MARRIOTT: Marketing Research Leads to Expanded Offerings

With roots that go back to before the Great Depression, Marriott International (www.marriott.com) has come a long way from its founding by husband and wife John and Alice Marriott. As of 2014, Marriott International has grown to be a leading lodging company with more than 3,700 properties in seventy-four countries and territories worldwide. This sustained vast expansion over the last several decades is due in large part to marketing research. Marriott began pioneering segmentation in the hospitality industry by expanding its product offering in the 1980s, both upward and downward in quality from its flagship Marriott brand. Through focus groups and survey research, Marriott found that it could have many types of hotels serving different market segments, and that these market segments, although all providing the same basic needs, would not compete with each other. Certain brands under the Marriott umbrella serve the business traveler. Courtyard by Marriott, with pricing and scaled-back service levels compared to the larger Marriott hotels, is targeted toward the price-sensitive frequent business traveler. Courtyard hotels—said to be designed for business travelers by business travelers—offer high-speed Internet access, ample workspace within the rooms, and other amenities that are appealing to the business traveler. Fairfield Inns are priced still more modestly to appeal to travelers who are even more price sensitive. Other brands under the Marriott flag, such as the Ramada line, serve a more family-style vacation market, with a focus toward comfort and affordability.

However, differentiation is not based on service and pricing alone. Marketing research has revealed other attributes that are important. For example, a family or a basic business traveler on a budget might be looking for a convenient location in addition to affordability. Hence, Marriott places Fairfield Inns along interstates and highways because these targeted groups travel by car. Convenient location becomes another attribute that adds value and enhances perception of the Marriott brand name.

When Marriott began its Fairfield Inn and Suites brand, it started simply as Fairfield Inn. Then, with marketing research (focus groups and surveys), Marriott found that its Fairfield Inn customers desired a luxury-class room within the value hotel of the Fairfield line. Responding to this, Marriott changed the name to Fairfield Inn and Suites and added high-class rooms that contain amenities such as spas.

Analysis of internal secondary data identified a substantial number of travelers who stayed in Marriott hotels for more than a few nights. Focus groups and surveys revealed that these extended-stay travelers have different needs. They might need meeting space to conduct business, a kitchenette to dine in occasionally, or a suite space so that they do not get tired of seeing the same four walls around their beds when they come “home” in the evening after yet another day on the road. For these travelers, Marriott opened the Residence Inn line (a hotel line designed for an extended stay). Through subsequent marketing research, Marriott found that this segment had room to expand to a more value-priced line as well. Again, responding to this research, Marriott introduced TownePlace Suites (a value-priced extended-stay hotel line). Some of the guests at the Residence Inn or TownePlace Suites spend up to six months to a year at the same hotel.

At the high end, Marriott offers fuller service and higher prices with its Hotel Resorts & Suites and its Renaissance upscale business properties. According to Marriott’s research estimating potential demand, the size of this high-end segment is substantial. With all of these hotel lines, Marriott continues its commitment to quality that began with John and Alice Marriott. Knowing from research that all hotel residents desire quality, Marriott strives to provide this in all facets of the hotel service. One way in which Marriott demonstrates this is by empowering its customer service representatives to address customer problems.
Although each of the various Marriott brands has worked hard to carve out a niche for itself, they all share the Marriott brand identity—the key ingredient to their success. According to Gordon Lambourne, vice president of marketing and public relations, the Marriott brand identity is all about commitment to service excellence: a strong focus on employees that work in the hotels, taking care of these associates so that they can really focus on their jobs and provide a level of service that customers demand and expect today and that is consistent throughout the global Marriott brand. Each of Marriott’s hotels has a different personality with a distinct design and service level that make the guests feel like they are in London or Munich or Paris, but all these hotels have a common thread running through them that identifies them as Marriott hotels.

The numerous Marriott brands, rather than creating competition for each other, actually help cultivate and sustain business. According to Lambourne, each brand does an excellent job of appealing to its particular segment, because each has its loyal following, and each markets itself independently and as part of a group that is a portfolio of brands. However, there is some crossover, but Marriott views it as a great opportunity to serve customers whose needs may change. So a customer looking for an extended stay might prefer the Residence Inn, but choose a full-service hotel such as the Renaissance for a shorter trip. So whatever the customer prefers at any time, whatever that need might be, Marriott is well positioned to capture that customer and that piece of business.

Conclusion
Marriott has been highly successful in using marketing research to develop a segmentation strategy of targeting a large range of customers with different needs by providing a strong variety of products and options. The diverse offerings have helped Marriott appeal to an increasingly wide spectrum of clients and win greater business. Continued reliance on marketing research will be critical to Marriott’s success in the future.

Questions
1. Discuss the role that marketing research can play in helping Marriott formulate sound marketing strategies.
2. Marriott would like to further penetrate the non-business-travelers segment in the United States. Define the management decision problem.
3. Define an appropriate marketing research problem based on the management decision problem you have identified.
4. What type of research design should be adopted? Justify your recommendation.
5. Use the Internet to determine the market shares of the major hotel chains for the last calendar year, globally and in the United States.
6. What type of internal secondary data will be useful to Marriott?
7. What type of syndicated data will be useful to Marriott?
8. Discuss the role of qualitative research in helping Marriott further penetrate the non-business-travelers segment in the United States.
9. Marriott has developed a new hotel package for families on a vacation. It would like to determine consumers’ responses to this package before introducing it in the marketplace. If a survey is to be conducted to determine consumer preferences, which survey method should be used and why?
10. In what way could Marriott make use of experimentation? What specific experimental design would you recommend?
11. Illustrate the use of the primary scales for measuring consumer preferences for hotel chains.
13. Develop a questionnaire for assessing consumer preferences for hotels while on vacation.
14. What sampling plan should be adopted for the survey method you recommended in question 9?
15. How should the sample size be determined for the survey method you recommended in question 9?
16. How would you conduct the training and supervision of the field workers for the survey method you recommended in question 9?
17. According to Marriott’s vice president of marketing and public relations, quality, price, service, amenities, comfort, and convenience are all independent variables that affect the preference for a hotel chain. Assume that in a survey of hotel chains, each of the independent variables is measured on a 7-point scale, with 1 = poor and 7 = excellent. Preference for hotel chain is also measured on a 7-point scale, with 1 = not at all preferred and 7 = greatly preferred. Each respondent rates Marriott and three competing hotel chains on all the independent variables as well as preference to stay there on a vacation. What statistical technique(s) would you use to answer the following questions?
   a. About 13 percent of the respondents have missing values on one or more variables. How would you treat the missing values?
   b. A question asked the respondents to check as many of the seven hotels that they had stayed in the past three years. How should the data for this question be coded?
   c. The sample is divided into two groups: regular patrons of Marriott and patrons of other hotels. Is patronage associated with the customers’ respective incomes (defined as high, medium, and low)? How would you test the statistical significance of the observed association and what statistic would you use to measure the strength of association?
   d. Is hotel patronage as defined in question 17c associated with family size (defined as small or large)? How would you test the statistical significance of the observed association and what statistic would you use to measure the strength of association?
   e. Is preference related to each of the independent variables considered individually? What is the nature of the relationship you expect?
   f. Is preference related to all the independent variables considered simultaneously?
   g. Do the respondents evaluate the hotel chains more favorable on quality than they do on price? Formulate the null (H₀) and the alternative (H₁) hypotheses and specify the appropriate test.
   h. Do the two groups of question 17c differ in terms of their ratings of Marriott on quality? Formulate the null (H₀) and the alternative (H₁) hypotheses and specify the appropriate test.
   i. The goal of the management is that the mean preference of consumers for Marriott exceeds 6.0. Has this goal been achieved? Formulate the null (H₀) and the alternative (H₁) hypotheses and specify the appropriate test.
18. If marketing research was to be conducted in Germany to determine consumer preferences for hotels, how would the research process differ?
19. How can Marriott make use of social media to enhance the effectiveness of its marketing research?
20. Discuss the ethical issues involved in researching consumer preferences for hotels.

References