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# INTERNAL MARKET ORIENTATION: A SOLUTION TO STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION IN ORGANISATIONS

*Take care of your people and your people will take care of your business. Internal Market Orientation as business logic facilitates job satisfaction and commitment*

Soichiro Honda, founder of Honda Motor Company, learned a lesson from his employees when the company decided to develop a low-emissions automobile engine. He affirmed that the new engine would allow the company to beat the 'Big Three' automakers in the United-States, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler. This purely business-focused aim did not seem to enthuse his employees. Nonaka and Takeuchi recount how one of Honda's young engineers objected to the founder, saying that he would work in the development of this engine, but that he would only do it to fulfil what he believed to be his social and environmental responsibilities. Another employee indicated that he would do it for his children. Mr Honda felt so embarrassed when he heard the objections that he decided that it was time for him to retire (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 2011: 65).

What can we learn from this anecdote?

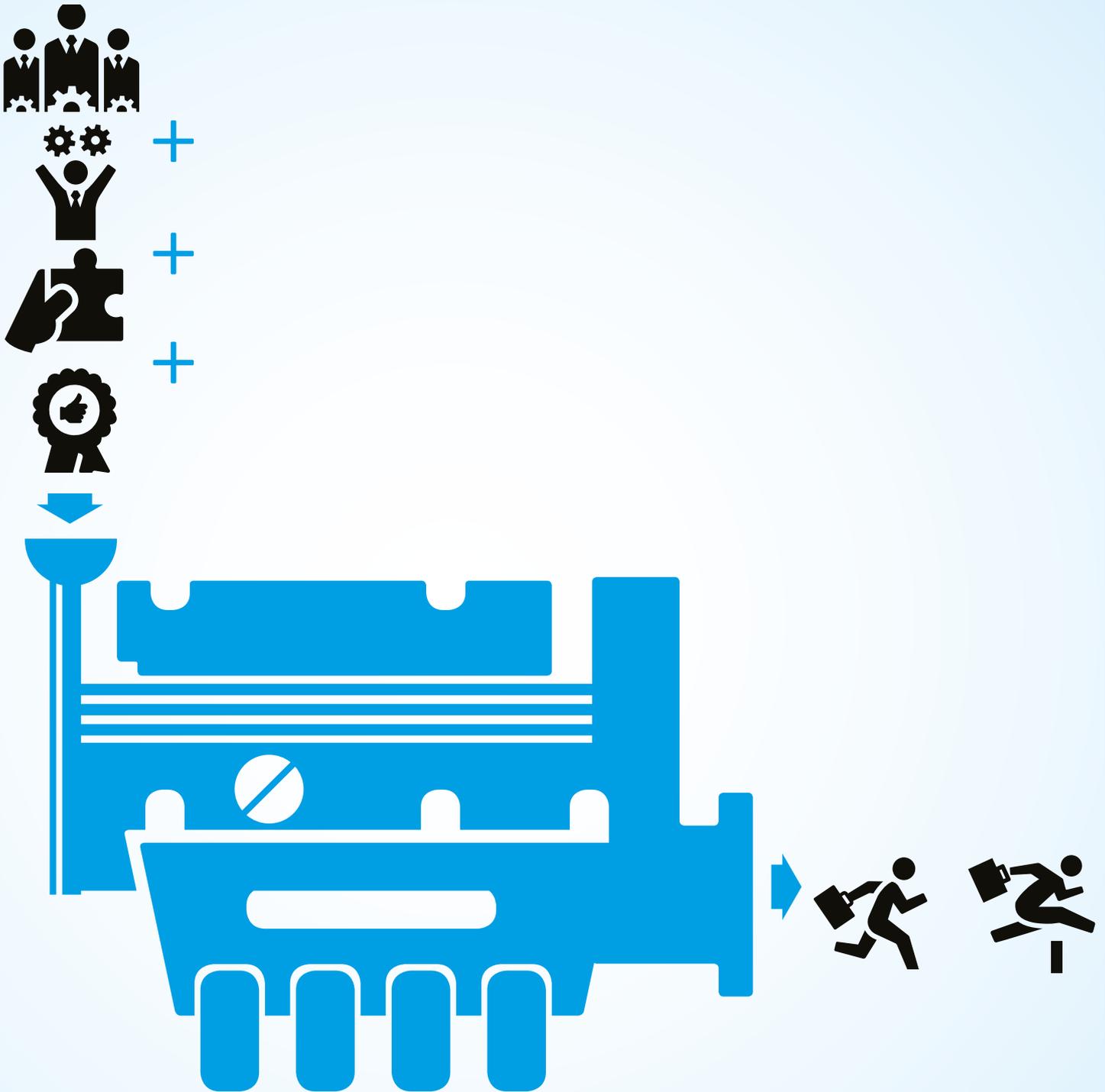
Managers may set very good business goals and design strategies, which can be implemented in many ways, but the attitude of employees will always play a crucial role in promoting their success. Without their commitment, strategy implementation becomes mission impossible. This is why it is so important to know what motivates employees and the impact on customer satisfaction.

## Is customer satisfaction possible without employee satisfaction?

Most companies place much effort in measuring and understanding customer satisfaction and their motivations, but less energy in knowing what causes employee satisfaction. If they do not get employees' satisfaction and commitment, there are less likely to get customer satisfaction (Gummesson, 2000). If only 13 % of employees are engaged at work (Gallup, 2013), could a more engaged workforce make a difference?



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Employees assess what they receive from the companies they work for and also what the firm obtains from them, hence if what they receive is less than what they give, probably they will leave the company. Therefore, managers should monitor this relation of value interchange (Gounaris, 2006). If exchange is at the basis of marketing, it is likely that the same rule applies to the relationships between employees and employers in an internal market context.

In order to satisfy needs, companies offer value through the provision of products or services and, in many cases, a bundle or combination of both product and services. However, from a customer's perspective it is clear that they mainly seek solutions. Therefore, companies that focus on offering solutions to customers have higher possibilities of success. These solutions come through well-trained and motivated employees who, as Grönroos explains in an interview, 'keep the promises made to the market' (Ruizalba and Hafeez, 2015: 40). Solutions come from talented people, which is why competition for the best talent is so high. Solving problems and satisfying needs is a means to achieving high levels of customer satisfaction. This can only be achieved with the best talent to implement the strategy.

#### People at the core of strategy implementation

The building blocks and heart of good execution are people, strategy and operations (Bossidy and Charan, 2009). Energy, passion, initiative and commitment are the key drivers, which make companies grow and will lead them to accomplish their goals. There is frequently a gap between managers' expectations and the capabilities and commitment of employees to fulfil them. Employees with high engagement can exceed customers' expectations and become real ambassadors of their brands.

#### Take care of your people and your people will take care of your customers

J.W. Marriot, the founder of Marriot Hotels' used to say, 'take care of your people and your people will take care of your customers'. This was his motto to generate customer satisfaction (Katzenbach, 2000: 173).

From an academic perspective, Berry and Parasuranam (1991) developed the notion of 'internal market' – i.e. treating employees as internal customers to enhance business performance. Years later, Gummesson (2000) stated that achieving internal customer satisfaction is a prerequisite to increase external customer satisfaction. However, pressure to achieve results and market aggressiveness can lead to short-sightedness in managers who then ignore their employees' needs, and the consequences for their businesses.

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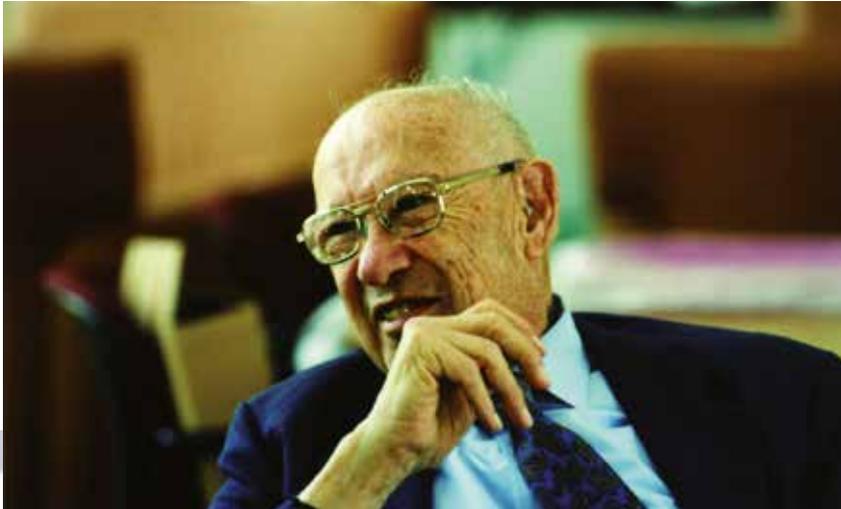


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**‘Internal market orientation’: The company seen from the perspective of the internal customer**

Recently, researchers identified the concept of ‘internal market orientation’ (IMO) grounded on the market orientation paradigm (Kholi and Jaworski, 1990). In the context of internal market, and considering employees as internal customers, three dimensions were proposed to measure IMO: 1) internal market intelligence generation; 2) internal market intelligence communication; and 3) response to intelligence.

Lings and Greenley (2005) and Gounaris (2006) conducted empirical research on the impact of IMO in companies. The main factors analysed were: value interchange between employers and employees; internal segmentation; internal targeting; working conditions; internal communication (vertical and horizontal); training; management concern and, recently also work-family balance (Ruizalba *et al.*, 2014).

Based on Drucker (1974) who defined marketing as the company seen from the customers’ point of view, I propose the concept of ‘internal marketing’ as the company seen from the internal customers’ point of view, that is, the employees. As ‘internal marketing’ is built on trust, when employees trust that the firm is going to deliver what they promise. This approach facilitates that employees develop behaviours that lead to higher quality, which in turn will enrich the service delivery processes and the offer of value.

Gummeson (2000) introduced the term part-time marketers to refer to those employees who, without belonging to the marketing department, however play an important role in promoting a business due to their level of interaction with customers. For this reason, ‘internal marketing’ should contribute to develop internal service mentality at all levels and help employees to advance in the same direction as that of the company strategy. Following this logic, inter-functional coordination between departments like marketing, human resources, sales, and operations also plays an important role. Trying to satisfy the needs of customers whilst overlooking employees’ needs would be a form of ‘marketing myopia’ (Levitt, 1960) which, applied to the internal market, produces what could be named as ‘internal marketing myopia’.

**What are the implications of IMO for firms?**

Strategy includes design and implementation, and there is often a difference between what top management proclaims and what frontline employees do. Strategy execution can be more important than design itself. IMO plays an important role in strategy implementation, in particular in services as it facilitates customer orientation. One of the findings of research on IMO is that it has a positive influence on job satisfaction and employees’ commitment and the three main factors that influence IMO are internal communication, management concern, and training (Ruizalba *et al.* 2014). Therefore, a first recommendation to managers is to implement action plans to improve those aspects of the business as this will also have an impact on customer orientation. Five implications for businesses that could help to take direct action in their strategy are summarised in Table 1:

1	IMO can improve job satisfaction and employees’ commitment.
2	Improvement in job satisfaction and employees’ commitment can contribute to higher service quality.
3	Improvement in service quality helps to increase customer satisfaction.
4	Customer satisfaction can boost economic performance.
5	IMO can be beneficial to improve firm performance and employees’ professional and individual development.

**TABLE 1** Five implications of IMO and firm performances

**Ten key diagnostic elements to assess strategy implementation**

Based on IMO factors, ten key diagnostics elements for strategy implementation can be used to analyse organisations:

1. Internal communication
2. Management concern
3. Training and support
4. Connection with employees’ needs and aspirations
5. Alignment between people and business
6. Excessive control vs empowerment and trust
7. Complacency vs self-criticism
8. Focus and following through
9. Optimism
10. Clear processes

In Table 2 (on p38), I highlight some of the symptoms of both dysfunctional and excellent approaches, with some possible consequences. This can help practitioners to use IMO as these elements are IMO factors and be addressed through the three main dimensions of IMO: generating intelligence of the internal market; communicating this intelligence and responding to this intelligence.

### Continuity of people and strategy implementation

Talent management is what makes exceptional organisations different from the rest. Lewis and Heckman (2006) describe talent management as a ‘mindset’ and an attempt to ensure that everyone at all levels works to the top of their potential. This includes attracting and retaining talent, making employees perform better, and engaging them in the design and implementation of the strategy in the long-term. IMO facilitates talent management, through the three main dimensions described before. IMO permits talent management not in general, but managing the talent inherent in each individual, for that reason IMO also plays an important role in job satisfaction and employee’s commitment: two crucial outcomes of talent management that affect retention. Increasing talent retention is decisive because strategy implementation becomes difficult without continuity of people.

Taking care of employees is not in contradiction with being demanding with people as professionals. It is about establishing relationships that respect individuals’ views, and where professional and personal development is a good indicator of excellent management.



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#### Keywords

Internal market orientation; commitment; job satisfaction; internal communication; strategy implementation.

Key Elements (of Strategy Implementation)	Dysfunctional level (symptoms)	Level of Excellence (symptoms)
<b>1. Internal Communication</b>	Not sharing relevant information. Avoid one to one conversation. No vertical communication: downstream and upstream. Not asking for opinion. Lack of horizontal communications inter departments. Rumours. Departments as silos.	Sharing relevant information. One to one dialogue. Vertical communication: downstream and upstream. Asking for opinion. Valuable horizontal communications inter departments. Evidence, facts. Inter functional coordination.
<b>2. Management Concern</b>	Lack of respect. Interest as resources not as individuals. Help always expecting return. Utilitarian focus. What employees achieve not what they are. Rudeness.	Respect. Interest as individuals not as resources. Help not expecting any return. Non-utilitarian focus. What employees are, not only what they achieve. Politeness.
<b>3. Training and support</b>	Lack of training or designed just to “tick the box” and to be covered. No Mentoring. No Coaching. Excessive workloads.	A lot of training and designed to be useful. Mentoring. Coaching. Balanced workloads.
<b>4. Connection with employees’ needs and aspirations</b>	Managers ignore the needs and aspirations of employees.	Managers make efforts to understand the needs and aspirations of employees.
<b>5. Alignment between people and business</b>	Wrong/right people in the wrong place and at the wrong time. Misalignment between skills and tasks. Misalignment between jobs and individuals.	Right people in the right place and at the right time. Alignment between skills and tasks. Alignment between jobs and individuals.
<b>6. Excessive control vs empowerment and trust</b>	What is not permitted is forbidden. Managers as bottle-neck. Culture of blame and fear.	What is not forbidden is permitted. Managers as multiplier effect. Culture of trust and assurance.
<b>7. Complacency vs self-criticism</b>	Complacency. Lack of recognition. Resistance to innovation. Risk aversion.	Our competitors are good at something. Humility. Recognition. Openness to innovation. Prudent risk taking.
<b>8. Focus and following through</b>	Ambiguity in the “ownership of tasks” (unclear who is responsible). Task without deadlines. Dispersion. No priorities. Everything is urgent. Vagueness in objectives.	Certainty in the “ownership of tasks” (clarity as to who is responsible). Clear deadlines. Focus. Priorities. Few urgent things. Clarity in objectives.
<b>9. Optimism</b>	Managers do not smile or fake smile. Focused on threats. Negative messages. Disillusioned climate.	Managers with sincere smile. Focused on opportunities. Positive messages. Climate of enthusiasm.
<b>10. Clear processes</b>	Chaos. Anarchy. People do not know how to proceed. Heterogeneity in service delivery. Inconsistency.	Order. Harmony. People know how to proceed. Homogeneity in service delivery. Consistency.
<b>Possible Consequences</b>	<b>Knowledge in individuals. Chaos. Mobocracy. People as a means. Suspicion. Low engagement. No dialogue. No initiative. Job dissatisfaction. Lack of commitment. Lack of enthusiasm. Low accountability. Negative attitude. Burn out. High turnover. No continuity in projects. Anxiety. Low performance.</b>	<b>Knowledge in the organisation. Transparency. Order. Meritocracy. People as an end. Certainty. High engagement. Dialogue. Initiative. Job satisfaction. Commitment. Enthusiasm. High accountability. Positive attitude. Great place to work. Low turnover. Continuity in projects. Flow. High performance.</b>

TABLE 2 Key elements of strategy implementation: dysfunctional and excellence levels