

Why customer experience matters more than ever for enterprise IT

Greater pricing transparency and the rise of cloud services are among the changes giving end users more voice in technology buying decisions.

By Chris Brahm, James Dixon, Amir Nahai and Sarah O'Brien



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It's not exactly a trade secret: Enterprise IT companies are not typically known for delivering breakthrough customer experiences. Their customer experience scores (using the Net Promoter ScoreSM, or NPS[®], as the metric) are low, down in a range with the health insurance industry—not terribly aspirational.

Until recently, many tech companies have been able to get by and thrive without emphasizing customer experience. Often they could lock in long-term contracts with buyers who didn't share the negative opinions end users in the buyers' organization had of them. And, as in the health insurance industry, buyers often had relatively poor visibility into pricing and competitive options.

But the industry is changing rapidly, and end-to-end customer experience—which includes how easy it is for customers to learn the product, how the product performs and how the vendor responds to customers' issues matters more than ever in enterprise IT. The shift toward cloud computing, changes in the customer buying process and the maturation of the tech industry are all giving customers more leverage in technology purchasing decisions.

To better understand the evolving role of customer experience in enterprise IT, Bain, in collaboration with market research firm Research Now, surveyed decision makers and end users of eight different hardware and software categories in the US, gathering about 700 respondents for each category.¹ As in all NPS surveys, one central question we wanted to understand was, "How likely are you to recommend your enterprise IT vendor to a friend or colleague?"

We found not only low scores for end users, but also a massive gap between their perceptions and those of decision makers. In six of the eight categories, end users gave a negative NPS—that is, they were more likely to be detractors than promoters of their tech vendor. Meanwhile, the scores for decision makers were negative for only one category (*see Figure /*).

Why the discrepancy? Often tech vendors have overpromised to decision makers to win the sale and then under-delivered. In our survey, end users cited frustrations with the availability and competence of customer support for hardware; for software, users cited long and complex installations, poor integration and generally clunky functionality and interfaces.

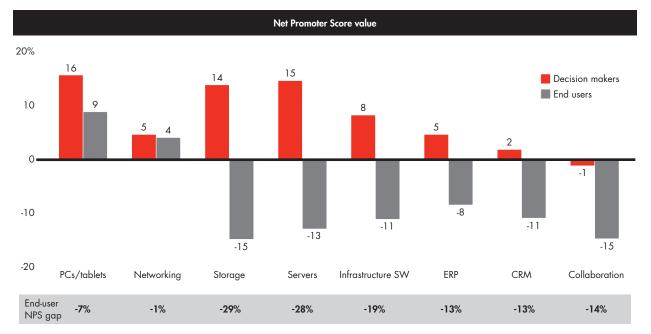


Figure 1: NPS varies widely between decision makers and end users

Source: Bain/Research Now Enterprise IT NPS Surveys, May-Aug 2013

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How the enterprise IT model is changing

In general, enterprise tech vendors have focused heavily on sales and marketing and product development over the actual customer experience. The old model for enterprise software and hardware depended on a higher-cost direct sales effort that focused relentlessly on key customer decision makers rather than on end users. Vendors often sold a vision of the product's future possibilities rather than the reality of the day-one experience, and they charged a substantial amount upfront for the product. Once a buyer had decided on a vendor, it was difficult to switch, even if the actual customer experience after installation was poor.

But as most executives know, the environment in which that sales-and-marketing-driven model developed is changing. Until recently, vendors could focus their sales efforts on a limited set of buyers—in most cases, the CIO and senior IT executives. Now executives in the non-technical functions and in procurement are much more heavily involved in the purchasing process. Armed with increasingly transparent information about pricing, experience and value, buyers across the board are more sophisticated. This has led to more rigorous procurement processes and the decline of "golf course" deal closure (see Figure 2).

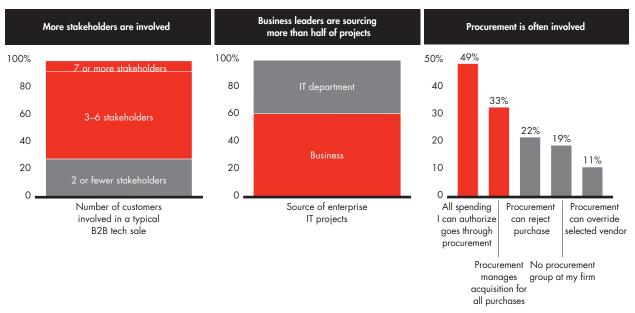
Moreover, as the tech market matures, the pathway to profitable growth shifts from attracting new customers to retaining, upselling and cross-selling existing customers. This requires attention to customer touch points after the initial sale, where end users have a stronger voice.

Lastly, as pricing models and tech margins shift from products to services, it's increasingly difficult to sustain poor customer experience when much of the value of the contract has yet to be paid. As an executive at one softwareas-a-service (SaaS) provider told us, "We are no longer in an upfront license business, we are now in a renewals business. This software business model can no longer afford poor customer experience." This is true not only for SaaS. In hardware, too, support and maintenance contracts, along with renewals, are critical elements of the customer lifetime value.

Customer experience matters in enterprise IT

Our research shows that customer experience influences growth for tech companies. Promoters are two to three times more likely than detractors to renew with their vendor. Renewal rates of products with low NPS can run 10 or more points below similar products with higher NPS values differences that amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Figure 2: Business leaders are sourcing many IT projects, and more stakeholders are involved



Sources: Forrester, "Seller Insight Study: Sales Professionals' Perspective on Creating a Shared Vision of Success," June 2012 (n=180 for US technology sales reps who sell to senior level buyers); IDC, "The Implication of Shifting Technology Buying Centers on Your Business," October 2013; Forrester, "Technology Buyer Insight Study: The Expanding Role of Procurement in the Buying Process," February 2010 (n=166 for North American enterprise business and IT decision makers)

At many enterprise software companies, it's not unusual for renewals on older versions of products to run lower than newer versions, sometimes by as much as 50%. Savvy competitors often target those customers to gain share. Incumbents need to respond very aggressively with upgrade programs to stem attrition.

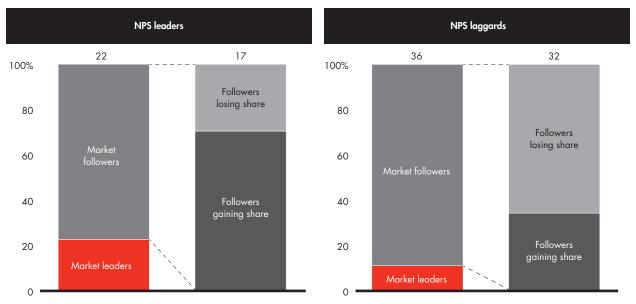
Our surveys also found that promoters are about twice as likely as detractors to consider using other products from the same vendor. We have seen this play out in our client experience as well. Efforts to overhaul the customer experience for an enterprise IT client's core product not only spurred sales for the core product but also reignited growth for adjacent products.

Finally, we found a relationship between customer advocacy and industry leadership. We segmented each category's vendors into NPS leaders and laggards, and compared the financial performance of vendors in each group. Vendors with a higher NPS were twice as likely as laggards to be market leaders. And among those who are not market leaders, about 70% of NPS leaders are gaining share, while only about one-third of laggards are gaining share (*see Figure 3*). Of course, there are always outliers: In some categories, legacy leadership and customer lock-in allow some companies with poor customer loyalty scores to sustain market leadership. However, the structural changes under way, such as shifts to services and greater transparency, suggest these advantages may not last.

How to build better customer experience capabilities

- Know your customers. Find out which touchpoints matter most in driving delight and frustration among your customers (*see Figure 4*). Benchmark yourself against direct competitors and loyalty leaders in your sector, and invest in addressing the most critical elements of customer experience for customers at greatest risk of leaving.
- Put it in context. Set goals for customer experience that align with your competitive situation and your critical strategic issues. A customer experience transformation for a company looking to boost renewal rates may look quite different from one for a company looking to extend its reach to an adjacent product category.
- **Create an "insights to action" engine.** Leaders make programmatic investments to track and continuously improve customer loyalty. A well-designed customer

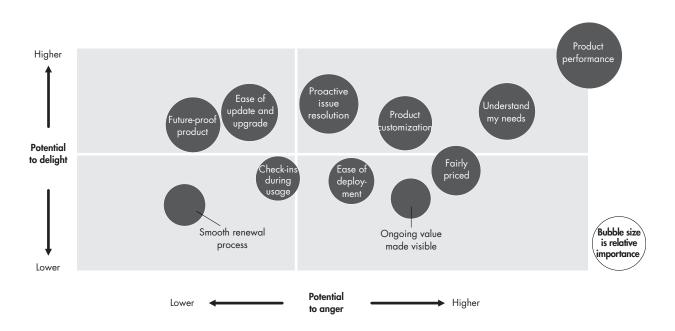
Figure 3 : NPS leaders are more likely to grow faster in their categories than those with lower customer loyalty scores



Note: NPS leaders are defined as those who lead in their categories or have NPS within 10 points of the leader; all others are considered NPS laggards; market leaders are those with the highest market share in their categories Source: Bain/Research Now Enterprise IT NPS Surveys, May-Aug 2013

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Figure 4: Mapping touchpoints by their potential to delight and anger keeps focus on the right ones

Source: Bain & Company Enterprise B2B Tech Loyalty Customer Survey (n=1,013)

experience system has a closed feedback loop installed in each priority touchpoint—one that engages customers, fixes their issues and filters lessons learned back to the organization.

- Change the mindset. Instill a business culture and create systems based on customer experience. IT companies that have given lip service to customer experience will find it difficult to meaningfully improve with an "initiative of the month" approach. A cultural reset around the customer is needed both top-down and bottom-up. Installing a chief customer officer helps but is not enough.
- **Be patient:** Recognize that it's a long journey. Commit to bringing your customer experience in line with your promises.

Where are you in your customer experience journey?

Three questions can help executives begin to turn a critical eye toward their company's approach to customer loyalty.

- Who owns customer experience?
 - Are there specific organizational investments at senior levels?
 - Is customer experience a central part of the operating model across the organization—not just in customer-facing roles?
- 2. Do you know which elements of your customers' experience have the greatest impact on their advocacy?
- 3. What are you doing to continually improve customer experience?
 - How do you measure your progress?
 - What is the feedback loop to your strategic plans and day-to-day management?

I The hardware categories were storage, servers, n=etworking and PCs/tablets. Software categories were ERP, CRM, infrastructure software and collaboration software.

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