

### How Smart Companies Create Customer Value . . . and Profit from It

# Jeffrey J. Fox Richard C. Gregory



John Wiley & Sons, Inc.



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### Rick Gregory dedicates this book to the team at MKM Group, especially the CEO.

Jeffrey Fox dedicates this book to Marlene.

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## Contents

Preface		vii
Introductory Notes		ix
SECTION 1 INTROD	UCTION TO DOLLARIZATION	1
Chapter 1	Getting Started with Dollarization	3
Chapter 2	Value Is a Number	9
Chapter 3	Why Dollarize?	19
Chapter 4	After the Bubble Burst	27
SECTION 2 DOLLAR	RIZATION AND SELLING	41
Chapter 5	Dollarization and Selling Your Price	43
Chapter 6	Dollarization and Selling Something New	63
Chapter 7	Shortening the Sales Cycle	75
Chapter 8	Dollarization to Protect and Keep Business	83
Chapter 9	Removing Doubt in the Seller's Mind	93
Chapter 10	Dollarization to Get a Prospect's Attention	97
Chapter 11	Dollarization and Channel Partners	105
Chapter 12	Dollarizing and Selling Services	113

#### Contents

SECTION 3 DOLLARIZATION AND MARKETING			121
	Chapter 13	Dollarization and Marketing Communications	123
	Chapter 14	Pricing New Products	143
	Chapter 15	Dollarization and Market Segmentation	159
	Chapter 16	Dollarization in Consumer Marketing	167
	Chapter 17	Dollarization and the Commodity Myth	175
	Chapter 18	Dollarization and New Product Direction	187
SECT	ION 4 DOLLA	rization Techniques	195
	Chapter 19	The Mechanics of Dollarization	197
	Chapter 20	How to Dollarize Any Benefit	203
	Chapter 21	Developing Dollarization Data	211
	Chapter 22	Making Dollarization Work with the Customer	225
	Chapter 23	Constructing the Customer Value File	241
Appendix		The Dollarization Doctrine: Ten Rules to Successful	
		Dollarization	249
Notes			253
Index			255

vi

# Preface

This book is about a concept that, on its surface, is simple to comprehend. It is about understanding the *financial* impacts a product or service has on its buyer. Readers may conclude this means the book is about "total cost of ownership." In fact, it is . . . in part. But it is also about something bigger. Traditionally, as the phrase suggests, "total cost of ownership" focuses only on *cost*. Cost reduction and cost avoidance are important aspects of dollarization, but they are often only half the story. Dollarization also requires measuring the financial impact of noncost benefits. Benefits such as increased market share, increased sales volume, and increased pricing power also must be dollarized.

Further, companies often use "total cost of ownership" and similar concepts in limited circumstances. An important goal of this book is to demonstrate how dollarization should be a *discipline* that organizations apply across a broad set of sales, marketing, and management activities. Most marketers would agree that a business should be customer-focused or customer-driven. Dollarization forces companies to behave this way. It does so by helping companies maintain steadfast focus on the *financial* performance that is the ultimate arbiter of their customers' success.

So while dollarization may be an easily understood concept, it can be difficult to put into practice. But our experience in helping great companies make dollarization work has convinced us that it is well worth the effort.

## **Introductory Notes**

#### A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

Throughout this book, we use terminology such as "supplier," "vendor," "customer," and "product" to describe the buyer/seller business relationship. These words may suggest a focus on tangible products, exclusive of intangible or intellectual services. This is not the case. Nearly every point we make in this book can be applied to either a product *or* a service, without distinction. We find that tangible product examples allow us to more clearly articulate the observations we seek to share, and we use them solely for this purpose. Several chapters and specific service examples should clarify this.

#### A NOTE ON CASE HISTORIES

Every case example we use in this book is based on an actual business situation. In many cases, the companies involved have chosen to remain anonymous, preferring to keep their competitive strategies nonattributed. For these cases, we have substituted fictitious company names. The use of such invented names is indicated at the start of each of these cases.

We thank all the many excellent companies, managers, marketers, and salespeople who have made these events happen and have shared them with us.

### Section 1

# INTRODUCTION TO DOLLARIZATION

There is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make a little worse and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey.

-John Ruskin

It's unwise to pay too much, but it is more unwise to pay too little. When you pay too much you lose a little money—that is all; When you pay too little, you sometimes lose everything, because the thing you bought was incapable of doing the thing it was bought to do.

-John Ruskin

### Chapter 1

# Getting Started with Dollarization

The weekend arrives and you're shopping for paint to freshen up the outside of your home. You arrive at the local paint store to find many choices. You narrow the possibilities down to two: Product X costs \$12 a gallon; product Y costs \$20 a gallon. Which paint should you buy?

The salesperson greets you with a warm smile. She watches you deliberate, then says, "I strongly recommend product Y. Its price may be higher, but it will last eight years, while the other paint will last four at best. That means that over eight years, you'd have to buy product X twice, for a total of \$24 a gallon, versus just \$20 a gallon for product Y. In reality, product Y costs less!"

You reply, "That's very interesting, but I'm preparing to sell my home, so I don't care about how long this paint will last. I think I'll go with product X for \$12."

The salesperson listens and responds, "I understand, but I think product Y is still your best choice. You see, product Y contains 50 percent more pigment, which results in better coverage than product X. This means you will need to apply only one