## Building a Smarter Loyalty Program:

Behavioral Strategies for Sustainable Growth







## **Executive Summary**

Loyalty programs have evolved beyond simple purchase rewards; they now represent complex strategies that integrate psychology, data insights, and technology to foster lasting customer relationships. Research indicates that loyalty programs combining behavioral incentives with emotional engagement can increase customer retention by up to 40% (McKinsey, 2023). However, over 70% of loyalty programs fail to achieve this balance (Bain & Company, 2023).

This playbook provides a comprehensive framework for designing, implementing, and optimizing loyalty programs using established behavioral theories, data-driven strategies, and actionable insights. By applying these principles, businesses can achieve higher customer engagement, increased retention, and maximized customer lifetime value.

## Leveraging Behavioral Theories for Loyalty Program Design



## Prospect Theory: Increasing Perceived Value

Overview: According to Prospect Theory (Tversky & Kahneman, 1979), individuals perceive the value of gains more significantly than equivalent monetary losses.

**Application in Loyalty Design:** Design rewards that feel significant, even if they are relatively small. **For example,** a 20% discount often feels more valuable than a \$5 discount, despite the same monetary value.



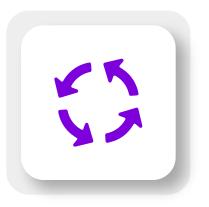
Insights: Over 60% of customers are more likely to purchase again when loyalty points translate into at least a 10% discount (Nielsen, 2023).



**Pro Tip:** Use psychological triggers in marketing campaigns, such as "Save 20% by redeeming points today!" to amplify the perceived value of rewards.



**Example:** BigBasket utilizes this principle by offering loyalty credits that provide noticeable percentages off everyday essentials. Customers perceive these savings as significant gains, especially when redeemed frequently.



## Habit Loop Theory: Driving Consistent Behavior

Overview: Habit formation involves a loop of cue, routine, and reward (Charles Duhigg, 2012).

Application in Loyalty Design: Utilize consistent cues, such as regular email reminders about points accumulation, to trigger customer engagement. The routine becomes the act of purchase, while the reward is the discount or points earned.



Insights: Research shows that 45% of loyalty program members make more frequent purchases once a habit is established, with consistent reminders being a crucial driver (Harvard Business Review, 2022).



**Pro Tip:** Set up regular push notifications or SMS reminders about points availability and potential rewards to reinforce the habit loop.



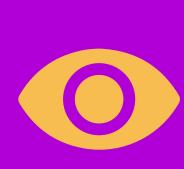
**Example:** Swiggy Super effectively creates a habit loop with its free delivery subscription model by frequently reminding users about free deliveries and faster service.



## Loss Aversion: Driving Urgency with Point Expiry

Overview: Loss Aversion (Kahneman & Tversky, 1984) suggests that people prefer avoiding losses over acquiring equivalent gains.

Application in Loyalty Design: Implement expiry notifications to create urgency and drive immediate action.



**Insights:** Studies show that **55%** of customers act on point–expiry notifications, leading to a 25% boost in short–term sales (Forrester, 2023).



**Pro Tip:** Use urgent language like "Only 7 days left to redeem your points!" to enhance effectiveness.



**Example:** MakeMyTrip sends personalized emails and push notifications when loyalty points are about to expire, encouraging customers to redeem them for travel bookings or discounts on hotels.



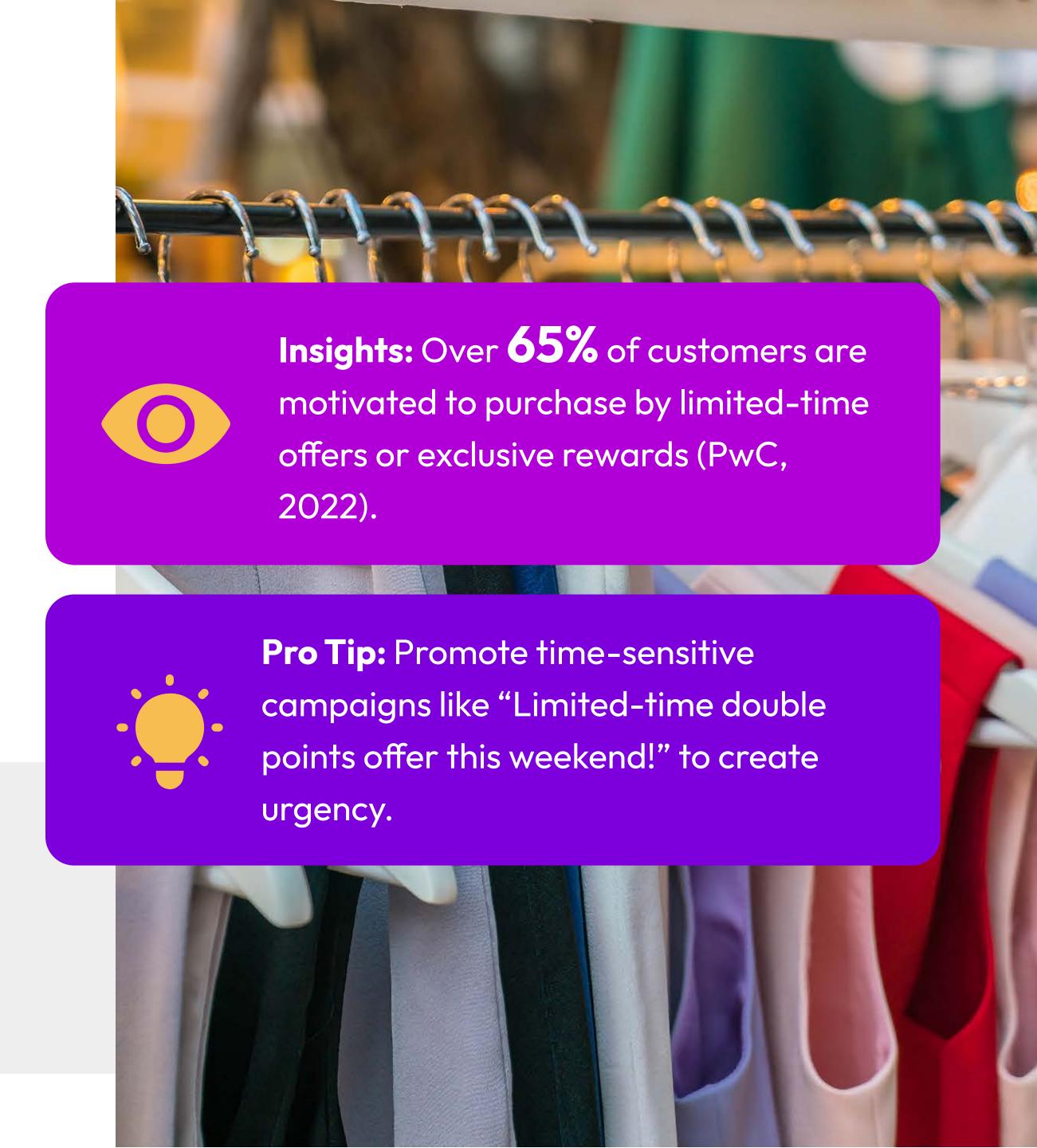
## Scarcity Principle: Creating FOMO (Fear of Missing Out)

Overview: The Scarcity Principle (Cialdini, 2001) indicates that perceived scarcity increases the value of an offer.

**Application in Loyalty Design:** Offer time-limited rewards or exclusive access to new products for loyalty members.



Example: Zara India employs limited-time offers for loyalty program members to create urgency and exclusivity.





## **Anchoring Effect: Setting Strong Reference Points**

Overview: Anchoring Bias (Tversky & Kahneman, 1974) implies that people rely heavily on initial information when making decisions.

**Application in Loyalty Design:** Highlight significant discounts by setting an anchor with high-percentage discounts for redeeming points.



**Example:** Reliance Trends uses this strategy by advertising "Get 30% off when redeeming 500 points!" which anchors value in customers' minds.





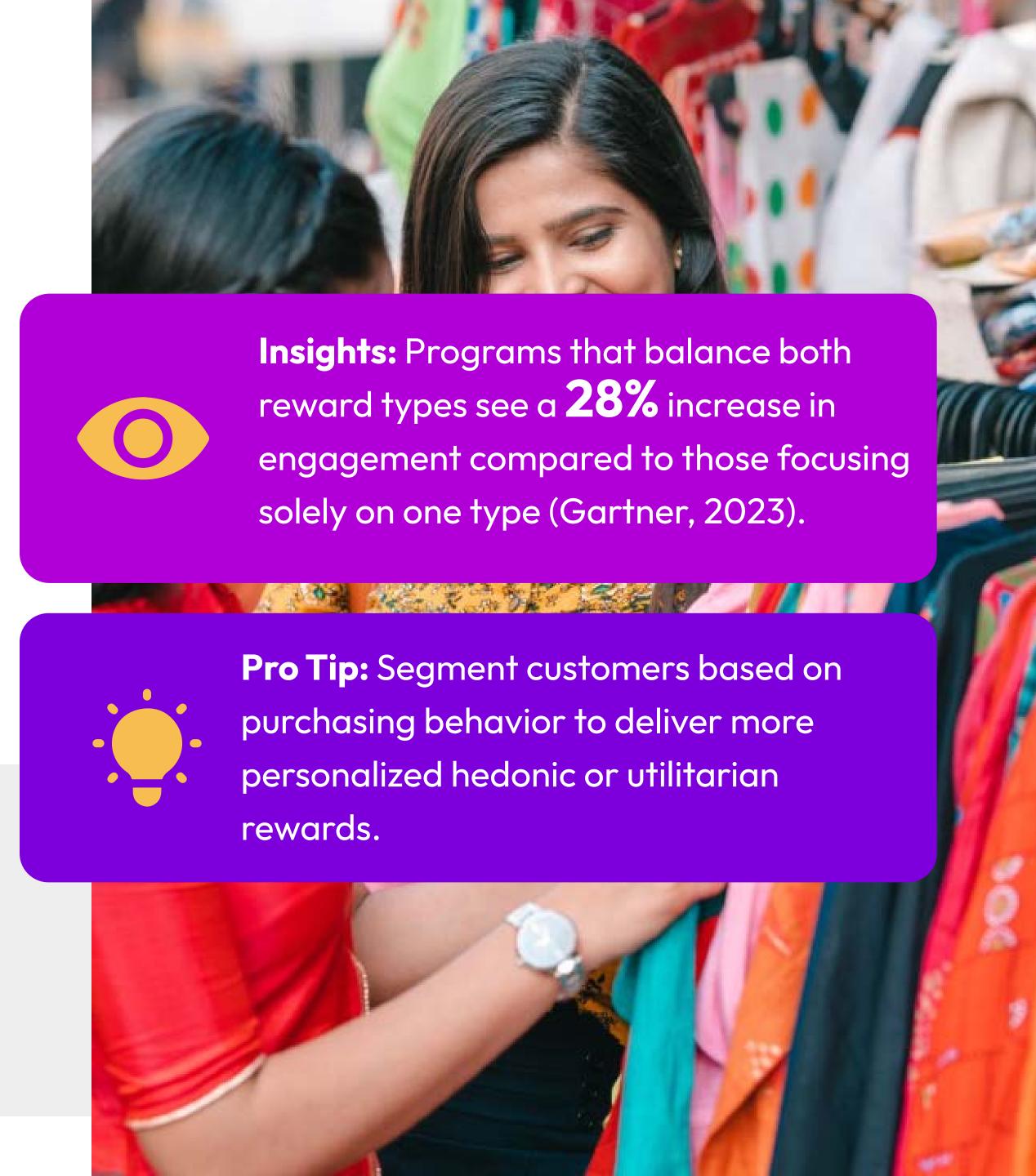
## Hedonic vs. Utilitarian Rewards: Tailoring the Program

Overview: Customers are driven by hedonic (pleasure-based) and utilitarian (functional) motivations (Babin, Darden, & Griffin, 1994).

Application in Loyalty Design: Balance hedonic rewards like exclusive experiences with utilitarian incentives such as grocery discounts for everyday purchases.



Example: Ola Select balances
utilitarian benefits (priority cab access)
with hedonic incentives (exclusive
invites to events), ensuring customer
satisfaction across both need states.



# Designing & Implementing a High-Impact Loyalty Program

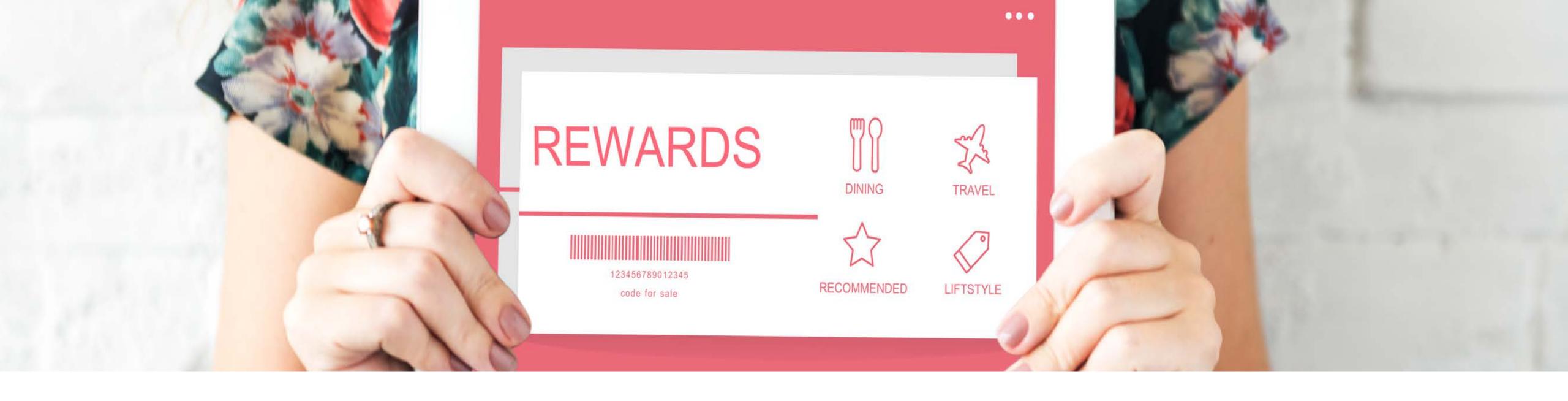


## Step-by-Step Program Design

Assess Customer Data: Utilize RFM analysis to identify high-value customers based on recent purchase behavior, frequency, and spending levels.



**Example:** DMart employs RFM analysis to segment customers effectively, focusing rewards on frequent shoppers with high spending levels.



**Design Tiered Rewards:** Create a tiered system (e.g., Silver, Gold, Platinum) that offers increasing benefits to drive aspirational behavior.



**Example:** Tanishq's Ananta Program uses a tiered model with escalating rewards for higher-spending members.



**Seamless Integration with CRM:** Integrate loyalty systems with CRM platforms for real-time tracking of points and customer interactions.



**Example:** Nykaa ensures its loyalty program is integrated across its app, website, and offline stores for seamless earning and redemption.

Training Staff & Setting Up Communication Channels: Train staff on both transactional and emotional aspects of the program for effective promotion. Utilize multi- channel communication (email, SMS, push notifications) to engage customers regularly about their points and exclusive offers.



## Measuring & Optimizing with the Loyalty Performance Index (LPI)



## Tracking Key Metrics

**Behavioral Metrics:** Monitor redemption rates and average spend per visit to measure transactional loyalty.



Example: Big Bazaar Profit
Club tracks redemption
rates to identify how often
customers convert points
into purchases for program
refinements.

Attitudinal Metrics: Use NPS (Net Promoter Score) and customer satisfaction surveys to gauge emotional loyalty.



**Example:** Fabindia's Fab Family Program uses feedback mechanisms to adjust reward offerings for higher satisfaction levels.



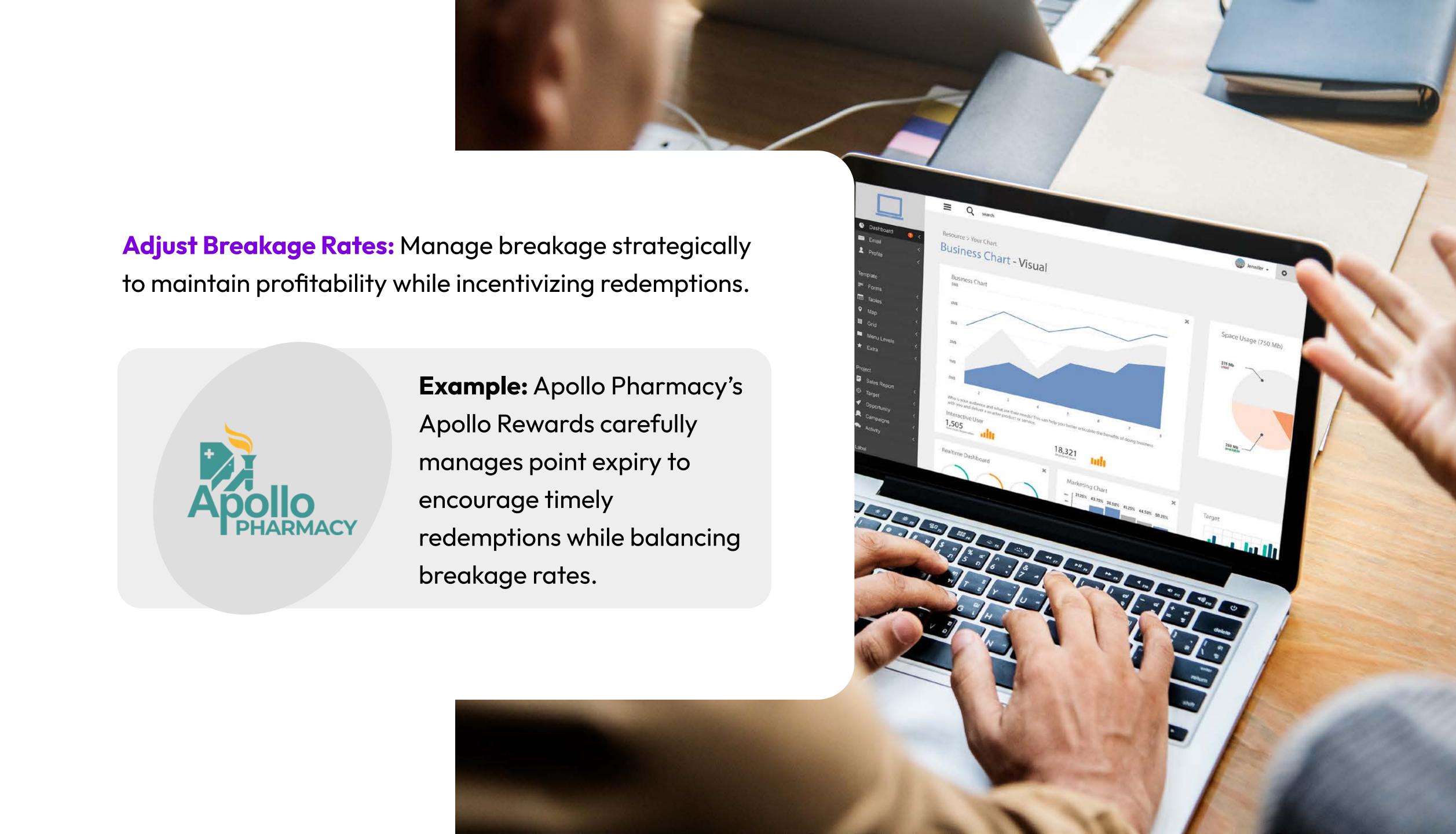
## **Optimizing for Growth**

A/B Testing: Experiment with different reward structures and messaging styles to identify effective strategies.



**Example:** Flipkart Plus employs A/B testing for campaign messaging to refine communication and increase engagement.





## Conclusion

Building a data-driven loyalty program requires an understanding of behavioral strategies that foster sustainable growth. By leveraging psychological insights alongside data analytics in program design and implementation, businesses can create impactful loyalty experiences that enhance customer engagement and drive long-term profitability.





## SCHEDULE A DEMO

2000+

Brands Years Cities Countries

## DISCLAIMER

The presentations are created merely to guide the delivery of the products of eWards. The content includes indication about the product offered by eWards. The content presented are free from any plagiarism and copyright violations under copyright act.

