

## TOOL KIT

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*Identify the customers who  
bring in the most referrals.  
Then capitalize on that  
knowledge.*

# How Valuable Is Word of Mouth?

by V. Kumar, J. Andrew Petersen, and  
Robert P. Leone

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# How Valuable Is Word of Mouth?

## The Idea in Brief

Your most valuable customers are those who buy the most, right? Not necessarily. According to Kumar, Petersen, and Leone, your most valuable customers are those whose word of mouth brings in the most profitable *new* customers, regardless of how much they themselves buy.

What accounts for this counterintuitive phenomenon? High-purchasing customers who *say* they'll recommend your firm to others often don't bother.

How can your company encourage customers to make profitable referrals? The authors' technique enables you to segment customers into four types: those who buy a lot but are poor marketers for your firm; those who don't buy much but are strong marketers; those who both buy and market well; and those who do neither well. Armed with that data, you can tailor your marketing efforts more precisely to boost each customer's total value to your firm.

## The Idea in Practice

Kumar, Petersen, and Leone recommend this process for improving your marketing ROI:

### CALCULATE EACH CUSTOMER'S LIFETIME VALUE

A customer's lifetime value (CLV) is an estimate of how much that customer would spend on your company's offerings if he continued purchasing at the current rate for some designated future period, minus the cost of marketing to him.

### CALCULATE EACH CUSTOMER'S REFERRAL VALUE

Each existing customer's referral value (CRV) includes an estimate of the lifetime value of any type-one referrals—people who would not have become customers if they had not been referred. In calculating CRV, you also must include the value of type-two referrals—people who would have become customers anyway, without the original customer's refer-

ral. The value of a type-two referral is the savings in the cost of acquiring the new customer, since no direct marketing effort was needed to get him.

### SEGMENT CUSTOMERS BASED ON CLV AND CRV

Since a high customer lifetime value doesn't necessarily predict high referral value, segment customers based on how they measure up on both forms of value. **Champions**, who are both excellent buyers and marketers; **Affluents**, who buy a lot but don't market well; **Advocates**, who don't buy a lot but are strong marketers; and **Misers**, who neither buy much nor market well.

### TARGET YOUR MARKETING STRATEGIES BY SEGMENT

Your Champions are already producing maximum value; here's how to boost total value for the other segments:

For this segment...	Aim to...	Example: Telecommunications Company	Payoff: Telecommunications Company
Affluents	Make them Champions by encouraging them to refer more new customers while maintaining their highly valuable purchasing behavior.	Sent Affluents direct-mail promotions offering a \$20 incentive for referring new customers and showing that 3-4 referrals would pay for one month's service.	4% migrated into the Champions segment, with their referral values rising by an average \$190, a 388% increase.
Advocates	Turn them into Champions by increasing their CLV without compromising their CRV.	Focused on cross-selling and up-selling company's products; for example, by offering bundled products and giving discounts to customers signing one-year contracts.	Average CLV increased approximately \$110, a 61% improvement.
Misers	Move them to any other segment by persuading them to buy more products <i>and</i> refer new customers.	Sent same bundled product offerings and discounts and offered \$20 rewards for successful referrals, emphasizing savings on monthly service.	12% of Misers became either Champions, Affluents, or Advocates

*Identify the customers who bring in the most referrals. Then capitalize on that knowledge.*

TOOL KIT

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by V. Kumar, J. Andrew Petersen, and  
Robert P. Leone

The technology for managing customer relationships has gotten fairly sophisticated. Companies can draw on databases that tell them how much each customer has purchased and how often, which they may supplement with detailed demographic profiles. By applying statistical models, they can predict not only when each customer is likely to make a future purchase but also what he or she will buy and through which channel. Managers can use these data to estimate a potential lifetime value for every customer and to determine whether, when, and how to contact each one to maximize the chances of realizing (and even increasing) his or her value.

But as Bain consultant Fred Reichheld reminds us in his December 2003 HBR article, “The One Number You Need to Grow,” the value of any one customer does not reside only in what that person buys. In these interconnected days, how your customers feel about you and what they are prepared to tell others about you can influence your revenues and profits just as much. Companies go to consider-

able lengths to motivate their customers to double up as salespeople: Mobile phone operator Sprint PCS offers a service credit of \$20 to any customer who refers another person and a service credit of \$10 to anyone referred in this way who actually becomes a new customer. Similarly, online brokerage Scottrade offers three free trades valued at \$7 each to both referring and referred customers.

Ideally, therefore, a company that wanted to know a customer’s full value would include a measure of that person’s ability to bring in profitable new customers. But the nearest that most firms get to estimating the value of a customer’s referral power is some gauge of the individual’s willingness to make referrals. At a macro level, this is not a bad metric; as Reichheld points out, it *is* positively correlated with a company’s profit growth.

The trouble is that most good intentions remain just that—good intentions. Working with managers from a telecommunications firm and a financial services firm, we polled a set of their customers (9,900 at the telecom firm and

6,700 at the financial services firm) on their referral intentions and then tracked their behavior and the behavior of the prospective customers that the referring customers brought in over time. The number of both companies' customers who said they intended to recommend the firms to other people was high, but the percentage who actually did so was far, far lower. While 68% of the financial services firm's customers expressed their intention to refer the company to other people, only 33% followed through. Fully 81% of the telecom firm's clients thought they'd recommend the company, but merely 30% actually did. What's more, very few of those referrals, in either case, actually generated customers (14% at the financial services firm; 12% at the telecom company). And, of those prospects that did become customers, only 11% of the financial services firm's—and a mere 8% of the telecom company's—became *profitable* new customers.

Clearly, a corporation that accurately targets those of its customers who are likely to make profitable referrals will earn a better return on its marketing investment than its competitors that do not. In the following pages, we describe how companies can estimate the value of their customers' referrals. With data from our two companies, we will demonstrate that this value dwarfs the average customer's lifetime value. We will also show that the customers who give you the most business (that is, those whose lifetime values are highest) are usually *not* your best marketers. In other words, your most loyal customers are not your most valuable ones. Using the results of experiments done with our two sample groups, we'll also show that a better understanding of how much customers are worth can help companies target their marketing campaigns appropriately, enabling them to achieve superior returns on their marketing investments.

### Measuring a Customer's Value

Estimating a customer's lifetime value (CLV) is relatively straightforward. Let's imagine that Mary is a customer of FirmCo. The value to FirmCo of all that Mary will ever buy equals the amount that her purchases will contribute to FirmCo's operating margin minus the costs of marketing to her. No one really knows how much Mary will buy from FirmCo in the future, but we can make an estimate by analyzing her past purchases over some period of

time, working out the purchasing pattern, and then projecting that pattern forward over some future period of time using sophisticated statistical models. From this we subtract the marketing costs, both those involved in acquiring Mary and those we budget to retain her during that future period. Her CLV is the net present value of that sum.

That's what we did with our two samples. We analyzed each customer's transactions on a monthly basis and projected forward for a year the discounted average monthly contribution less marketing costs to obtain our CLV estimates. A year's projected business gives a number that is normally about half of a customer's full lifetime value, although that can vary by industry. Our purpose in calculating a one-year CLV is to maintain a consistency in time period with our estimates of referral value.

Calculating Mary's referral value (CRV) is more complicated than calculating her lifetime value. We must first estimate the average number of successful referrals she will make after we offer her an incentive to do so through a marketing campaign. As we do for her CLV, we look at Mary's past behavior, but we need to look at a period longer than a month to get enough variance in the number of referrals for proper statistical modeling and predictive accuracy. The appropriate time frame for analysis is different for different industries. We found that the optimum observation period was three months for the telecom company and six months for the financial services company.

In addition, we need to estimate how much time can go by and still be sure that Mary's referrals are actually prompted by our referral incentive. In our experience, referrals made by customers after a referral-incentive marketing campaign can be attributed to that campaign for about a year. So we count only those referrals made within a year, erring in our prediction of referral behavior, as we did with our CLV calculation, on the side of caution.

Next, we must estimate how many of those referrals would have become FirmCo customers anyway, even if Mary had not recommended the company. The distinction is important. If a new customer, let's call him John, would not have joined without Mary's referral (what we call a "type-one" referral), then Mary's referral value should incorporate the value of John's business. But if John would have become a customer without Mary's refer-

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ral (a “type-two” referral), then Mary’s CRV should incorporate only the savings in acquisition costs for John, since no direct marketing effort was needed to get him. To estimate how many of Mary’s referrals are type-two customers, we would ideally survey all the people she referred and ask them directly whether or not they would have bought FirmCo’s product or service without the referral.

From similar surveys we conducted of the customers referred by our sample groups, we estimated that, on average, each customer made an equal proportion of type-one and type-two referrals. As online business increases and online surveying becomes more effective, companies will be able to determine these proportions not just on an average basis, but for each customer.

Mary’s referral value, then, is the present value of her type-one referrals plus the

present value of her type-two referrals. Let’s suppose John would not have become a customer had Mary not referred him to FirmCo. The value of Mary’s type-one referral of John is essentially the same as his lifetime customer value: the present value of the difference between John’s contribution to margin and the cost of marketing to him, projected over one year. The important thing here, though, is that John’s lifetime value is not necessarily higher or lower than Mary’s, despite the lower cost of acquisition marketing to him. (Even though FirmCo acquired Mary through costly and inefficient direct marketing, and acquired John merely by giving Mary an incentive to make the referral, John might turn out to purchase more or less than Mary does.) Marketing costs involved in retaining John after his acquisition remain, of course, the same as those involved in retaining Mary.

### Estimating Customers’ Lifetime and Referral Values

The key to maximizing the value of your customer base is to determine how much of each customer’s value stems from purchases (lifetime value) and how much from referrals (referral value). Both values are discounted cash flow calcula-

tions. A customer’s lifetime value (CLV) is the present value of his contribution margin minus the present value of the cost of marketing to him and the formula is as follows:

$$CLV_i = \sum_{y=1}^{T_i} \frac{CM_{i,y}}{(1+r)^{y/frequency_i}} - \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{\sum_m C_{i,m,l} * X_{i,m,l}}{(1+r)^l}$$

Where:

$CLV_i$  = lifetime value of customer  $i$ ;  
 $CM_{i,y}$  = predicted contribution to operating margin of customer  $i$  in purchase occasion  $y$ , measured in dollars.

$r$  = discount rate for money  
 $C_{i,m,l}$  = unit marketing cost for customer  $i$  in channel  $m$  in year  $l$   
 $X_{i,m,l}$  = number of contacts to customer  $i$  in channel  $m$  in year  $l$

$frequency_i$  = predicted purchase frequency for customer  $i$   
 $n$  = number of years to forecast  
 $T_i$  = predicted number of purchases made by customer  $i$  until the end of the planning period

The formula for calculating referral value (CRV) is

$$CRV_i = \frac{\text{Value of customers who joined because of referral}}{\text{Discount Rate}} + \frac{\text{Value of customers that would join anyway}}{\text{Discount Rate}}$$

$$CRV_i = \sum_{t=1}^T \sum_{y=1}^{n1} \frac{(A_{ty} - a_{ty} - M_{ty} + ACQ1_{ty})}{(1+r)^t} + \sum_{l=1}^T \sum_{y=n1}^{n2} \frac{(ACQ2_{ty})}{(1+r)^l}$$

Where:

$T$  = the number of periods (years, for example) that will be predicted into the future  
 $A_{ty}$  = contribution to operating margin by customer  $y$  who otherwise would not buy the product

$a_{ty}$  = the cost of the referral for customer  $y$   
 $n1$  = the number of customers who would not join without the referral  
 $n2 - n1$  = the number of customers who would have joined anyway  
 $M_{ty}$  = the marketing costs needed to retain the referred customers

$ACQ1_{ty}$  = the savings in acquisition cost from customers who would not join without the referral  
 $ACQ2_{ty}$  = the savings in acquisition cost from customers who would have joined anyway

Note: A detailed description of our CLV model can be found in Rajkumar Venkatesan and V. Kumar, “A Customer Lifetime Value Framework for Customer Selection and Resource Allocation Strategy,” *Journal of Marketing* (October 2004); details of the CRV model are presented in V. Kumar, J. Andrew Petersen, and Robert P. Leone, “The Power of Customer Advocacy” (University of Connecticut Working Paper, 2006).

The value of type-two customers, as we've noted, is simply the present value of the savings in acquisition costs. Note that if the cost involved in acquiring type-two referrals exceeds the cost of alternative acquisition methods, type-two customers can be a liability. For the two formulae, see the exhibit "Estimating Customers' Lifetime and Referral Values."

### What the Calculation Reveals

To see how much the CRV calculation can affect total customer values, we will apply our valuation formulas to a customer from each sample. After obtaining estimates for purchases, purchase frequency, and retention-marketing costs from historical data for the two, we estimated a CLV of \$144 for the financial services customer and \$245 for the telecom customer. While significant, these numbers are far lower than these customers' referral values. Analysis of prior referral behavior suggests that after the launch of a referral program, these customers will typically refer four customers in each observation period, of which half are type-one referrals and half are type-two. Calculating the value of these referrals going forward for one year for each customer gives us a CRV for the financial services customer of \$257 and a CRV for the telecom customer of \$1,049, in both cases significantly greater than their CLVs.

In reality, those numbers underestimate true referral value. Referred customers make their own referrals in turn, and credit for these should also be traced back to the original referring customer. In our hypothetical example, when we surveyed John to see if he would have become a FirmCo customer without Mary's referral, we also asked him if he had recommended the company to anyone himself. Say he passed on the good word to two more people. Mary should get credit for those referrals as well.

Now let's assume that John is representative of all of Mary's type-one referrals. That means that in each period Mary acquires two customers for the company, who go on in the subsequent period to acquire two more customers each (or four in total) at the same time that Mary is continuing to acquire two additional customers herself. Over two typical periods, therefore, Mary is responsible for bringing on board eight new customers (the four she acquires directly and the four she's responsible

for indirectly). Mary's cumulative total rises geometrically in each period until the year is over, as each new customer continues to bring in two more customers.

When we assumed that the ratio of type-one to type-two customers remained constant, we found that over four observation periods the total CRV of the financial services customer ballooned to \$4,632 (we got \$6,305 for the telecom customer). For the purposes of this article, however, we have elected to be cautious in our CRV measurement, and in the pages that follow we do not take indirect referrals into account.

If customer lifetime value and customer referral value were simply and positively correlated, the difference between them would not be particularly interesting from a managerial perspective. Any action that would increase lifetime value would immediately translate into higher referral value. But when we looked into the specific referral behavior of customers with different CLV levels, we found that a high CLV is not a good predictor of CRV and so is a very questionable proxy for a customer's total value. As the exhibit "The Doing-Saying Gap" shows, there was no overlap at all in the telecom company sample between customers with high referral values and those with high lifetime values. Any customer segmentation scheme for this company, therefore, would have to explicitly take both the purchase and the referral dimensions into account.

The obvious way to do this is to break the sample down into the four cells of a two-by-two matrix, which we've done for our telecom company sample in the exhibit "The Customer Value Matrix." The customers who scored high on both measures we've called *Champions*. Those with high lifetime values but low referral values we call *Affluents*. Those with low lifetime values and high referral values we've termed *Advocates*. And those who score low on both measures we've labeled *Misers*. We found that the distribution of customers across the four cells was fairly even.

The matrix dramatically demonstrates that for this company many low-CLV customers are almost as valuable as those with the highest CLVs: the average total value of Advocates, whose CLVs averaged just \$180, lagged behind the average total value of Affluents, whose CLVs averaged \$1,219, by only \$418. That's because the Affluents' referral value averaged

## The Doing-Saying Gap

Surprisingly, the most loyal customers at the telecom company were not its strongest advocates. The best referrers had remarkably low purchasing values.

	Customer Lifetime Value*	Customer Referral Value*
1	\$1,933	\$40
2	1,067	52
3	633	90
4	360	750
5	313	930
6	230	1,020
7	190	870
8	160	96
9	137	65
10	120	46

\*Average for each decile after one year

only \$49, whereas the average Advocate referral value was a hefty \$670. And in this particular case, even the Champions, whose CLVs were above the median, had a relatively low CLV (\$370) compared with the Affluents, further illustrating just how loose the relationship is between the two values.

### Applying the Knowledge

A segmentation scheme such as the Customer Value Matrix is worthwhile only if the strategies it suggests actually have an impact. To test the value of this classification scheme, we launched three one-year marketing campaigns tailored to the particular needs of the Affluent, Advocate, and Miser cells, and we drew customer value matrices for the sample both before and after the campaigns. At the end of the year, it was clear that each campaign had had a significant impact on the customers in each of the targeted cells. We aimed these campaigns at the sample customers from both of our firms and saw similar results. We'll look now at how they played out at the telecom company (see the exhibit "The Difference We Made").

**Affluents.** Our goal here was to get Affluents to become Champions by encouraging them

to refer more new customers while maintaining their highly valuable purchasing behavior. We expected that if this campaign were successful, the average lifetime value of the Champion cell would increase, since the converting Affluents would take their higher CLVs with them. These customers were sent an initial direct-mail promotion, followed by another direct-mail communication within two weeks, offering a \$20 incentive (\$10 for the referring customer and \$10 for the person referred), pointing out that referring three to four customers would pay for approximately one month of service. Before the campaign started, 29% of customers fell into the Affluent category. After the campaign, we found that 4% of the total 9,900 sample had migrated into the Champion segment, with their referral value rising by an average \$190, a 388% increase. The total value of this increase amounted to \$75,240 (9,900 customers x 4% x \$190 increase).

**Advocates.** We aimed to turn Advocates into Champions by increasing their lifetime value without compromising their high referral value. This would also improve the overall value of the Champion cell, as the migrating Advocates brought their higher CRVs with them. This campaign focused on cross-selling and up-selling the telecom firm's products. Customers received a personalized direct-mail piece that included offers for bundling one or more products, such as long-distance, local phone service, high-speed Internet, and extra lines added to existing wireless lines. To follow up and make it more likely that the customers received these proposals, the firm sent another piece of direct mail within two weeks and phoned these customers, volunteering to answer any questions they might have about the additional services and the value of subscribing to multiple services. As an incentive, the company offered a discount worth two months' subscription fees to customers signing a one-year contract. After the campaign, we found that 5% of the Advocates had been converted into Champions, clocking an average increase in CLV of approximately \$110, a 61% improvement. The total value of this increase amounted to \$54,450 (9,900 customers x 5% x \$110 increase).

**Misers.** We sought to move Misers to any of the other three cells by proffering incentives for them to both buy more products (increas-

## The Customer Value Matrix

When we segmented the customers in our telecom sample according to their lifetime values and referral values, it was easy to see which customers needed to be encouraged to buy more and which should be nudged to make more recommendations.

Average **CRV** after one year

Average <b>CLV</b> after one year	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>AFFLUENTS</b> 29% of customers CLV = \$1,219 CRV = \$49	<b>CHAMPIONS</b> 21% of customers CLV = \$370 CRV = \$590
	<b>LOW</b>	<b>MISERS</b> 21% of customers CLV = \$130 CRV = \$64	<b>ADVOCATES</b> 29% of customers CLV = \$180 CRV = \$670
		<b>LOW</b>	<b>HIGH</b>

Note: Cutoff points for the low and high CLVs and CRVs were set at the median value for both measures.

ing CLV) and refer new customers (increasing CRV). This campaign, therefore, combined the features of the other two. The company sent customers bundled product offerings with the same two-month discounts via direct mail and followed up with another direct mailing two weeks later. A phone call was also made to each to answer any questions regarding the additional services. In the same communication, the company offered the \$10 reward to the referring customer and \$10 for the person referred, emphasizing the fact that three to four referrals would pay for two months of service. Before the campaign started, 21% of the customers in the sample fell into the Miser cell. After the campaign was run, 12% of the customers moved toward more profitable cells (4% to each), chalking up substantial increases in value. CLV more than doubled for these new Champions, increasing by \$180, and CRV more than quadrupled, rising by \$210. These represent total increases of \$71,280 in CLV and \$83,160 in CRV. The increase in lifetime value that the new Affluents contributed from this quadrant came to \$95,040 and the additional referral value of the new Advocates migrating from the Miser cell was \$106,920.

Of course, success in moving customers from one cell to another is not the only measure of a good campaign. We need to factor in the cost of running the campaigns and compare it with

the amount of profit generated to determine their returns on investment. The cost of the three campaigns, which included direct-mail pieces, e-mails, and telephone calls for the 7,821 customers in the sample that were targeted (that is, 9,900 less the original Champions, who were not targeted with any campaign), was approximately \$31,500, or around \$4 per customer. The overall profit generated from increasing either a customer's lifetime value or his or her referral value from all three campaigns was \$486,090, or \$62 per customer. Therefore, the overall ROI of the campaign was around 15.4 times the cost. This is a vast improvement on the returns the company was getting from its investments in standard marketing campaigns, which were only between four and six times greater than their costs. We had a similar experience at the financial services firm: the overall ROI multiple for the three experimental campaigns was 13.6, compared with a standard ROI in the range, once again, of four- to sixfold.

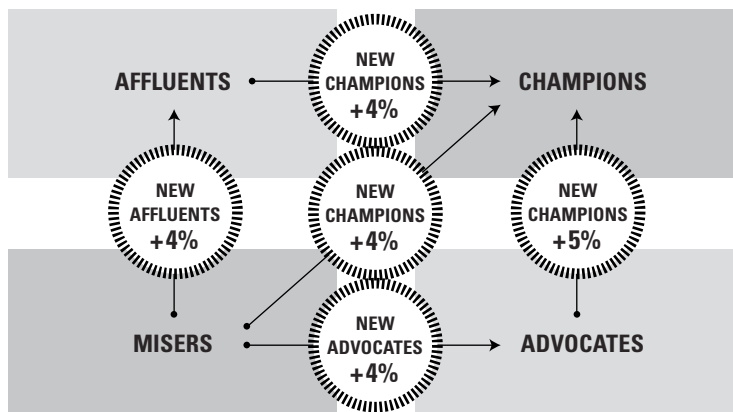
What would happen if our telecom company were to adopt these three campaigns for a much larger set of customers? If the value increases reported for our sample of 9,900 were rolled out to 1 million of the company's established customers (out of the firm's entire database of 40 million), the company would see the total value of its customer base increase by almost \$50 million—close to \$23 million in lifetime value increases and around \$27 million in additional referral value. An equivalent campaign at the financial services firm for 1 million of its customers (out of a total of 15 million in the company's database) would yield more than \$40 million—around \$19 million in lifetime value and \$21 million in referral value. Nor would the gains stop there. The first campaigns would generate customer data that could enable the companies to identify which customers would be likely to migrate from one box to another and which would not. That, in turn, could suggest future targeted campaigns to further enhance the overall value of the customer base.

...

CRV is not relevant in all situations, of course. Customers in many B2B markets, for example, don't make referrals because they compete with one another and wouldn't want to do their rivals a good turn. Nor do customers make referrals if they don't feel much attach-

## The Difference We Made

For only \$31,500, or \$4 a person, a targeted marketing campaign encouraged Affluents at the telecom company to refer more (even as they kept spending), Advocates to buy more (while continuing to bring in customers), and Misers to do more of both, increasing profits by \$486,090, or \$62 per customer.





ment to the product, which is the case with many categories in fast-moving consumer goods markets. (In these instances, it's also difficult to track individual customers' behavior anyway.) And managers should never make the mistake of assuming that customers who recommend one product in their company's portfolio will necessarily tout any other. Nonetheless, it's clear that in many situations companies need to rethink their CRM strate-

gies and tactics, ensuring that they not only focus their efforts on increasing purchases but also make it easier for their customers to communicate positive information about their firm's products and services to others.

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# How Valuable Is Word of Mouth?

## Further Reading

### ARTICLES

#### [The Mismanagement of Customer Loyalty](#)

by Werner Reinartz and V. Kumar

*Harvard Business Review*

July 2002

Product no. 1407

This article set the stage for Kumar, Petersen, and Leone's piece by exploring the complicated relationship between loyalty and profitability. The authors point out the flaws in a common method for estimating loyalty: RFM (recency, frequency, and monetary value). RFM ignores pacing, or time between purchases, so companies misjudge the likelihood that a customer will buy again. RFM also bases monetary value on revenue, not profitability. When customers buy only low-margin products, serving them may cost more than the revenue they generate. As a result, companies chase the wrong customers and neglect the right ones.

By combining pacing with the average profit customers generate in typical purchase periods, marketers arrive at a more accurate evaluation of customers' loyalty and profitability. They can then design loyalty strategies for each customer depending whether he or she is profitable and loyal, profitable but disloyal, unprofitable but very loyal, or neither profitable nor loyal.

#### [The One Number You Need to Grow](#)

by Frederick F. Reichheld

*Harvard Business Review*

December 2003

Product no. 5534

While it's true that loyalty does not necessarily equal profitability, it's also safe to assume that loyalty is a frequent precursor to the referrals that fuel the word-of-mouth engine. If customers, independent of their individual lifetime value, aren't attached enough to your company to make a referral, it won't happen. Reichheld maintains that customers' willingness to promote your company to others is a strong indicator of intense loyalty and thus of growth. That's because when customers recommend you, they're putting their reputations on the line. And they'll take that risk only if they're fiercely loyal. By asking "How likely is it that you would recommend our company to a friend or colleague?" you find out how many "promoters" your company has. The more promoters, the bigger your growth. Reichheld explains how to calculate your "net-promoter score" (the ratio of promoters to detractors) and to use the score to motivate managers and employees to tip the scale toward promoters and away from detractors.

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