reason will imply a Zero grade in the participation/attendance evaluation item and may lead to suspension from the program.

Students who fail the course during the regular evaluation are allowed ONE re-take of the evaluation, in the conditions specified above. If the course is again failed after the retake, the student will have to register again for the course the following year.

In case of a justified no-show to an exam, the student must inform the corresponding faculty member and the director(s) of the program so that they study the possibility of rescheduling the exam (one possibility being during the “Retake” period). In the meantime, the student will get an “incomplete”, which will be replaced by the actual grade after the final exam is taken. The “incomplete” will not be reflected on the student’s Academic Transcript.

Plagiarism is to use another’s work and to present it as one’s own without acknowledging the sources in the correct way. All essays, reports or projects handed in by a student must be original work completed by the student. By enrolling at any UPF BSM Master of Science and signing the “Honor Code,” students acknowledge that they understand the schools’ policy on plagiarism and certify that all course assignments will be their own work, except where indicated by correct referencing. Failing to do so may result in automatic expulsion from the program.”

Calendar and Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Readings and case studies</th>
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MSc in Marketing

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</table>
| 1 | Introduction to the course and main basics of RM | • Course presentation.  
• The history of ‘Relational Marketing’; evolution and comparison to traditional marketing.  
• The value of relationships.  
• The CRM paradigm in the contexts of B2B and B2C.  
Review of the Payne and Frow framework.  
• Introduction to the main variables to measure in Relational Marketing.  
• Value co-creation.  
| 2 | The process of customer value creation in practice; implementation of CRM processes in B2C. | • New business models.  
Guest lecturer: expert in on-line CRM sales & marketing. Marketing manager.  
The course will include a presentation and discussion of the Groupon business model and other B2C cases. |
| 3 | Customer segmentation using Relational Marketing strategies and metrics. | • The value of a client: Customer lifetime value (CLTV)  
• Churn rates  
• Payback period  
• …  
Case presentation (in groups): Tyco Mobiles |
• Main characteristics of these markets  
• How to manage, from both the seller and the buyer perspectives  
Discussion and questions around the case study (reading in-class): “Eagersaver” |
• The process of building and managing a customer data base.  
• Different uses of the data base in a GTM strategy.  
Discussion and questions around the case study (pre-read): “HP Graphic Arts Market CRM Strategy” |
| 6 | Managing the different | • Customer segmentation strategies in B2B.  
Discussion and debate around the case study |

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSc in Marketing (2021/2022)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Customer segments in a B2B environment</strong></td>
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| - GTM decisions based on the segmentation strategy.  
- Effective management of the different customer segments.  
- Strategic customers and Account Management. |
| (pre-read): “Harvard Business Review article on Managing Major Accounts” |

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<td><strong>Management and profitability of the different customer segments.</strong></td>
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| - Different methods to estimate customer value.  
- Design decisions about the customer experience and their relationship with the company.  
- Alignment between the business strategy, the organizational structure, and the performance evaluation systems. |
| Discussion and debate around the case study (pre-read): “Gestión de relaciones y rentabilidad de los clientes en el RBC Financial Group (condensado)”  
It is required to read it individually beforehand. |

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<td><strong>Implementation of customer management processes and tools in a B2B environment.</strong></td>
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| - The organization of a sales and marketing team oriented towards the different customer segments.  
- Designing effective GTM processes and information flows based on the customer segment.  
- CRM tools to implement the different decided-upon processes. |
| Assigned readings:  
“Fundamentals of Business to Business. Sales & Marketing”, John M. Coe |

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<td><strong>Analysis of the chain of relations within a distribution scheme, its value and impact of associated decisions</strong></td>
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| - Different options of distribution and commercial relationships existing  
- Strategic decisions to be taken and its impacts in business  
- The need of a careful analysis for choosing the best possible alternative and its associated GTM |
| Discussion and debate around the case study (pre-read): “Aqualisa, just a better shower (HBS)” |
Implementation challenges of CRM strategies and systems in organizations.

- Integral CRM strategies in organizations.
- Objectives and predicted impact of their implementation.
- Main challenges and recommended best practices.

Discussion and debate around the case study (pre-read): “CRM Excellence at KLM Royal Dutch Airlines”

Final Case presentation
- Customer development and customer retention
  - Customer loyalty
  - Cross-selling
  - Up-selling
  - Metrics, metrics and more metrics.

Case presentation, in groups: Harrah’s Entertainment
The presentation must have been prepared beforehand.

Final exam
Written, individual (2h max)

Important note: Some readings must be done individually and before the classes. They will be available in UPF virtual campus well in advance

Reading Materials/ Bibliography/Resources


- “Customer centricity”, Peter Fader, Wharton Executive Education, 2011


- "Customer loyalty: how to earn it how to keep it", Jill Griffin, Jossey Bass, 2002

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• “The ultimate question”, Frederick Reichheld, Elsevier, 2006


• "The one to one manager: real-world lessons in customer relationship management" / Don Peppers & Martha Rogers -- New York: Doubleday, 2002

• “Return on Customer”: A revolutionary way to measure and strengthen your business” / Don Peppers & Martha Rogers -- Doubleday, 2005


• Interesting websites:
  - www.peppersandrogersgroup.com (“Mother & father” of One-to-One Marketing (highly recommended their Newsletter “1to1 Media”)
  - www.copernicusmarketing.com (Relational & Analytic Marketing)
  - www.wunderman.com (Lester Wunderman, “Father” of Direct Marketing)