



## Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology

Assessing the influence of customer relationship management (CRM) dimensions on organization performance: An emperical study in the hotel industry

Abdul alem Mohammad Basri bin Rashid Shaharuddin bin Tahir

### Article information:

To cite this document:

Abdul alem Mohammad Basri bin Rashid Shaharuddin bin Tahir, (2013), "Assessing the influence of customer relationship management (CRM) dimensions on organization performance", Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology, Vol. 4 Iss 3 pp. 228 - 247

Permanent link to this document:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/JHTT-01-2013-0002>

Downloaded on: 03 November 2014, At: 23:35 (PT)

References: this document contains references to 90 other documents.

To copy this document: [permissions@emeraldinsight.com](mailto:permissions@emeraldinsight.com)

The fulltext of this document has been downloaded 1337 times since 2013\*

### Users who downloaded this article also downloaded:

Paul Jones, Gary Packham and Martin Beckinsale, ThuyUyen H. Nguyen, Teresa S. Waring, (2013), "The adoption of customer relationship management (CRM) technology in SMEs: An empirical study", Journal of Small Business and Enterprise Development, Vol. 20 Iss 4 pp. 824-848 <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/JSBED-01-2012-0013>

Christos Sarmaniotis, Costas Assimakopoulos, Eugenia Papaioannou, (2013), "Successful implementation of CRM in luxury hotels: determinants and measurements", EuroMed Journal of Business, Vol. 8 Iss 2 pp. 134-153

Haydn Ingram, Deborah Grieve, Diana Luck, Geoff Lancaster, (2013), "The significance of CRM to the strategies of hotel companies", Worldwide Hospitality and Tourism Themes, Vol. 5 Iss 1 pp. 55-66

Access to this document was granted through an Emerald subscription provided by 394654 []

### For Authors

If you would like to write for this, or any other Emerald publication, then please use our Emerald for Authors service information about how to choose which publication to write for and submission guidelines are available for all. Please visit [www.emeraldinsight.com/authors](http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors) for more information.

### About Emerald [www.emeraldinsight.com](http://www.emeraldinsight.com)

Emerald is a global publisher linking research and practice to the benefit of society. The company manages a portfolio of more than 290 journals and over 2,350 books and book series volumes, as well as providing an extensive range of online products and additional customer resources and services.

Emerald is both COUNTER 4 and TRANSFER compliant. The organization is a partner of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and also works with Portico and the LOCKSS initiative for digital archive preservation.

\*Related content and download information correct at time of download.



# Assessing the influence of customer relationship management (CRM) dimensions on organization performance

## An emperical study in the hotel industry

Abdul alem Mohammad, Basri bin Rashid and  
Shaharuddin bin Tahir

*School of Tourism and Hospitality, University Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia*

### Abstract

**Purpose** – The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between CRM dimensions (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management, and technology based CRM) and various aspects of organization performance (i.e. financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth) in Malaysian hotels.

**Design/methodology/approach** – This is a quantitative study, the response came from the managers of 152 Malaysian hotels (3 to 5 star) and data collected was subjected to correlation and regression analysis in pursuance of the study's stated objectives.

**Findings** – The results of this study suggest that all dimensions of CRM (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology based CRM) have a positive and significant impact on different perspectives of hotel performance. However, CRM technology failed to show a significant relationship with learning and growth perspective of hotel performance.

**Research limitations/implications** – An emphasis has been placed on the direct relationship between CRM dimensions and organization performance perspectives as well as, the study concentrated only on 3 to 5 star hotels.

**Practical implications** – Meaningful implications are made that building an extensive and effective CRM dimensions in hotel firms is crucial to face a high competition and improve performance in Malaysia hotel sector.

**Originality/value** – The paper addresses CRM dimensions issues specifically for hotels in Malaysia.

**Keywords** CRM, CRM organization, Customer orientation, Hotel performance, Knowledge management, Technology based CRM

**Paper type** Research paper

### Introduction

The high level of competition has been one of the most difficult challenges in the hotel industry. It is reflected in increasingly narrow margins and growing pressure to provide more and better service, which has led to increasing costs, reduced customer loyalty and consequently a decrease in occupancy rate (Sigala, 2005; Verdugo *et al.*, 2009; Wang and Wang, 2009; Yi-Wen and Edward, 2010).

In Malaysia, the hotel industry operates in a business environment that is characterized by aggressive competition, making it vulnerable to international competition (Awang *et al.*, 2008; Business Monitor International, 2011). Moreover, the occupancy rates of hotels in Malaysia have fluctuated between 2005 and 2012



(Malaysia Tourism, 2012). This also indicates that hotel performance in Malaysia needs improvement. In other words, hotel managers need to employ a suitable strategy and practice to improve their performance (Awang *et al.*, 2008).

Therefore, to improve both customer satisfaction and enhance profitability, hotels must nowadays focus on implementing a CRM strategy that aims to seek, gather and store the right information, share it through the entire organization and then use it all organizational levels to create a personalized; and unique customer experience (Olsen and Connolly, 2000; Sigala, 2005; Sigala and Connolly, 2004; Wu and Li, 2011). Obviously, CRM is considered to be among the best strategies and practices for hotels to improve their performance and ultimately to ensure their long-term business survival (Kasim and Minai, 2009; Sigala, 2005; Wu and Li, 2011). There is a strong need to ensure differentiators and customer satisfaction over a long period.

However, despite the wide use of CRM in the tourism industry, there has been only limited research and publications within the hospitality industry (Hermans *et al.*, 2009; Vogt, 2011; Wu and Lu, 2012). Yoo *et al.* (2011) analyzed marketing research from 2000 to 2009 – published in four hospitality journals (*Cornell Hospitality Quarterly*, *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Research*, and *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*). They stated that, as consumers' needs change and develop continuously, understanding consumers' behaviour has become a key success factor in a highly competitive environment like the hospitality industry, and therefore; CRM will constantly receive attention in future – research into hospitality marketing.

Line and Runyan (2012) also reviewed hospitality marketing research published within the same top hospitality journals from 2008 to 2010, to identify the trends and gaps in the literature. They found that CRM is one of the most popular topics in hospitality marketing research and there is an opportunity for hospitality researchers to contribute to the development of theory in the field.

Similarly, the impact of CRM implementation on organization performance has not received sufficient attention from academics and there is still a lack of empirical studies in this area (Krasnikov *et al.*, 2009; Kumar, 2008; Piskar and Faganel, 2009). Tandem, Wu and Lu (2012) stated that there are a few studies that explore in detail the implementation of CRM in the hotel industry and its impact on various performance perspectives.

Furthermore, Sin *et al.* (2005) contended that it will be useful to explore the complexities of the relationship between CRM dimensions and alternative perspectives of performance in future studies. In addition, Zablah *et al.* (2004) asserted that the mechanisms through which CRM enhances performance are not well understood, and therefore managers have little guidance on how to focus their CRM effort to improve the performance of their organization.

As results, the main aim of this study is to investigate the complexities of the relationship between CRM dimensions and various performance perspectives in the hotel sector. The main research questions in this study are:

- RQ1. To what extent do CRM dimensions influence the different perspectives of hotel performance?
- RQ2. Which one of these dimensions has the most influence?

The answer of these questions will be useful for both academics and practitioners, as they will fill the gap in the CRM literature identified above (Akroush *et al.*, 2011;

Sin *et al.*, 2005; Wu and Lu, 2012). In addition, the results of the research will help hotel managers to identify which dimensions of CRM have strongest influence on their organization's performance; this will enable them to utilize their hotels' internal resources to implement CRM successfully, and consequently improve performance.

This paper is organized as follows: we begin with a discussion of the study variables and establish the study hypotheses. Subsequent sections describe the study's methodology, results, and analysis. The last section offers conclusions and discusses limitations and recommendations of the research.

### **Dimensions of CRM and hypothesis**

There is no universally agreed definition of CRM (Hamid, 2009; Ngai, 2005). It is an area that has been viewed from multiple perspectives (e.g. technology, strategy, philosophy) and it therefore means different things to different people, depending on context and other contingent factors (Baran *et al.*, 2008; Dimitriadis and Steven, 2008; Piskar and Faganel, 2009). Based on a review of related literature on CRM and detailed interviews with selected organizations managers, Sin *et al.* (2005) and Yim *et al.* (2005) hypothesized that the concept of CRM is a multi-dimensional construct consisting of four broad behavioural components or specific ongoing activities. These behavioural components are key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM. The researchers argued that their findings are in accordance with the general notion that a successful CRM is mainly implemented based upon: people; technology; strategy; and processes (Fox and Stead, 2001; Sin *et al.*, 2005; Yim *et al.*, 2005), and that the dimensions (i.e. key customer focus, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM) must interact to improve an organization's performance (Sin *et al.*, 2005; Yim *et al.*, 2005).

In the Malaysian context, Abdullateef *et al.* (2010) investigated the impact of CRM dimensions on call centers. They identified customer orientation as one of the CRM dimensions that is more comprehensive than key customer focus. In line with this thinking, several studies have highlighted the vital role of customer orientation as an important dimension of CRM (Wang *et al.*, 2010). Furthermore, Wu and Lu (2012) contended that CRM derives from the customer orientation concept and has gradually been applied to the hotel industry to enhance the relationship between hotel enterprises and their customers. An improved sense of customer orientation in a specific organization is the core to successful external marketing, enhanced customer satisfaction, and increased overall performance of the organization (Dowling, 1993).

Therefore, this study will use the same dimensions of CRM (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM) that were used in previous studies, because these dimensions are comprehensive and strongly related to the main components of CRM (i.e. people, technology, strategy, and processes).

### **Customer orientation**

Customer orientation refers to the employee's predisposition to meet the customers' needs; it has a positive impact on employees' performance and customers' satisfaction. Moreover, customer-oriented behaviours can maintain a good relationship between the service provider and the customers, leading to improvement in the organization's performance (Brown *et al.*, 2002). One of the important purposes of customer-oriented behaviours is to increase long-term satisfaction and to create customer loyalty.

Studies have demonstrated that stronger customer-oriented behaviours in organizations have a positive impact on the organizations' performance (Kim, 2008; Yilmaz *et al.*, 2005). This suggests that managers need to adopt a customer-centered strategy, implying a modification and adjustment of cultural norms, organizational structure, and employee performance measures and rewards (Minghetti, 2003).

When employees of customer-oriented hotels provide a superior service as a representative of the hotel, the service image of the hotel will improve, and will have a direct relationship with process fit after system implementation (Fan and Ku, 2010). Owing to the ever-changing market environment and competitive pressures in the hotel industry, hotel managers expend efforts to maximize business results through growth and increasing profitability. Thus, a more customer-oriented approach may be the best possible recourse for them to improve their performance (Tajeddini, 2010).

In this case, the literature concerning the marketing concept has assumed that the implementation of the customer orientation would lead to superior organizational performance (Kennedy *et al.*, 2002; Piercy, 2002). Numerous studies have reported a positive relationship between customer-orientation strategy and organization's performance (Asikhia, 2010; Dowling, 1993; Liu *et al.*, 2003; Sin *et al.*, 2005; Tajeddini, 2010; Zhou *et al.*, 2009). In short, the customer-orientation strategy is one of the organization's resources and a very important dimension of CRM. Therefore, organizations must have a customer-centric culture to implement CRM successfully and consequently create a competitive advantage.

### CRM organization

In cases where an organization lacks a culture focused on development of long term customer relationship, CRM implementation may fail as the organization is clearly not ready for it (Dutu and Halmajan, 2011). Related to this, Mechinda and Patterson (2011) stated that for service employees to display customer-oriented behaviour, organizations must develop a climate for service in the work (e.g. providing staff with modern tools and technology, customer satisfaction tracking and complaint management systems, inspiring service leadership, and an appropriate reward system). Based on these provisions, an organization can achieve desirable employee customer-orientation behaviours.

Yim *et al.* (2005) argued that with a strong focus on key customers entrenched in an organization's CRM system; the entire company should be organized around cultivating these valuable relationships. However, CRM cannot be successful even if the organizations acquire the most advanced technology and try to generate a customer-centric orientation without complete integration of the project into the organization (Sin *et al.*, 2005). Therefore, successful CRM implementation depends on redesigning the organizational structure and processes; participation of all organizational members in the project; and leading change appropriately.

Hence, organizational structure must also facilitate communication throughout functional areas (Liu, 2007) as the information collected by CRM is useful only if it is communicated to all the relevant areas effectively (Elmuti *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, Chang and Ku (2009) reasserted that the organization structure plays a vital role in successful implementation of CRM and consequently improves an organization's performance.

In the context of the hotel industry, CRM primarily depends on staff attitude, commitment and performance; external market-place success thus calls for the initial

success of the internal business through employees' motivation and commitment (Sigala, 2005). In line with this thinking, Ku (2010) stressed that CRM success does not only require quality technology or systems but it also requires effective service concept as well as suitable operational procedures. In this case, several studies have found that CRM organization has a positive relationship with an organization's performance (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Moreno and Melendez, 2011; Yim *et al.*, 2005).

---

### Knowledge management

In recent years, customer knowledge has been considered as a critical organizational resource, and that the techniques of transmission of knowledge regarding customers are core resources that allow a company to strengthen its link with the customers, and achieve sustainable competitive advantage (Croteau and Li, 2003; Shi and Yip, 2007).

Therefore, customers' knowledge plays a vital role in CRM. Organizations can use it to build and develop their relationship with customers (Zahay and Griffin, 2004), and it enables organizations to gain a competitive advantage in the market (Sin *et al.*, 2005). Furthermore, successful CRM is predicated on effectively transforming customer information into customer knowledge (Plessis and Boon, 2004; Stringfellow *et al.*, 2004).

Generated customer knowledge needs to be shared and disseminated throughout the organization (Ryals and Knox, 2001), because the potential of knowledge occurs when it is shared within various functions of the organization in order to meet current customers and their anticipated needs. Knowledge management helps an organization to succeed by building better customer relationships and it has a positive impact on an organization's performance (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Sin *et al.*, 2005; Yim *et al.*, 2005).

Against this background, Hallin and Marnburg (2008) stressed the importance of hospitality companies building up their competitive advantage through knowledge management. Owing to intensive use of technology and the nature of its service products that depend on the relationship between employees and customers, the sector is being transformed into a knowledge-intensive sector. Therefore, knowledge management activities are becoming invaluable to hotels as they can improve employees' knowledge of unique customers' needs. Thus, in order for organizations to stay competitive, they need to acquire new knowledge about their customers, explore and make use of their existing knowledge, and share this knowledge within the organization.

In line with this argument, numerous studies have found that there is a positive relationship between knowledge management and market effectiveness and financial performance (Sin *et al.*, 2005), customer retention (Yim *et al.*, 2005), and customer satisfaction (Abdullateef, 2011). Despite these benefits there is limited research that explains the role of knowledge management in the hospitality context (Hallin and Marnburg, 2008; Lo *et al.*, 2010; Shaw and Williams, 2009).

### Technology-based CRM

With advances in information communication technology (ICT), a modern system can be used to improve the power of organizations to reduce internal costs, better interact with the environment, and increase economic profit in the long term. It has been found that hotels of different price/quality and size implement different levels of CRM system sophistication (Moriarty *et al.*, 2008). In this regard Dutu and Halmajan (2011) opined that CRM strategy will fail to come up with the expected results if proper use of information technology is not ensured during the process. Moreover, the strategic use

of technology in marketing is one of the most significant opportunities in the hotel industry because it is necessary to get the right information from the right people at the right time, so that the right decisions can be made and/or services delivered (Dev and Olsen, 2000).

Furthermore, the use of CRM technology is expected to enhance the company's capability to sustain profitable customer relationships by the enabling information integration and sharing that influences smooth and efficient firm-customer interactions, appropriate analysis of customer data and customization of response (Mukerjee and Singh, 2009). Additionally, Sirirak *et al.* (2011) argued that due to increasing competition and customer expectations, hotels have adopted ICT as a tool for dealing with rapidly changing environments. In line with this argument, numerous studies report that CRM technology has a significant positive impact on organization's performance (Abdullateef, 2011; Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Sin *et al.*, 2005). Similarly, Kasim and Minai (2009) have found that the technology dimension of CRM has a positive impact on hotel performance.

### Measuring hotel performance

Studies on firms' performance have adopted various approaches to conceptualize and measure performance. It has been argued that performance is a multi-dimensional construct that cannot be adequately reflected in a single performance item (Randolph and Dess, 1984). This argument suggests that a composite measure of performance would reflect more accurately a firm's improvements, as opposed to a single qualitative or accounting-related performance measure. Therefore, this study used the balance scorecard (BSC) approach to measure hotel performance, since BSC not only includes financial measures (measures based on financial metrics) but also includes three other non-financial measures: customers (measures are concerned with what really matters to the customers); internal process (measures related to the critical internal processes in which the organization must excel to implement strategy); and learning and growth perspectives (measures focused on building continuous improvement in relation to products and processes, and to also creating long-term growth) (Kaplan and Norton, 1992).

The BSC approach has been used widely in manufacturing industries, service industries and non-profit organizations (Kaplan and Norton, 2001). The model has also been widely embraced by business writers as a breakthrough in performance measurement and reporting (Goulian and Mersereau, 2000). Additionally, it translates mission and strategy into objectives and measurable terms, viewed from the financial, customer, internal business process, and learning and growth perspectives, providing a balance between short- and long-term objectives, between desired outcomes, performance drivers of those outcomes, and between hard objective measures and soft subjective measures (Chang and Ku, 2009).

In line with this argument, Wu and Hung (2007) contended that financial figures alone cannot provide a full understanding of CRM's impact and results; therefore, the total performance perspective should be employed in the evaluation of CRM results. Thus, using BSC to evaluate the impact of CRM on organizational performance is critical because it is a useful tool to evaluate an enterprise's total operation performance (Wu and Hung, 2007). To sum up, the BSC approach uses both financial and non-financial indicators to assess business performance and offers enterprises an overall in-depth understanding of business operation and performance (Kaplan and

Norton, 2004; Wu and Hung, 2007; Wu and Lu, 2012). Therefore, the application of BSC to measure hotel performance has been appropriated here, since hotels consist of many different activities such as food (restaurant), housekeeping, point-of-sale (front office), and receiver (storeroom) activities (Paraskevas, 2001), which have different cost structures. The diversity of the activities makes the use of financial measures alone inadequate. Furthermore, through CRM, organizations seek to improve customer relationships. Thus, any measure of results must include the perspective of the customers (Chang *et al.*, 2005). Therefore, to understand the impact of CRM dimensions on hotel performance this study uses the BSC concept as a framework for the evaluation of hotel performance.

Using the four BSC perspectives to evaluate the performance of hotels, and based on previous arguments of the impact of CRM dimensions on organizational performance as well as resource based view (RBV) theory that advocates that all of resources (i.e. customer-orientation strategy, CRM organization, knowledge management, and technology-based CRM) leading to competitive advantage, this study proposes the following hypotheses:

- H1. CRM dimensions have an influence on the financial performance perspective.
- H2. CRM dimensions have an influence on the customer performance perspective.
- H3. CRM dimensions have an influence on the internal process performance perspective.
- H4. CRM dimensions have an influence on the learning and growth performance perspective.

### Methodology

#### Research framework

The relationship between variables in this model is based on RBV theory, which proposes that organizations that have valuable resources can successfully implement a business strategy to create competitive advantage and consequently improve organizational performance. Figure 1 shows the research framework and relationship model of this study.

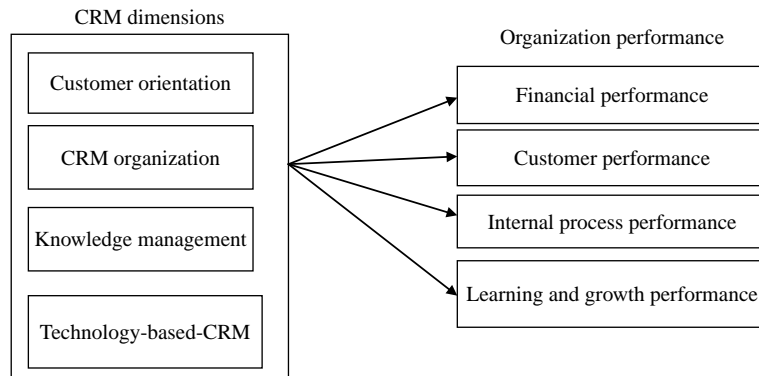


Figure 1.  
Research framework



### Data collection

Leedy and Ormrod (2005) stated that the best way to learn about the relationship among measurable variables with the intention of explaining, predicting and managing phenomena is the quantitative research method.

Furthermore, the quantitative approach is very useful to analyze and prove theories, discover important variables for future research and relate variables posed by questions or hypothesis, using standards of validity and reliability and statistical procedures (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, the study utilized the survey method to test the hypotheses, with a standardized questionnaire as the main data collection instrument.

A structured questionnaire was sent to 410 hotels. Altogether, a package comprising covering letters from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM) and Malaysian Association of Hotels (MAH, 2011), the questionnaire itself and a business reply envelope were sent to the selected hotels whose names and addresses were obtained from the MAH membership directory 2012.

The selected hotel all had 3 to 5 star ratings, because these types of hotels are more interested in implementing CRM than are others (Kasim and Minai, 2009). The study used hotels managers as the respondents. To increase the respondents' completion rate, the researcher visited most of the hotels in northern Malaysia and used research assistants to distribute the questionnaires. Of the 410 organizations, 164 returned the questionnaires; 9 questionnaires were received from hotels that did not use CRM, and 3 questionnaires were incomplete, so only 152 questionnaires were useful for analysis.

### Measures and scales

The customer-orientation construct was operationalized using the measurement developed by Moreno and Melendez (2011), and based on previous studies by Narver and Slater (1990) and Sin *et al.* (2005). The CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM were operationalized using the instrument developed by Sin *et al.* (2005) and Yim *et al.* (2005). For hotel performance, the study used the instrument suggested by Wu and Lu (2012) and originally developed by Kaplan and Norton (1996, 2004). All of the constructs in this study were captured via a five-point Likert scale.

Moreover, to investigate the reliability of the questionnaire, the study used Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient on all the constructs and the scores for all the variables were indicative of the questionnaire's having a high level of reliability, higher than 0.70. In line with the abundant literature on scale measurement (Field, 2005; Hair *et al.*, 2010; Pallant, 2007), it is possible to conclude that the reliability of the research instruments in terms of their internal consistency is within a satisfactory level.

In terms of validity, since all the items included in this study were carefully chosen from previous empirical studies, it can be argued that the content of the individual constructs are valid. Additionally, the instrument was discussed in depth with some managers (i.e. division managers in some hotels) and academicians during the pre-testing stage, to ensure that the instrument items were relevant from their perspectives.

In addition, exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was used to test construct validity, providing an accurate means of conceptualizing unobservable constructs, and capable of grouping items of factors that were highly correlated as well as separate factors that differ from each other (Sekaran and Bougie, 2010). Table I provides the results of EFA and reliability tests of all constructs.

JHTT  
4,3

236

Factors and items	Factor loading	Eigen-values	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Customer orientation		6.77	0.84
Organization's business objectives are oriented to customer satisfaction	0.69		
Organization closely monitors and assesses its level of commitment in serving customer needs	0.84		
Organization's competitive advantage is based on understanding customer needs	0.70		
Organization's business strategies are driven by objective of increasing value for customers	0.64		
Organization frequently measures customer satisfaction	0.80		
Organization pays great attention to after-sales service	0.59		
Organization offers personalized products and services for key customers	0.63		
CRM organization		2.30	0.78
My organization has the sales and marketing expertise and resources to succeed in CRM	0.42		
Our employee training programs are designed to develop the skills required for acquiring and deepening customer relationships	0.59		
My organization has established clear business goals related to customer acquisition, development, retention, and reactivation	0.75		
Employee performance is measured and rewarded based on meeting customer needs and on successfully serving the customer	0.75		
Our organizational structure is meticulously designed around our customers	0.60		
Customer-centric performance standards are established and monitored at all customer touch points	0.68		
My organization commits time and resources to managing customer relationship	0.66		
Technology-based CRM		1.82	0.77
Organization has right hardware to serve its customers	0.70		
Organization has right software to serve its customers	0.65		
Organization's information systems are integrated across the different functional areas	0.71		
Individualized information about each customer is available at all contact points	0.72		
Organization is able to consolidate all information acquired about customers in comprehensive, centralized, up-to-date database	0.79		
Knowledge management		1.58	0.84
My organization's employees are willing to help customers in a responsive manner	0.82		
My organization fully understands the needs of our key customers via knowledge leaning	0.79		
My organization provides channels to enable ongoing, two-way communication with our key customers and us	0.83		
Customers can expect prompt service from employees of my organization	0.70		

**Table I.**  
Factor loading and reliability test

(continued)

Factors and items	Factor loading	Eigen-values	Cronbach's $\alpha$
Hotel performance: learning and growth perspective		6.24	0.71
Improve employee's problem-solving ability	0.54		
Improve employee's service quality	0.74		
Improve employee's intention to learn	0.82		
Effectively promote corporate culture	0.85		
Hotel performance: internal process perspective		1.29	0.76
Increase market share	0.42		
Increase operating efficiency	0.94		
Reduce customer complaint	0.55		
Improve the ability to retain old customers	0.72		
Improve the ability to confirm target customers	0.44		
Hotel performance: customer perspective		1.04	0.72
Increase sales growth rate	0.86		
Satisfy needs of various types of customers	0.61		
Increase customer intention to purchase	0.43		
Increase customer satisfaction	0.44		
Hotel performance: financial perspective		1.00	0.74
Reduce total cost of the hotel	0.75		
Reduce unexpected losses	0.62		
Increase return on assets	0.72		
Increase net profit margin	0.50		

Table I.

Furthermore, the statistical measures of the Pearson moment correlation coefficient were used to answer the main questions posed by the study. The *RQ1* question concerned the relationship between CRM dimensions and hotel performance perspectives. Table II shows that there is a high correlation among the various dimensions of this study, which indicates that there is a relationship between CRM dimensions and hotel performance perspectives. In addition, all 16 coefficients are positive, which firmly indicates that the CRM dimensions – hotel performance perspectives relationship is positive.

Even though correlation is reliable, statistical significance does not imply causation. Furthermore, the indication of correlation coefficient ( $r$ ) does not explain how much the variance in the dependent variable is when several dependent variables are

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Customer orientation	1							
(2) CRM organization	0.52*	1						
(3) Knowledge management	0.40*	0.45*	1					
(4) Technology based CRM	0.30*	0.35*	0.36*	1				
(5) Financial performance	0.41*	0.45*	0.40*	0.36*	1			
(6) Customer performance	0.45*	0.55*	0.42*	0.38*	0.65*	1		
(7) Internal process performance	0.42*	0.47*	0.43*	0.36*	0.56*	0.65*	1	
(8) Learning and growth performance	0.47*	0.51*	0.42*	0.30*	0.46*	0.60*	0.60*	1

Notes: Significant at: \*0.01 level (two-tailed);  $n = 152$

Table II.  
Pearson correlation  
coefficients of CRM  
dimensions and hotel  
performance perspectives

used simultaneously. Further analysis must therefore be carried out using multivariate analysis such as multiple regression.

In this case, the study used multiple regression analysis to test the above mentioned hypotheses. This technique was utilized to analyze the relationship between single dependent variable and several independent variables (Field, 2005; Hair *et al.*, 2010). Table III displays the regression results of the relationship between CRM dimensions and the four perspectives of hotel performance.

### Results

The interpretation of the regression is based on the standardized coefficient beta ( $\beta$ ) and  $R^2$ , which provides evidence to support or not the hypotheses. In terms of financial performance, the results reveal that CRM dimensions have a positive and significant relationship with the financial perspective of hotel performance. Table III indicates that 30 per cent of the variation in financial performance in the hotel sector is explained by CRM dimensions. On one hand, the findings indicate that CRM organization was the strongest predictor of variation in financial performance of hotel enterprises ( $\beta = 0.22$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ). On the other hand, the other dimensions of CRM (CO, TCRM, and KM) have the same influence on financial performance ( $\beta = 0.17$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ). Consequently, the findings provide support for *H1* (i.e. CRM dimensions have an influence on the financial performance perspective).

The results also show that 38 per cent of variation in customer performance in the hotel sector is explained by CRM dimensions. The findings revealed that CRM organization has the strongest predictor of variation in customer performance of hotel enterprises ( $\beta = 0.34$  significant at  $p < 0.01$ ). Next, in sequence, are TCRM ( $\beta = 0.16$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), CO ( $\beta = 0.16$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), and KM ( $\beta = 0.14$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ). Consequently, the findings and results provide support for *H2* (i.e. CRM dimensions have an influence on the customer performance perspective).

Regarding the impact of CRM dimensions on internal process, CRM dimensions explained 33 per cent of variation. The findings indicate that CRM organization is the strongest predictor of variation in internal process performance of hotel enterprises

	Dependent variables			
	FP	CP	IPP	LGP
	Coefficients ( $\beta$ )			
<i>Independent variables</i>				
CO	0.17**	0.16**	0.17**	0.24***
CRMO	0.22**	0.34***	0.24***	0.29***
KM	0.17**	0.14**	0.20**	0.17**
TCRM	0.17**	0.16**	0.16**	0.07ns
$R^2$	0.30	0.38	0.33	0.35
<i>F</i>	15.76	23.44	17.74	19.88
<i>n</i>	152			

**Table III.**  
Summary of multiple regression analysis for CRM dimension influencing hotel performance perspectives

**Notes:** Significant at: \* $p < 0.10$ , \*\* $p < 0.05$  and \*\*\* $p < 0.01$ ; ns – not significant;  $\beta$  – standardized coefficient; FP is financial performance; CP – customer performance; IP – internal process; LGP – learning and growth performance; CO – customer orientation; CRMO – CRM organization; KM – knowledge management and TCRM – technology-based CRM

( $\beta$  is 0.24 significant at  $p < 0.01$ ). Next, in sequence, are KM ( $\beta$  is 0.20 significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), CO ( $\beta$  is 0.17 significant at  $p < 0.05$ ), and TCRM ( $\beta = 0.16$  significant at  $p < 0.05$ ). Consequently, the findings provide support for *H3* (i.e. CRM dimensions have an influence on the internal process performance perspective).

Finally, the results in Table III indicate that 35 per cent of variation in the learning and growth perspective of hotel performance is explained by CRM dimensions. The findings reveal that CRM organization ( $\beta$  is 0.29 significant at  $p < 0.01$ ) and customer orientation ( $\beta$  is 0.24 significant at  $p < 0.01$ ) are the strongest predictors of variation in the learning and growth perspective. Next, knowledge management ( $\beta$  is 0.17 significant at  $p < 0.05$ ). However, technology-based CRM failed to show a significant relationship with the learning and growth perspective of hotel performance, although it maintained a positive relationship. Therefore, *H4* (i.e. CRM dimensions have an influence on the learning and growth performance perspective) is supported.

## Discussion

This study sought to understand the influence of CRM dimensions (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management and technology-based CRM) on different perspectives of hotel performance. In general terms, our study found that CRM dimensions have a significant and positive relationship with the four aspects of performance, namely financial ( $R^2 = 0.30$ ), customer ( $R^2 = 0.38$ ), internal processes ( $R^2 = 0.33$ ) and learning and growth ( $R^2 = 0.35$ ). Thus, our study is in line with the CRM literature, supporting the long-held belief that CRM plays a vital role to improve business performance (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Dutu and Halmajan, 2011; Kasim and Minai, 2009; Ramani and Kumar, 2008; Sin *et al.*, 2005). According to the results of our research, CRM dimensions in the hotel industry have a significant and positive influence on financial and customer performance, as numerous authors argue (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Sin *et al.*, 2005).

This perhaps can best be explained through the argument made by Wu and Li (2011), in that when customers have a more positive reaction to the CRM actions offered by a hotel, then the quality of the relationship will be better. Consequently, customer loyalty and profitability will be increased. In line with this argument, Ryals (2005) contended that CRM activities generate better company performance when managers focus on maximizing the value of customers.

Regarding the influence of CRM dimensions on the internal processes perspective of hotel performance, we find that CRM dimensions have a positive and significant influence on internal processes. These results are in line with the arguments made by Kim *et al.* (2003) in recognizing an improvement when an organization integrates all the relevant information on each customer across the enterprise in order to facilitate more effective planning, marketing and services. Moreover, when companies interact with customers they can understand their needs and requirements. Consequently, customer loyalty is created. Collecting and understanding customer needs is critical to conducting the value-adding activities, since customer value can be added by product and service customization, additional information provision, and quality enhancement. Thus, by managing and maintaining CRM more effectively, hotels can satisfy their customers and achieve operational excellence.

On the other hand, our study found a positive and significant influence of only three dimensions of CRM (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization and knowledge management) on learning and growth; technology-based CRM failed to show

a significant relationship with the learning and growth perspective of performance. These results are similar to the argument that was made by numerous researchers (Osarenkhoe and Bennai, 2007; Payne and Frow, 2005), in that organizations cannot implement CRM successfully and consequently improve their performance if they deal with CRM merely as a technology solution for managing customer information, since CRM is a strategic approach to improving performance.

Our study also reinforces the findings of Reinartz *et al.* (2004) and Jayachandran *et al.* (2005) that CRM technology does not have a significant impact on organizational performance. In line with this thinking, Ernst *et al.* (2011) found that CRM technology does not have a significant relationship with new product performance in organization. In this case, Reinartz *et al.* (2004) argued that CRM does not solely engage the adoption of the sophisticated CRM technology and software. CRM implementation is more complex and involves other elements. In other words, relying only on CRM technology is not the best way to improve learning and growth performance in the hotel sector. Therefore, hotels must integrate CRM technology with other dimensions of CRM (customer orientation, CRM organization and knowledge management) to enhance learning and growth performance.

Yim *et al.* (2005) supported the previous argument and found that technology-based CRM did not show significant influence on the performance metric of service firms in Hong Kong. Thus, organizations can build strong and long-term relationships with customers and consequently enhance their financial performance by thinking of CRM as a comprehensive perspective rather than simply technology. This is a thinking approach driven by a business strategy that focuses on the needs and requirements of customers and how organizations can satisfy them (Akroush *et al.*, 2011).

Furthermore, judging from the results of Sin *et al.* (2005), we find that the influence of CRM dimensions on customer performance is more favourable than on other aspects of hotel performance. This perhaps can be explained through the argument by numerous researchers (Ryals and Knox, 2001; Ryals and Payne, 2001; Sin *et al.*, 2005) that CRM is grounded on relationship marketing principles. Therefore, hotel managers can effectively improve their marketing performance (trust, satisfaction, and customer loyalty) through appropriate implementation of CRM. In fact, with improvement in marketing performance like satisfaction and customer loyalty, financial performance will be improved accordingly; they seem directly proportional to each other. Through CRM, relationships with customers can be effectively managed and fostered as important resources in an effort to improve customer retention and thus profitability.

The current work provides empirical evidence of the strong influence of CRM organization on various aspects of hotel performance. These findings are contrary to other studies such as Kasim and Minai (2009), who found CRM technology to be a significant influence on hotel performance in Malaysia. However, our findings are similar to the standpoint of other CRM studies (Sin *et al.*, 2005; Yim *et al.*, 2005), which draw attention to the success of CRM efforts undertaken by organizations. The organizing function of management involved, in terms of allocating the required resources and aligning the essential capabilities necessary to transform customer-related objectives into a strong and profitable relationship with customers. Such a belief has been strongly supported by Moreno and Melendez (2011) and Sigala (2005), who found that organizational factors such as organization structure, top management support and human resources play a vital role in the success of CRM

---

in the hotel industry. Such actions undertaken under a CRM organization effort collectively play an important role in achieving concrete results that translate into financial gains and enhance the organization's financial performance.

### Implications of study

From the theoretical perspective, the study contributed to filling the gap in the area by looking at the ambiguous relationship between CRM dimensions and various perspectives of hotel performance (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Sin *et al.*, 2005; Wu and Lu, 2012). Hence, the results of this study show that CRM dimensions (customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management, and technology-based CRM) do relate to various perspectives of performance (financial, customer, internal business, and learning and growth) in hotel sector. On the other hand, from the practical perspective, the hotel managers could use the findings to improve performance and thus will ensure their survival in this highly competitive market. Clearly, the findings of this study indicate that hotel enterprises in Malaysia need to effectively manage CRM dimensions (i.e. customer orientation, CRM organization, knowledge management, and technology-based CRM) since they can lead to better performance.

In addition, the results revealed that CRM organization has a strong influence on different perspectives of hotel performance. This means that hotel managers should reinforce the strategic dimensions of CRM based on organizational culture and structure, as well as employee skills, rather than focusing only on the technology dimension of CRM, to build a strong and long-term relationship with customers and as a result improve their different perspectives of hotel performance. Furthermore, simply relying on CRM technology is probably not the best way to improve the learning and growth performance in the hotel sector. Interaction with other dimensions of CRM is likely to be more effective.

### Conclusion and future studies

CRM has speedily become one of the most important competitive business strategies in recent times, involving managerial efforts to manage business interactions with customers. The main purpose of the study was to empirically investigate the complexities of the relationship between CRM dimensions and various perspectives in the hotel sector. Moreover, in the general literature there is a strong recommendation to investigate the relationship between CRM dimensions and various areas of performance in the sector (Akroush *et al.*, 2011; Sin *et al.*, 2005; Wu and Lu, 2012).

Hence, two of the most important findings of this exploratory work are the existence of the relationship between CRM dimension and hotel performance perspectives, as well as the identification of the strong influence dimension of CRM on hotel performance. These results, therefore, have significant implications for practitioners and the hospitality marketing literature.

Our findings suggest that the four CRM dimensions are important determinants of hotel performance perspectives. However, technology-based CRM is not significantly related to the learning and growth perspective of hotel performance. In addition, the results suggest that the dimension of CRM organization has a strong influence and is significantly related to different perspectives of hotel performance. Thus, hotel managers can pay attention to the internal resources especially of CRM organization (e.g. top management support, employee involvement, organizational structure and

implementation of customer-orientation culture) to improve their performance and consequently to create a competitive advantage.

No doubt, some limitations result from trade-off decisions in the research design. First, this study only examines the direct relationship between CRM dimensions and hotel performance perspectives. Future research should examine other factors that may affect the relationship between CRM dimensions and hotel performance, such as external environmental factors and hotel attributes. Second, the researchers believe that if the study is conducted throughout all the star rating hotels in Malaysia rather than concentrating on the 3 to 5 star hotels, it may give a better scenario of hotel performance.

### References

- Abdullateef, A.O. (2011), "The impact of customer relationship management on caller satisfaction in customer contact centers: evidence from Malaysia", unpublished PhD thesis, UUM, Sintok.
- Abdullateef, A.O., Mokhtar, S.S. and Yusoff, R.Z. (2010), "The impact of CRM dimensions on call center performance", *International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security*, Vol. 10 No. 12, pp. 184-195.
- Akroush, M.N., Dahiyat, S.E., Gharaibeh, H.S. and Abu-Lail, B.N. (2011), "Customer relationship management implementation: an investigation of a scale's generalizability and its relationship with business performance in a developing country context", *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, Vol. 21 No. 2, pp. 158-191.
- Asikhia, O. (2010), "Customer orientation and firm performance among Nigerian small and medium scale businesses", *International Journal of Marketing Studies*, Vol. 2 No. 1, pp. 197-213.
- Awang, K., Ishak, N., Radzi, S. and Taha, A. (2008), "Environmental variables and performance: evidence from the hotel industry in Malaysia", *International Journal of Economics and Management*, Vol. 2 No. 1, pp. 59-79.
- Baran, R.J., Galka, R. and Strunk, P.D. (2008), *Principles of Customer Relationship Management*, Thomson, Mason, OH.
- Brown, T.J., Mowen, J., Todd, D. and Licatta, J. (2002), "The customer orientation of service workers: personality trait determinants and effect on self and supervisor performance ratings", *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 39 No. 1, pp. 110-119.
- Business Monitor International (2011), *Malaysia Tourism Report (Q2)*, Business Monitor International, London.
- Chang, H. and Ku, P. (2009), "Implementation of relationship quality for CRM performance: acquisition of BPR and organizational learning", *Total Quality Management*, Vol. 20 No. 3, pp. 327-348.
- Chang, T.M., Liao, L.L. and Hsiao, W.F. (2005), "An empirical study of the e-CRM performance influence model for service sectors in Taiwan", *Proceedings of the 2005 IEEE International Conference on e-Technology, e-Commerce and e-Service*, pp. 240-245, available at: <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=1402302&userType=instv> (accessed May 28, 2011).
- Creswell, J.W. (2009), *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach*, 3rd ed., Sage, Los Angeles, CA.
- Croteau, A.M. and Li, P. (2003), "Critical success factors of CRM technological initiatives", *Canadian Journal of Administrative Sciences*, Vol. 20 No. 1, pp. 21-34.
- Dev, C.S. and Olsen, M. (2000), "Marketing challenges for the next decade", *Cornell Hotel & Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 41 No. 1, pp. 41-47.



- Dimitriadis, S. and Steven, E. (2008), "Integrated customer relationship management for service activities: an internal/external gap model", *Managing Service Quality*, Vol. 18 No. 5, pp. 496-511.
- Dowling, J. (1993), "Organizational legitimacy: social values and organizational behavior", *Pacific Sociological Review*, Vol. 18, pp. 122-136.
- Dutu, C. and Halmajan, H. (2011), "The effect of organizational readiness on CRM and business performance", *International Journal of Computers*, Vol. 1 No. 2, pp. 106-114.
- Elmuti, D., Jia, H. and Gray, D. (2009), "Customer relationship management strategic application and organizational effectiveness: an empirical investigation", *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, Vol. 17 No. 1, pp. 75-96.
- Ernst, H., Hoyer, D.W., Krafft, M. and Krieger, K. (2011), "Customer relationship management and company performance – the mediating role of new product performance", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 39, pp. 290-306.
- Fan, Y. and Ku, E. (2010), "Customer focus, service process fit and customer relationship management profitability: the effect of knowledge sharing", *The Service Industries Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 2, pp. 203-222.
- Field, A. (2005), *Discovering Statistics Using SPSS*, 2nd ed., Sage, London.
- Fox, T. and Stead, S. (2001), "Customer relationship management: delivering the benefits", White Paper, CRM (UK) and SECOR Consulting, New Malden, available at: [www.iseing.org/emcis/EMCISWebsite/EMCIS2011%20Proceedings/SCI10.pdf](http://www.iseing.org/emcis/EMCISWebsite/EMCIS2011%20Proceedings/SCI10.pdf) (accessed July 24, 2011).
- Goulian, C. and Mersereau, A. (2000), "Performance measurement-implementing a corporate scorecard", *Ivey Business Journal*, Vol. 65 No. 1, pp. 48-54.
- Hair, J.F., Black, W.C., Babin, B.J., Anderson, R.E. and Tatham, R.L. (2010), *Multivariate Data Analysis a Global Perspective*, 7th ed., Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Hallin, C.A. and Marnburg, E. (2008), "Knowledge management in the hospitality industry: a review of empirical research", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 29 No. 2, pp. 366-381.
- Hamid, H. (2009), "Toward unfolding CRM implementation in Pakistan: a case study", paper presented at 17th European Conference on Information Systems, Islamabad, available at: <http://is2.lse.ac.uk/asp/aspectis/20090249.pdf> (accessed June 28, 2011).
- Hermans, O., Mutsaerts, H. and Olyslager, L. (2009), "Guest relationship management principles as a reference point for building your brand: the case of a hospitality group's brand building process", *TOURISMOS*, Vol. 4 No. 3, pp. 15-34.
- Jayachandran, S., Sharma, S., Kaufman, P. and Raman, P. (2005), "The role of relational information processes and technology use in customer relationship management", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 69 No. 4, pp. 177-192.
- Kaplan, R.S. and Norton, D.P. (1992), "The balanced scorecard: measures that drive performance", *Harvard Business Review*, January/February, pp. 71-79.
- Kaplan, R.S. and Norton, D.P. (1996), "Using the balanced scorecard as a strategic management system", *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 74 No. 1, pp. 75-85.
- Kaplan, R.S. and Norton, D.P. (2001), "Transforming the balanced scorecard from performance measurement to strategic management: part I", *Accounting Horizons*, Vol. 15 No. 1, pp. 87-104.
- Kaplan, R.S. and Norton, D.P. (2004), "Measuring the strategic readiness of intangible assets", *Harvard Business Review*, Vol. 82 No. 2, pp. 52-63.
- Kasim, A. and Minai, B. (2009), "Linking CRM strategy, customer performance measure and performance in hotel industry", *International Journal of Economics and Management*, Vol. 3 No. 2, pp. 297-316.

- Kennedy, K.N., Lassk, F.G. and Goolsby, J.R. (2002), "Customer mind-set of employees throughout the organization", *Journal of the Academy of Marketing Science*, Vol. 30 No. 2, pp. 159-171.
- Kim, B.Y. (2008), "Mediated effects of customer orientation on customer relationship management performance", *International Journal of Hospitality & Tourism Administration*, Vol. 9 No. 2, pp. 192-218.
- Kim, J., Suh, E. and Hwang, H. (2003), "A model for evaluating the effectiveness of CRM using the balanced scorecard", *Journal of Interactive Marketing*, Vol. 17 No. 2, pp. 5-19.
- Krasnikov, A., Jayachandran, S. and Kumar, V. (2009), "The impact of customer relationship management implementation on cost and profit efficiencies: evidence from the US commercial banking industry", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 73 No. 6, pp. 61-77.
- Ku, E.C.S. (2010), "The impact of customer relationship management through implementation of information systems", *Total Quality Management & Business Excellence*, Vol. 21 No. 11, pp. 1085-1102.
- Kumar, V. (2008), *Managing Customers for Profit*, Wharton School Publishing, Upper Saddle River, NJ.
- Leedy, P.D. and Ormrod, J.E. (2005), *Practical Research: Planning and Design*, 8th ed., Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- Line, D.N. and Runyan, C.R. (2012), "Hospitality marketing research: recent trends and future directions", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 31, pp. 477-488.
- Liu, H.-Y. (2007), "Development of a framework for customer relationship management (CRM) in the banking industry", *International Journal of Management*, Vol. 24 No. 1, pp. 15-32.
- Liu, S.S., Luo, X. and Shi, Y. (2003), "Market oriented organizations in an emerging economy: a study of the missing links", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 56 No. 6, pp. 481-491.
- Lo, A.S., Stalcup, L.D. and Lee, A. (2010), "Customer relationship management for hotels in Hong Kong", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, Vol. 22 No. 2, pp. 139-159.
- MAH (2011), *Hotel Statistics*, Malaysian Association of Hotels, available at: [www.hotels.org.my/home.asp?hdnMRef=57](http://www.hotels.org.my/home.asp?hdnMRef=57) (accessed November 25, 2012).
- Malaysia Tourism (2012), *Tourism Malaysia-Statistics*, available at: [http://corporate.tourism.gov.my/research.asp?page=facts\\_figures](http://corporate.tourism.gov.my/research.asp?page=facts_figures) (accessed December 26, 2012).
- Mechinda, P. and Patterson, P.G. (2011), "The impact of service climate and service provider personality on employees' customer-oriented behavior in a high-contact setting", *Journal of Services Marketing*, Vol. 25 No. 2, pp. 101-113.
- Minghetti, V. (2003), "Building customer value in the hospitality industry: towards the definition of a customer-centric", *Journal of Information Technology & Tourism*, Vol. 6 No. 2, pp. 141-152.
- Moreno, G.A. and Melendez, P.A. (2011), "Analyzing the impact of knowledge management on CRM success: the mediating effects of organizational factors", *International Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 31, pp. 437-444.
- Moriarty, J., Jones, R., Rowley, J. and Kupiec-Teahan, B. (2008), "Marketing in small hotels: a qualitative study", *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, Vol. 26 No. 3, pp. 293-315.
- Mukerjee, K. and Singh, K. (2009), "CRM: a strategic approach", *Journal of Management Research*, Vol. 8 No. 2, pp. 65-82.
- Narver, J.C. and Slater, S.F. (1990), "The effect of a market orientation on business profitability", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 45 No. 4, pp. 20-36.

- Ngai, E.W.T. (2005), "Customer relationship management research (1992-2002): an academic literature review and classification", *Marketing Intelligence Planning*, Vol. 23, pp. 582-605.
- Olsen, M.D. and Connolly, D.J. (2000), "Experience – based travel", *Cornell Hotel & Restaurant Administration Quarterly*, Vol. 41 No. 1, pp. 30-40.
- Osarenkhoe, A. and Bennai, E.A. (2007), "An exploratory study of implementation of customer relationship management strategy", *Business Process Management Journal*, Vol. 13 No. 1, pp. 139-164.
- Pallant, J. (2007), *SPSS Survival Manual: A Step by Step Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS for Windows (Version 15)*, 3rd ed., Open University Wadsworth, New York, NY.
- Paraskevas, A. (2001), "Internal service encounters in hotels: an empirical study", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, Vol. 13 No. 6, pp. 285-292.
- Payne, A. and Frow, P. (2005), "A strategic framework for customer relationship management", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 69 No. 4, pp. 167-176.
- Piercy, N. (2002), *Market-Led Strategic Change: A Guide to Transforming the Process of Going to Market*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford.
- Piskar, F. and Faganel, A. (2009), "A successful CRM implementation project in a service company: case study", *Journal of Management, Informatics and Human Resources*, Vol. 42 No. 5, pp. 199-208.
- Plessis, M.D. and Boon, J. (2004), "Knowledge management in e-business and customer relationship management: South African case study findings", *International Journal of Knowledge Management*, Vol. 24, pp. 73-86.
- Ramani, G. and Kumar, V. (2008), "Interaction orientation and firm performance", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 72 No. 1, pp. 27-45.
- Randolph, W.A. and Dess, G.G. (1984), "The congruence of perspective of organizational design: a conceptual model and multivariate research approach", *Academy of Marketing Review*, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 114-127.
- Reinartz, W.J., Krafft, M. and Hoyer, W.D. (2004), "The customer relationship management process: its measurement and impact on performance", *Journal of Marketing Research*, Vol. 41 No. 3, pp. 293-305.
- Ryals, L.J. (2005), "Making customer relationship management work: the measurement and profitable management of customer relationships", *Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 69 No. 4, pp. 252-261.
- Ryals, L.J. and Knox, S. (2001), "Cross-functional issues in the implementation of relationship marketing through customer relationship management", *European Management Journal*, Vol. 19 No. 5, pp. 534-543.
- Ryals, L.J. and Payne, A. (2001), "Customer relationship management in financial services: towards information-enabled relationship marketing", *Journal of Strategic Marketing*, Vol. 9 No. 1, pp. 3-27.
- Sekaran, U. and Bougie, R. (2010), *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach*, 5th ed., Wiley India, New Delhi.
- Shaw, G. and Williams, A. (2009), "Knowledge transfer and management in tourism organization: an emerging research agenda", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 30, pp. 325-335.
- Shi, J. and Yip, L. (2007), "Driving innovation and improving employee capability: the effects of customer knowledge sharing on CRM", *The Business Review*, Vol. 7 No. 1, pp. 107-112.
- Sigala, M. (2005), "Integrating customer relationship management in hotel operations: managerial and operational implications", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 24 No. 3, pp. 391-413.

- Sigala, M. and Connolly, D. (2004), "In search of the next big thing: IT issues and trends facing the hospitality industry – a review of the Sixth Annual Pan-European Hospitality Technology Exhibition and Conference (EURHOTEC 2001)", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 25 No. 6, pp. 807-809.
- Sin, L.Y., Alan, C.B. and Yim, F.H. (2005), "CRM: conceptualization and scale development", *European Journal of Marketing*, Vol. 39 Nos 11/12, pp. 1264-1290.
- Sirirak, S., Islam, N. and Khang, B.D. (2011), "Does ICT adoption enhance hotel performance?", *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Technology*, Vol. 2 No. 1, pp. 34-49.
- Stringfellow, A., Winter, N. and Bowen, D. (2004), "CRM: profiting from understanding customer needs", *Business Horizons*, Vol. 47 No. 5, pp. 45-52.
- Tajeddini, K. (2010), "Effect of customer orientation and entrepreneurial orientation on innovativeness: evidence from the hotel industry in Switzerland", *Tourism Management*, Vol. 31 No. 2, pp. 221-231.
- Verdugo, C.M., Oviedo-Garcia, A.M. and Roldan, L.J. (2009), "The employee-customer relationship quality: antecedents and consequences in the hotel industry", *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, Vol. 21 No. 3, pp. 251-274.
- Vogt, C. (2011), "Customer relationship management in tourism: management needs and research applications", *Journal of Travel Research*, Vol. 50 No. 4, pp. 356-364.
- Wang, C., Huang, Y., Chen, C. and Lin, Y. (2010), "The influence of customer relationship management process on management performance", *International Journal of Organizational Innovation*, Vol. 2 No. 3, pp. 40-51.
- Wang, Z. and Wang, J. (2009), "Issues, challenges, and trends, that facing hospitality industry", *Management Science and Engineering*, Vol. 3 No. 4, pp. 42-52.
- Wu, S.I. and Hung, J.M. (2007), "The performance measurement of cause-related marketing by balance scorecard", *Total Quality Management*, Vol. 18 No. 7, pp. 771-791.
- Wu, S.I. and Li, P. (2011), "The relationships between CRM, RQ and CLV based on different hotel preferences", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 30, pp. 262-271.
- Wu, S.I. and Lu, C. (2012), "The relationship between CRM, RM, and business performance: a study of the hotel industry in Taiwan", *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, Vol. 31, pp. 276-285.
- Yilmaz, C., Alpkın, L. and Ergun, E. (2005), "Culture determinants of customer-and learning oriented value system and their joint effects on firm performance", *Journal of Business Researches*, Vol. 58 No. 10, pp. 1340-1352.
- Yim, F.H.K., Anderson, R.E. and Swaminathan, S. (2005), "Customer relationship management: its dimensions and effect on customer outcomes", *Journal of Personal Selling and Sales Management*, Vol. 24 No. 4, pp. 263-278.
- Yi-Wen, F. and Edward, K. (2010), "Customer focus, service process fit and customer relationship management profitability: the effect of knowledge sharing", *The Service Industries Journal*, Vol. 30 No. 2, pp. 203-222.
- Yoo, M., Lee, S. and Bai, B. (2011), "Hospitality marketing research from 2000 to 2009; topics, methods, and trends", *International Journal of Contemporary Management*, Vol. 23 No. 4, pp. 517-532.
- Zablah, A.R., Bellenger, D.N. and Johnston, W.J. (2004), "An evaluation of divergent perspectives on customer relationship management: towards a common understanding of an emerging phenomenon", *Industrial Marketing Management*, Vol. 33 No. 6, pp. 475-489.

- 
- Zahay, D. and Griffin, A. (2004), "Customer learning processes, strategy selection, and performance in business-to-business service firms", *Decision Sciences*, Vol. 35 No. 2, pp. 169-203.
- Zhou, K.Z., Brown, J.R. and Dev, C.S. (2009), "Market orientation, competitive advantage, and performance: a demand-based perspective", *Journal of Business Research*, Vol. 62, pp. 1063-1070.

**Further reading**

- Kim, W.G. and Cha, Y. (2002), "Antecedents and consequences of relationship quality in hotel industry", *Hospitality Management*, Vol. 21, pp. 321-338.

**Corresponding author**

Abdul alem Mohammad can be contacted at: [abd\\_102006@yahoo.com](mailto:abd_102006@yahoo.com)