Though the client already understood the power of a well-designed rewards programs, first they needed to adopt an information-based approach to marketing.

The Telecommunications Client

- Client had already recognized the need to focus on customer loyalty
 - Client share of net connections has been disappointing
 - Analysis proves that reducing churn by 2% would result in a 10% increase in profit
 - Competitors have built potential advantages in establishing loyalty
- Client has launched a number of activities to improve loyalty and retention
 - Discount-oriented rewards programs driven by tenure and usage
 - "Churn busting measures" such as Save Teams, reactive handset upgrades
 - High investment commitment to fundamental service quality of the network
 - Discussions and joint planning with potential loyalty partners

- 1) Project
 - Leverage and build a rewards program, brand, and tenure-focused customer selection
- 2 Approach
 - Link market experiments with economics to optimize results
- 3 Recommendations
 - Must leverage brand name and tenure predictors when offer multi-optioned program
- 4) Results
 - Rewards can deliver the attractiveness of a 17.5% discount for the cost of less than 4%

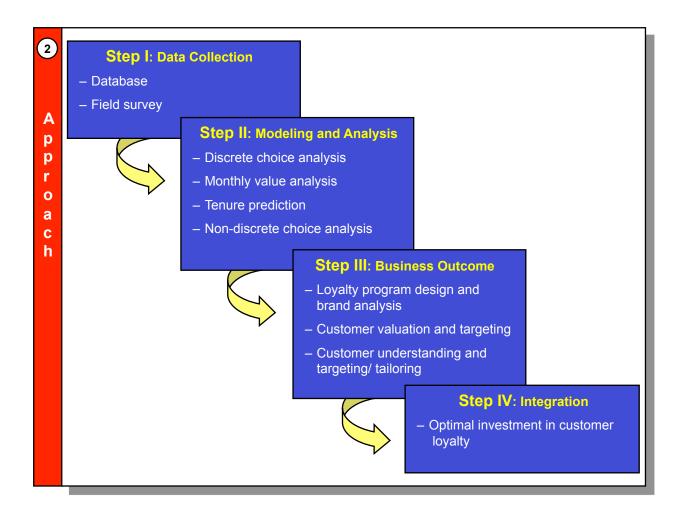
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- · Client project was designed to address four questions
 - What type and level of rewards program would be most attractive and cost-effective for which target customer groups?
 - How effective is the client brand in retaining current customers, compared with competitor's brands and possible alternatives/ additions?
 - What scope is there to select customers for loyalty, through either selective acquisition or selective development of existing customers?
 - What level and mix of loyalty investments for which customer groups is likely to give the client the best returns?
- MII collected information from 1,000 client customers and 380 defectors
 - Background information, mobile needs and attributes, loyalty or point programs, lifestyle and consumer habits, demographics
 - Previous mobile contracts, mobile usage and history
 - Mobile communications discrete choice exercises

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To accomplish this, MII used 4 primary steps to developing optimal rewards programs and creating an information-based approach to marketing.





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Rewards Program

- Optimal program for client offers customers a choice of cellular-related redemption options at a threshold level of generosity (4% of revenue)
- Investing in a choice of redemption options yields high attractiveness
- Actions: Establish delivery system (e.g. partnerships); establish commercial involvement of partners and marginal cost accounting of rewards; determine program roll-out and monitor progress; develop program application including customer targets, communication, and customer feedback

Brand

- Continue to leverage the brand as it is strong against competitors in most customer groups
- Use the "client-parent" brand name paired which is stronger than either is individually

Selecting for Expected Tenure

- Use individual indicators of tenure to guide choice of channels, partners, promotions, marketing messages
- Actions: Emphasize specific channels, products, advertising to favor high-tenure characteristics; create information-based acquisition approach (e.g. through partners); develop information feeds, link rewards programs with other development; monitor process

Featured Client Case # 12 Telecommunication Loyalty and Brand Building

1) Project

 Leverage and build a rewards program, brand, and tenure-focused customer selection

2 Approach

 Link market experiments with economics to optimize results

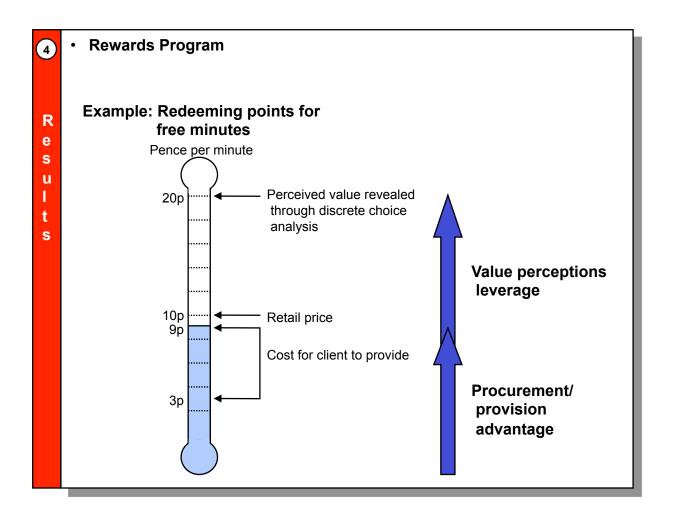
Recommendations

 Must leverage brand name and tenure predictors when offer multi-optioned program

4) Results

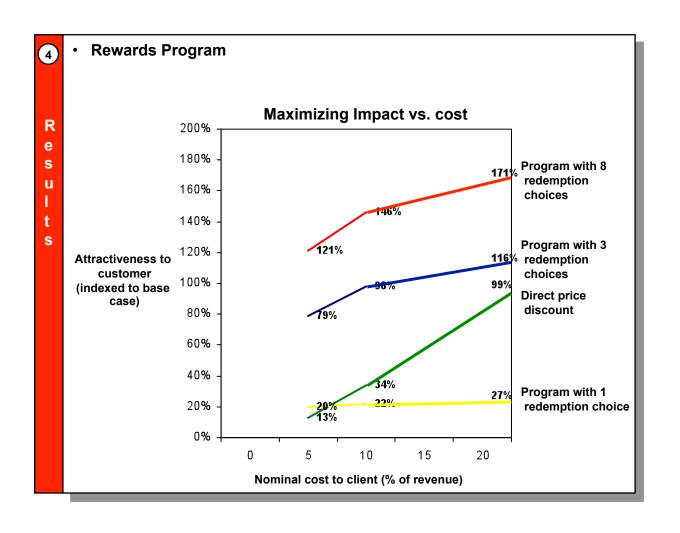
 Rewards can deliver the attractiveness of a 17.5% discount for the cost of less than 4%

One of the benefits of the analysis was that it enabled MII to evaluate two key sources of leverage that a loyalty program must provide.



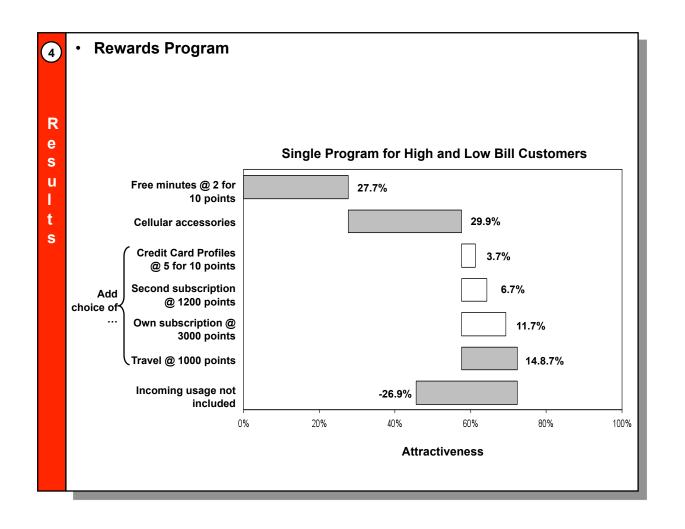
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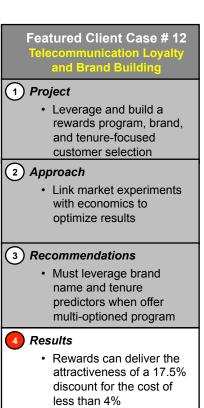
Rewards Program analysis revealed that people are much less price conscious with points than they are with "real" money.



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One result indicated that investing in offering a choice of redemption options yields high attractiveness for low levels of reward.





Analysis also revealed that a rewards programs can be strongly attractive to customers compared with other forms of investment.

Rewards Program

- The preferred program for client offers customers a choice of cellularrelated redemption options at a threshold level of generosity (about 4% of revenue)
- Investing in a choice of redemption options yields high attractiveness for low levels of reward
- Earning points on incoming calls is disproportionately attractive to customers, even before its usage stimulation advantage to client
- Option mix in the program is critical: some apparently similar programs are much less attractive to customers even at higher cost to client
- A single program can meet the preferences of high and low-bill customers
- The attractiveness of most rewards falls slightly with customer bill size. but much less so than for handset incentives
- The preferred program would pay back its reward costs if tenure increased by at least 6-10%

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Client brand

- Has a strong brand advantage among its customers, equivalent to an 8% price premium over the closest competitor
- In the highest monthly bill group, client's brand advantage slips dramatically with respect to competitor A
- Client's brand advantage is maintained across all customer age groups, with the 55+ age group most attracted to client
- Client's brand advantage diminishes as household income increases
 ... especially against competitor A
- Client's brand paired with parent brand name
 - Parent's brand is weaker than client's brand among current customers
 - The joined "client-parent brand" is more attractive to customers than either the client of parent brand name individually
 - The gain from "client-parent brand" is greatest in the segments where the client brand is weakest against other competitors

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- Based on 1,380 customers, MII used knowledge of actual tenure (defectors) and tenure-to-date (current customers) to build survival models, estimating the significance of each characteristic in predicting tenure
 - The most significant individual characteristics
 - All significant characteristics knowable before customer acquisition
 - All significant characteristics
- Tenure Selection
 - Many individual customer characteristics are significant in prediction tenure
 - Usage characteristics generate the highest tenure uplifts, but intrinsic characteristics give useful uplifts for larger proportions of customers
 - Pre-acquisition scoring can identify 50% of people with expected tenure 20% above average
 - Overall scoring can identify 50% of people with expected tenure 50% above average

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