

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LOYALTY PROGRAMS

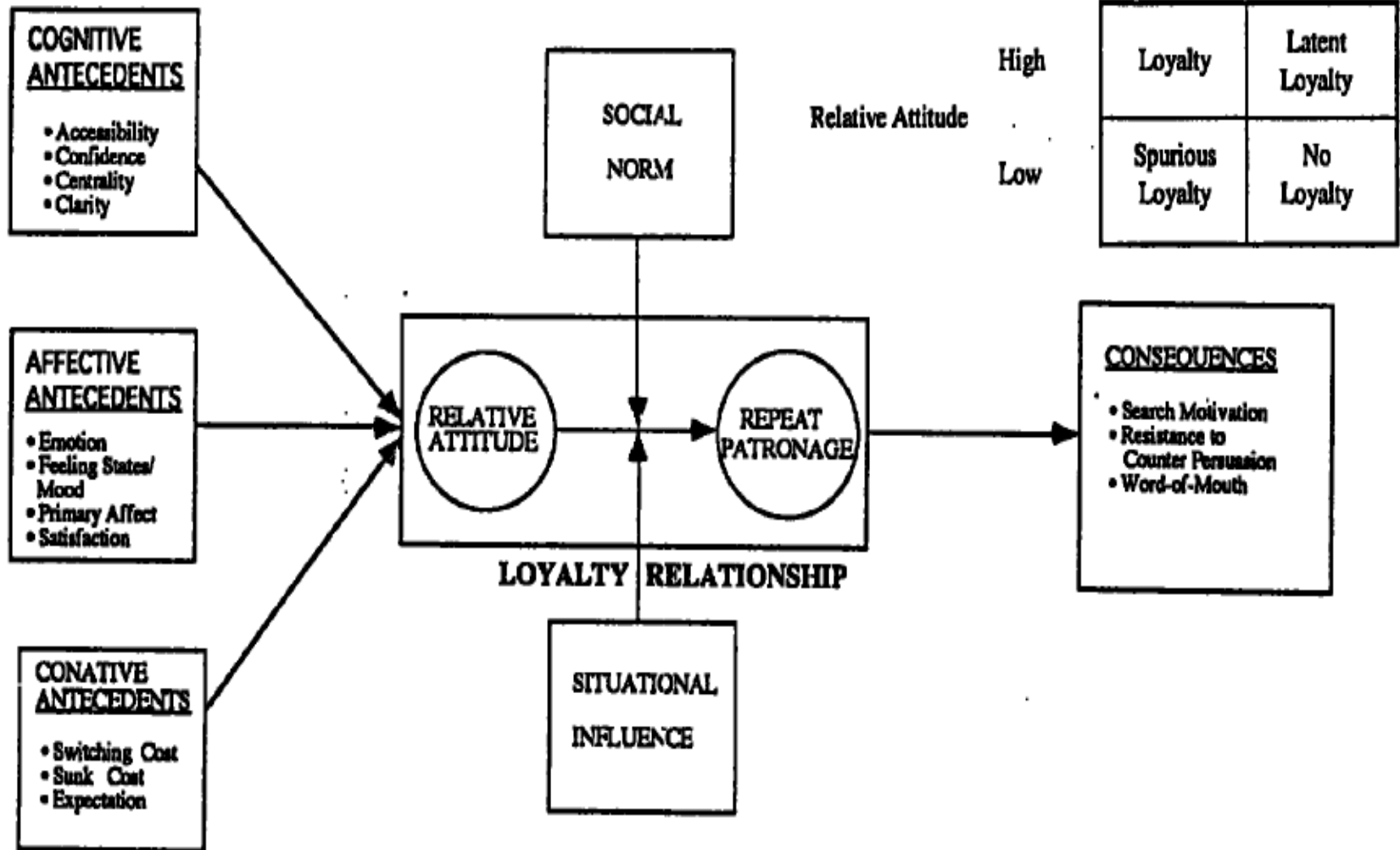
Based on

“The influence of loyalty programme membership on customer purchase”

by Lars Meyer-Waarden

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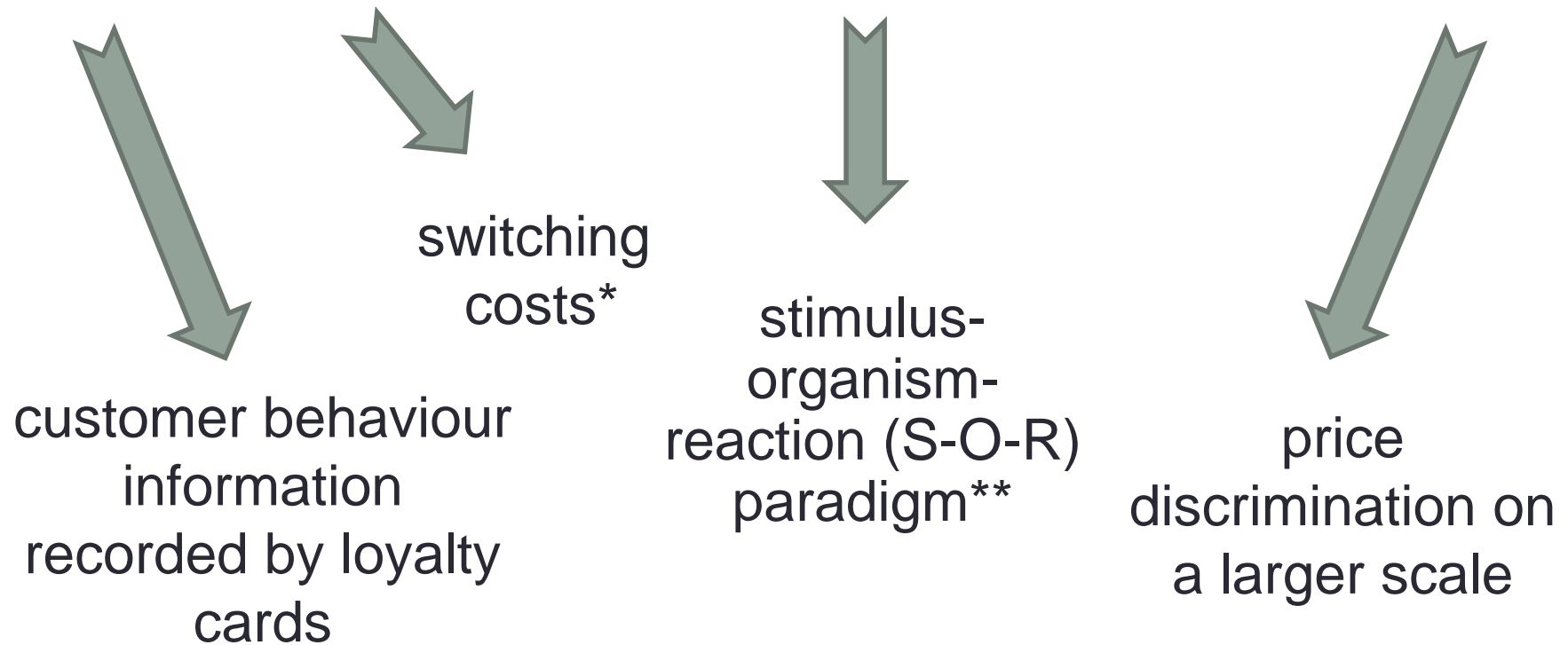
FIGURE 1
A Framework for Custom



Loyalty card programme



identify, maintain and increase the output of the best customers



*Carlsson, F. and Logren, A. (2006), "Airline choice, switching costs and frequent flyer programmes"

**Thaler, R. (1985), "Mental accounting and consumer choice"



Smith et al., 2003

Lewis, 2004

Taylor and Neslin, 2005

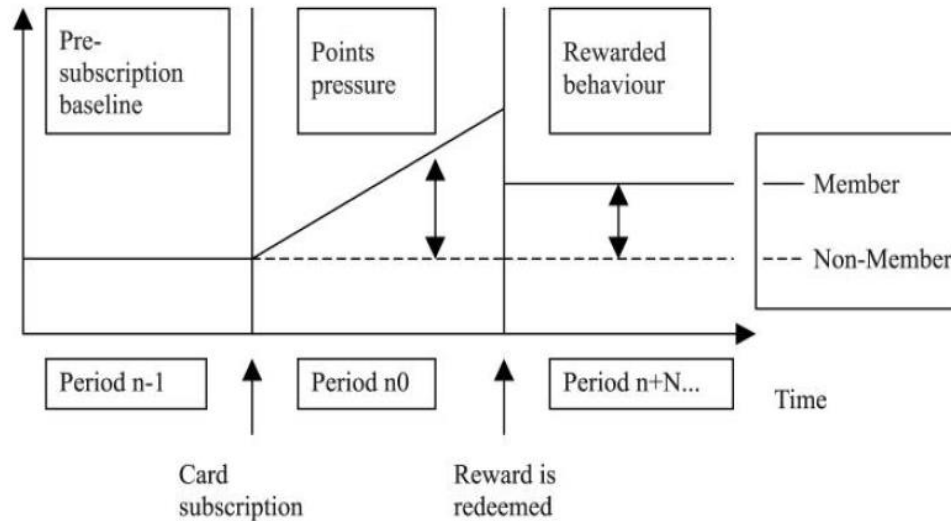


Dowling and Uncles, 1997

Sharp and Sharp, 1997

Impact of loyalty programmes on purchase behaviour

Behaviour (e.g., basket, frequency)



Source: Taylor and Neslin (2005)

purchase loyalty

short-term
points pressure

long-term
rewarded behaviour**

* Sharp, B. and Sharp, A. (1997), "Loyalty programs and their impact on repeat-purchase loyalty patterns"

**Thaler, R. (1985), "Mental accounting and consumer choice"

- **H1.** Mean store basket values should be higher for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H2.** Total store basket values should be higher for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H3.** Store inter-purchase times should be lower for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H4.** Store purchase frequencies should be higher for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H5.** Store customer share of category purchases should be higher for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H6.** Store switching behaviour should be lower for loyalty programme members than for non-members.
- **H7.** The number of visited stores should be lower for loyalty programme members than for non-members.

Store	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7
Surface (m ²)	8,900	5,300	9,000	9,400	5,200	2,000	1,400
Market share (%)	20	12	15	25	11	11	6
Loyalty programme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
External partners/multi-sponsor programme	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	–	No

ANOVA with repeated measures

- H0: the card would have no effect and variations in purchase behaviour would be systematic

μ (loyalty card scheme member) = μ (non-member loyalty card scheme).

μz (loyalty card scheme member) = μz (non-member loyalty card scheme).

μlin (loyalty card scheme member) = μlin (non-member loyalty card scheme).

- H1: variations in purchase behaviour are not systematic (purchase behaviour is driven by loyalty scheme membership, not systematic evolutions over time)

μ (loyalty card scheme member) > μ (non-member loyalty card scheme).

μz (loyalty card scheme member) > μz (non-member loyalty card scheme).

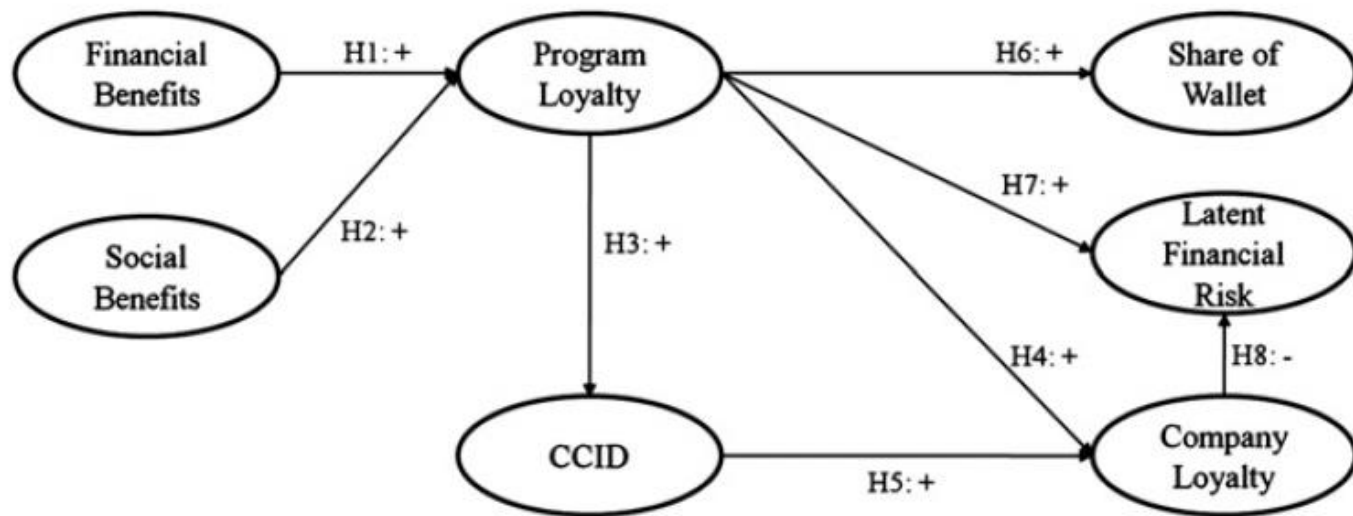
μlin (loyalty card scheme member) > μlin (non-member loyalty card scheme).

Store 1	Member	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Average store basket	Zone 1 (€)	79	60	79	61	79	63

S1		Time	Time × Zone	Time × Card		Card		
				Intra-group variance	Time × Card × Zone	Zone	Inter-group variance	Zone × Card
Average store basket	F	1.18	0.22	3.0	0.73	17	40	2
		ns	ns	*	ns	**	**	*
Total store basket	F	8.3	0.34	0.10	0.97	65	118	3
		**	ns	*	ns	**	**	*
Share of category purchases	F	6.7	0.6	2.1	0.2	77	86	0.96
		**	ns	*	ns	**	**	*
Purchase frequency	F	15	0.44	0.66	0.56	94	202	4
		**	ns	*	ns	**	**	*
Inter-purchase time	F	74	2	3	1	64	107	5
		**	*	*	ns	**	**	*
Number of visited stores	F	229	6	1.2	0.5	12	2	1
		**	**	*	ns	**	ns	ns
Switching	F	5.9	1.7	0.2	0.7	124	58	6
		*	ns	*	ns	**	**	*

Notes: * $p < 0.05$; ns: non-significant ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$

Switching	Zone 1 (%)	46	72	48	73	47	72
	Zone 2 (%)	79	88	81	89	80	90
	Zone 3 (%)	82	93	81	92	85	94



Financial benefits → program loyalty

Social benefits → program loyalty

Program loyalty → CCID

Program loyalty → company loyalty

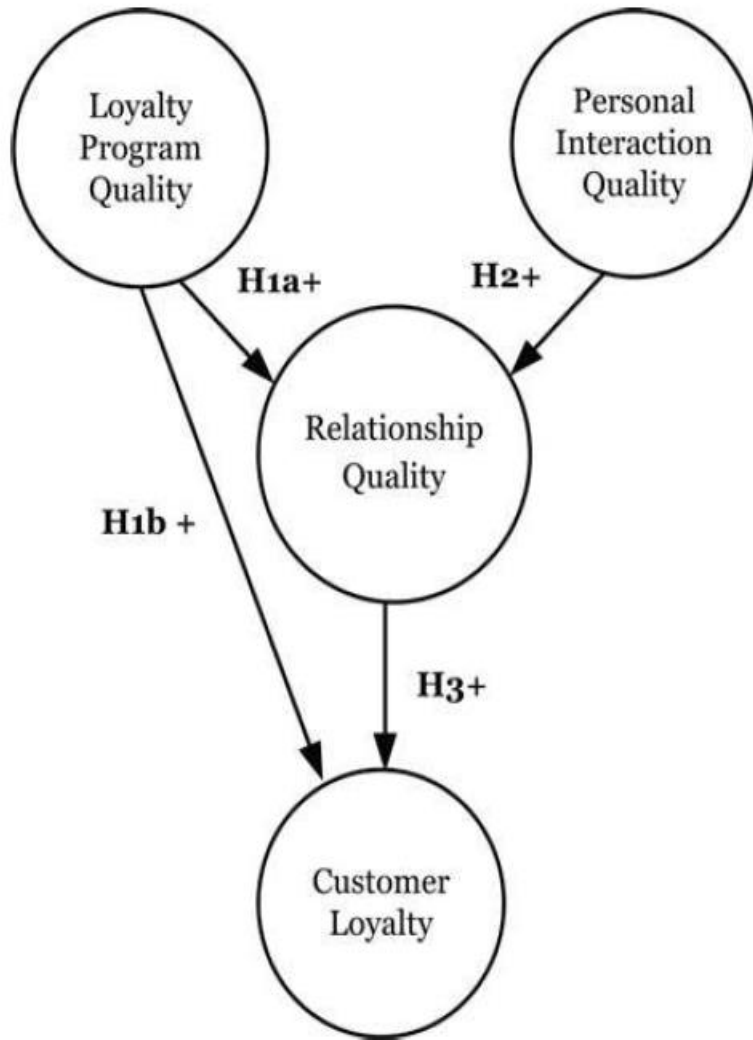
CCID → company loyalty

Program loyalty → share of wallet

Program loyalty → company latent financial risk

Company loyalty → company latent financial risk

Social benefits → CCID



Loyalty program quality (LPQ) elements

- LPQ1 A good rewarding option of the loyalty programme is a voucher that can be redeemed in every retailer's store for buying any product or service that the retailer sells
- LPQ2 Point-of-sale information-gathering about cumulative value of past transactions is an appropriate way of informing a customer^a
- LPQ3 Terms and conditions loyalty programme are transparent and can thus be easily comprehended
- LPQ4 I think it is fair that the full value of a purchase is recorded on the loyalty card regardless of the method of payment
- LPQ5 Face value of the rewarded voucher is adequate according to past cumulative spending^b
- LPQ6 The qualification levels of the loyalty scheme are achievable^b
- LPQ7 The distribution method of rewarded vouchers is suitable^b

* Patrick Vesel , Vesna Zabkar (2010), "Relationship quality evaluation in retailers' relationships with consumers"