



Taking Control of Word-of-Mouth Marketing: The Case of an Entrepreneurial Hotelier

David Stokes and Wendy Lomax

ISBN No. 1-872058-08-6
Kingston University
January 2001

KINGSTON BUSINESS SCHOOL
Occasional Paper Series No 44

Contents

	Page
Abstract	ii
Introduction	1
Defining WOM	1
Input WOM	2
Output WOM	2
WOM and Small Business	3
Entrepreneurial Management of WOM	3
Methodology	4
Interviews	4
Questionnaire	4
WOM Marketing Strategy	5
Research Findings	
Survey of Hotel Customers	5
Input WOM	6
Output WOM	6
WOM Marketing Strategy	7
Sources and Targets of WOM	7
Pre- and Post-Purchase WOM Communications	8
WOM and Involvement	8
Negative WOM	8
Conclusions and Discussion	9
Evaluation of Results	9
Implications for Other Owner-Managers and Entrepreneurs	9
The Need to Research WOM Processes in Specific Contexts	9
The Need to Identify Triggers to WOM Activities	10
The Need to Underpin WOM Marketing with a Defensive Strategy	10
Acknowledgement	11
References	12
Tables	
Table 1: Factors Influencing Hotel Choice	5
Table 2: Source and Targets of Word of Mouth (%)	6
Table 3: Factors Influencing Output WOM Intention	7

Abstract

Marketing in entrepreneurial contexts such as small business relies heavily on word-of-mouth (WOM) recommendations for customer acquisition. However, we know little about how WOM processes work for small firms, or how owner-managers can seek to influence them. A case study of an independent hotel and its entrepreneurial owner is used to illustrate some problems associated with WOM and potential strategies to overcome them. The owner researched existing customers of the hotel through face-to-face interviews and a questionnaire. The results confirmed the importance of WOM, but found dissonance between input WOM types and sources, and output WOM content and targets. The owner sought to improve the effectiveness of WOM communications through a variety of interventions with positive results. These findings demonstrate that WOM can be an effective part of a marketing strategy for a small firm through:

- ◆ investigation of WOM processes specific to the business
- ◆ triggers to stimulate positive WOM
- ◆ processes to minimise negative WOM.

Taking Control of Word-of-Mouth Marketing: The Case of an Entrepreneurial Hotelier

Introduction

One interpretation of the marketing/entrepreneurship interface is the study of ways in which marketing concepts and principles can be made more relevant in entrepreneurial contexts. The case study presented here follows this theme of “putting entrepreneurship into marketing” (Day, 1998:5). Word-of-mouth (WOM) marketing is examined in the context of a small business venture to see how marketing principles fit with entrepreneurial practice. It is increasingly recognised that marketing, as perceived and undertaken by entrepreneurs, is somehow different to the concepts presented in conventional marketing textbooks (eg Kotler, 1997). Relevant here is the fact that small business owners shy away from formalised promotional campaigns and rely instead on WOM to develop the customer base through recommendations. These recommendations are seen as the primary source of new customers (eg Stokes *et al*, 1997). Coming as they may from customers, suppliers, or other referral groups, little is known about how WOM processes work in this context, nor about the methods by which owner-managers could seek to manage them.

Defining WOM

There is a substantial literature in the fields of buyer behaviour and marketing communications on the significance of WOM in the broader context. Arndt's (1967) definition of a WOM communication is widely used.

“Oral person-to-person communication between a receiver and a communicator whom the person perceives as non-commercial, regarding brand, product or a service.”

There are two particular distinctions between WOM and other forms of marketing communications which arise from this:

- ◆ It involves face-to-face, oral contact between a communicator and a receiver. This needs updating in the context of electronic forms of communication; for example, the Internet is a growing source of recommending and complaining communications (Buttle, 1998).
- ◆ The communicator is perceived to be independent of the product or service under discussion.

As the consumer becomes increasingly cynical about the true independence of third party advice (Culligan, 1995), WOM can be more influential than well-researched printed sources of product information such as *Which?* (Herr *et al*, 1991). Paradoxically, companies are increasingly attempting to harness the power of WOM by intervening in the recommending process. Relationship marketing proponents advocate incentives to customers for recommending friends and families, and the development of reciprocal referrals amongst organisations. Network marketing relies almost entirely on the use of personal contacts to develop sales. It can be argued that recommendations based on such activities are not exactly independent but do seem to have an effect on WOM activity (Bayus, 1985; Payne *et al*, 1995). This led Buttle (1998:101) to conclude that:

“Perhaps all that distinguishes WOM is that it is uttered by sources who are assumed by receivers to be independent of corporate influence.”

WOM has been studied both as an input into consumer decision-making, and as an output of the purchase process (Bone, 1995).

Input WOM

The importance of WOM as an input to purchase decisions is well documented through research into the evaluation stage of the buying process and the diffusion of innovations. Studies into a buyer's mental processes indicate that innovations may attract awareness and interest through mass media communications, but the important evaluation stage is most likely to be influenced by WOM communications. Such communications are likely to come from a small group of 'opinion leaders' (Sheth, 1971). Zeithaml (1992) suggested that the degree of difficulty that buyers experience in the evaluation process determines the use of WOM recommendations. Some products with high search qualities (eg colour, style, fit, or price) are relatively easy to evaluate since their qualities can be largely evaluated pre-purchase. Buyers are more likely to seek WOM recommendations for those products with high experience qualities (eg taste, wearability, satisfaction) which can only be determined post-purchase. Hardest of all to evaluate are those products dominated by credence qualities which may be difficult for the consumer to evaluate even after purchase (eg medical diagnosis, legal advice). When the product is predominantly intangible and high in experience and credence qualities, buyers find it more difficult to evaluate and therefore seek input WOM to reduce their perceived risk (Herr *et al*, 1991). There is also evidence to suggest that visual aids can improve the credibility of input WOM; Gatignon and Robertson (1971) demonstrated that respondents receiving visual support for WOM recommendations were more likely to value them.

Output WOM

Buyers communicate opinions post-purchase in the form of output WOM. Output WOM has both valence and volume; that is, it can take either a positive or negative direction, and it can be relayed to a relatively small, or large, number of people. Negative WOM appears to be capable of greater volume than positive WOM. In a study for the Coca-Cola company, TARP (1989) reported that consumers with negative experiences told a mean of 9-10 people, whilst those with positive experiences told a mean of only 4-5 people. The problem of dissatisfaction is compounded by the fact that this may be concealed from the supplier. Frequency of reported complaints invariably underestimate real levels of consumer dissatisfaction and therefore the likelihood of negative WOM communications (Richins, 1983). This is complicated by the emotional context of conversations; consumers display a preference to pass on bad news in negative environments and good experiences in positive ones (Heath, 1996). But buyers are still more likely to pass on bad, rather than good news without necessarily alerting the supplier to the problem through a complaint. The management of negative WOM through effective complaints procedures can therefore influence not only existing customer loyalty but customer acquisition as well (Fornell and Wernerfelt, 1988).

Output WOM may also be stimulated by the degree of involvement a buyer has with the product or supplying organisation. For example, consumers consider their experiences with hospitality products and services as interesting conversation topics and are in the habit of telling others about their experiences concerning tourism and new restaurants (Haywood, 1989).

WOM and Small Business

A number of studies have indicated that the most important source of new customers for small firms is recommendations from existing customers (eg Barclays Review, 1997). Stokes *et al.* (1997) found that reliance on WOM from customers and other sources such as suppliers, seemed to apply across most sectors and ages of SMEs. This led some owners to conclude that they did not need to promote their business by conventional marketing methods as sufficient new business came from recommendations.

For many small firms, reliance on recommendations is realistic as it is more suited to the resources of their business. Referrals incur few, if any, additional direct costs. Most owner-managers prefer the slow build up of new business which WOM marketing implies since they large increases in demand are problematic.

However, complete reliance on WOM has disadvantages:

It may limit growth: reliance on informal communications restricts organisations to the limits of those networks. A small business dependent on recommendations for new customers is limited to those markets in which its sources of recommendations operate.

It is perceived to be uncontrollable: some owners see few opportunities to influence recommendations, other than providing the best possible service. In practice, opportunities for effective management of WOM may be missed.

Entrepreneurial Management of WOM

Successful entrepreneurs find ways of encouraging referrals and recommendations by pro-active methods. For example, Shaw (1997) demonstrated that small graphic designers used bartering, hospitality, flexible pricing and differential handling of work to help in the development of their referral networks. A feeling of involvement or participation with a small business can also encourage customer loyalty and recommendations. From a study of lawyers' practices in the USA, File *et al.* (1992) suggested that the intensity and variety of client participation during the service delivery process was predictive of positive word-of-mouth and referrals. Stokes (1997) found an association between parental involvement in their children's primary schools, and advocating that school.

Although several authors assert that WOM can be managed, research-based evidence of effective WOM marketing by small firms is limited. Although Wilson (1991) asserts that :

“You can be just as organised, thoughtful and systematic about word-of-mouth advertising as about media buys.”

Earlier, Engel *et al.* (1969) had concluded research can identify that influential opinion leaders. Haywood (1989) suggested that active listening and effective questioning are a necessary prelude to encouraging referrals from such influencers, but other examples of successful WOM marketing are largely anecdotal (eg Misner, 1994). There is little substance to guide entrepreneurs who wish to intervene in WOM processes to make these more controllable.

Methodology

As described, previous research indicates that WOM processes take place in ways that should influence marketing strategies. It suggests that management should take a more systematic view of WOM communications, although examples of researched processes are limited. Although there is general agreement that WOM is the principal source of new business acquisition for SMEs, little is known about if and how entrepreneurs have successfully incorporated WOM strategies into their marketing. This study documents one entrepreneur's attempt. The owner-manager of an independent hotel wished to formulate a marketing strategy to improve occupancy rates. The literature reviewed above indicates that a small independent hotel displays three characteristics that emphasise the role which WOM communications play:

- ◆ buyers are likely to seek input WOM before choosing an intangible service such as a hotel which is difficult to evaluate in advance; hotels are high on experience qualities
- ◆ hotel guests are likely to communicate output WOM because of the high involvement of the buyer in the consumption process
- ◆ the hotel is a small business undertaking little formalised marketing, and therefore reliant on recommendations for customer acquisition.

Recognising that WOM communications could be enhanced by marketing activities, the entrepreneur attempted to investigate how they worked. He conducted market research in the form of depth interviews and a survey of clients and then devised particular marketing strategies arising from the results. He was interviewed before and after the implementation of these strategies to assess their progress.

Interviews

The market research of clients comprised preliminary face-to-face interviews which formed the basis of a customer survey. Five guests were interviewed personally by the owner-manager and asked about their pre-purchase, and likely post-purchase behaviour in relation to the hotel: that is, how they chose the hotel, their decision making criteria, who or what influenced the process, and their likelihood to discuss their experiences (positive and negative), and with whom. Their comments informed the development of the questionnaire used in the second stage of the research.

Questionnaire

Following a pilot survey of 15 guests, a questionnaire was developed and distributed to 250 clients, of whom 121 responded, a usable response rate of 48 per cent. The objectives of the questionnaire followed those of the earlier, face-to-face interviews in seeking to determine pre- and post-purchase behaviour, and the significance and types of WOM communications in those processes. On average tourists, largely from overseas, accounted for 70 per cent of the hotel's occupancy. The owner considered this to be the most difficult market segment to reach by WOM communications as there were few obvious networks to use for such a widely dispersed group, compared to the second most important market segment of business travellers. The research was carried out in August and September 1998, a time of year when the hotel was occupied mainly by tourists, in order to maximise response from this segment.

WOM Marketing Strategy

Following analysis of the results, the owner devised and implemented a marketing strategy which incorporated activities based on his interpretation of the research and the nature of WOM communications concerning the hotel in particular. He was interviewed in October 1999, a year after completion of the market research and asked to describe his marketing strategies and the preliminary results of those strategies.

Research Findings

This summary will first consider the key market research findings relevant to the development of a marketing strategy and, second, the owner's actions in response to those findings.

Survey of Hotel Customers

Tourists formed nearly 80 per cent of respondents, as it was the needs of this group that the owner was particularly keen to address. Only 12 per cent of respondents had booked directly with the hotel, with 85 per cent using travel agents or tour operators, possibly because most respondents were overseas visitors. From Table 1 we can see the principal factors which influenced choice were location, price and facilities.

Factor and combination of factors	Number of respondents	Percent of total
Price and location	26	25
Price, location and facilities	25	24
Location	21	20
Recommended	15	15
Location and facilities	9	9
Price	2	2
Facilities	2	2
Other	2	2
Price and service	1	1
Total	103	100

A combination of price and location was the most important influence on hotel choice, cited by a quarter of respondents. A further one in four of the respondents also thought that price and location were important but included an additional factor - facilities.

Input WOM

Respondents were asked if the hotel had been recommended to them. Just over half (52%) confirmed that it had. The majority of these (77%) had been recommended by a travel agent. Over 70% of respondents found the recommendation to be the most important, or quite an important factor in choosing the hotel. However, over half (53%) of all respondents claimed that they would not have chosen the hotel just because it was recommended to them.

Output WOM

Levels of satisfaction with the hotel were high, with 92% of respondents stating that they were satisfied with the hotel. This level of satisfaction is reflected in the number of guests claiming that they would engage in output WOM. All except one respondent agreed that they would discuss the trip afterwards, with over 90% of these agreeing that they would discuss the hotel specifically.

However, two particular challenges became evident from the analysis of output WOM (Table 2), compared to input recommendations.

- ◆ The first was between targets and sources of WOM. The targets of output WOM were most likely to be friends and relatives (70%), whereas this group was a relatively unimportant source of input WOM. By contrast, only 30% of clients were likely to pass on recommendations to travel agents, who represented by far the largest source of input WOM

Source /Target	At Input	Output intention
Friends, relatives and work associates	20	70
Travel agents	77	30
Guidebook	3	0
Total	100	100

- ◆ The second problem relates to the content of the WOM. Output WOM recommendations were likely to mention factors which were not necessarily key influences in choosing the hotel. Whereas 70% of respondents considered location, price and facilities to be key factors in their choice of hotel, they intended to mention experiences such as the friendliness and cleanliness of the hotel more in their recommendations to others.

Table 3: Factors Influencing Output WOM Intention		
Factor and combination of factors	Frequency	Percent of total
Friendly	15	19
Location	10	13
Price	6	8
Price and location	6	8
Price, friendly and location	5	6
Cleaning	5	6
Location and cleaning	4	5
Service and room	4	5
Service and cleaning	4	5
Physical standards and cleaning	2	4
Location and friendly	1	1
Quality	1	1
Total of Positive factors	63	81

WOM Marketing Strategy

From this study, the owner concluded that WOM marketing could play a significant part in the hotel's marketing strategy:

“We were a 3-star hotel with nowhere to go. I needed to do something which would be novel, make us different in a very competitive market and generate word-of-mouth.”

In particular, he decided to intervene in the recommending process by attempting to align the input WOM needs of potential customers with activities designed to encourage appropriate output WOM.

Sources and Targets of WOM

The owner first addressed the imbalance between the high levels of input recommendations received by customers from travel agents, and the relatively low levels of output WOM returning to those agents as feedback. He instituted strategies to encourage a larger proportion of guests to tell their travel agents, and for the hotel to communicate guest satisfaction to the travel agents who had originally recommended the hotel. The use of an incentive encouraged guests to fill in comments cards, summaries of which were sent to the original booking source. Travel agents and

guests were encouraged to recommend the hotel by both personal and psychological incentives. Complimentary room nights for travel agents, travel writers and other gatekeepers encouraged personal visits from these professional sources of recommendations. Travel agents were sent visual 'reminders of England' in the form of a miniature teddy bear, followed by regular mailings of honey to feed it. Believing that such visual aids improved the likelihood of WOM recommendations, the owner also gave a teddy bear to each guest on departure in the hope to remind them of the novel aspects of the hotel.

Pre- and Post-Purchase WOM Communications

The owner also sought to align output WOM with input WOM needs by encouraging recommendations which mentioned location, facilities and price. Guests were given a detailed pocket-map of the vicinity of the hotel in relation to important tourist locations, including transport facilities and comparative costs. In addition to providing a service to guests, this acted as a visual aid for their recommendations which focused on the key input WOM topics as it also summarised the hotel's facilities and prices. As a result of the market research, the owner also decided to invest in facilities with a difference. Some of the hotel rooms were restored to exactly how they were in 1860 when the hotel opened, including furniture of the period. According to the owner, this would give guests even more reason to engage in WOM activities on their return home:

“People like to talk about two things: their holidays, and the novel, something different. So we want to encourage them to talk about something that was different about their holiday. We are selling history now as part of our facilities. This has had a big impact which has generated a lot of word-of-mouth, a lot of comments in the press.”

The owner recognised the strength of recommendations in other forms of marketing communications such as press releases and brochures, by quoting comments on value-for-money, facilities and location by independent sources including external rating organisations, trade affiliations as well as guests.

WOM and Involvement

The owner sought to increase customers' likelihood to recommend the hotel by seeking ways in which guests could be more involved with the workings of the hotel. For example, he introduced an 'honesty bar' in one of the lounge areas where customers could serve themselves with drinks and be trusted to pay.

“For the first time they were in a sense part of the running of the hotel. We had recruited them into our staff... They like it because it's different and there's an element of trust in there.”

Negative WOM

To reduce negative WOM, the owner invested in a comprehensive complaints handling procedure. Although it was the norm in the industry for junior staff to handle complaints, he concluded that the overall responsibility should lie with a senior manager in order to allow guests direct access to decision-makers. Generous compensations became standard.

Conclusions and Discussion

Evaluation of Results

Some literature (eg *Barclays Review*, 1997) implies that relying on WOM recommendations indicates an absence of marketing, or represents poor marketing practice. This entrepreneur has demonstrated that WOM marketing can form an integral part of a business strategy. Rather than regarding it as an uncontrollable form of marketing, he has attempted to use WOM as part of a positive approach to marketing his business. In doing so, he has built on existing strengths of entrepreneurial marketing rather than adopting more traditional marketing strategies from other contexts. He has attempted to turn the uncontrollable into a more proactive, controllable form.

Two areas have shown improvements in business performance. First, the use of a small gift did improve travel agent recommendations:

“We gave a teddy bear to travel agents that booked x number of times and then they got a jar of honey through the post. ...Of the people that got it, we got three times as many bookings as from those that didn't. It was a way of permanently generating interest because we regularly sent them jars of English honey. When I stopped sending it for three months to some agents, sales from exactly that segment of agents went down, and then back up again when I restarted it.”

Second, the honesty bar seemed linked to customer loyalty:

“The [honesty] bar only works for thirty per cent of the hotel in a separate section so it was in some respect a controlled experiment. The repeat customers coming from that section are higher than the rest of the hotel.”

Although the owner intends to evaluate other WOM marketing initiatives, the entrepreneurial nature of his business makes it unlikely that detailed analysis will ever take place. However, the owner was confident of improvements because the research confirmed intuitive understandings of how the business worked:

“Fifty percent of our bookings were coming from recommendations. What we were doing in a small business way, intuitively, we now know on a more scientific basis, that we were right.”

Implications for Other Owner-Managers and Entrepreneurs

Although the evidence of linkages between WOM marketing strategies and business improvement is limited, this case study does provide indications of how WOM processes affect a small business, which ought to be of interest to other owner-managers and entrepreneurs. In particular, three areas of potential need in entrepreneurial marketing practice can be identified.

The Need to Research WOM Processes in Specific Contexts

Consumer behaviour research suggests that the nature and extent of WOM activities are conditioned by their context. For example, the intangibility and high experience qualities of a service increases the likelihood of consumers seeking input WOM recommendations (Zeithaml, 1992). The degree of interaction between producers and consumers in the delivery of a service affects the degree of output WOM generated (Haywood, 1989). The research conducted by the

entrepreneur confirmed the validity of such general points, in the case of his hotel business, as an intangible service with high consumer involvement. It also indicated several other factors more specific to his hotel which became fundamental to his marketing strategy. In particular, the information concerning differences between input WOM sources and needs, and output WOM targets and content was crucial for marketing decisions. The research on which this was based was conducted personally by the entrepreneur and was neither sophisticated nor expensive.

This underlines the importance of understanding WOM processes as a prelude to making marketing decisions in an entrepreneurial context. Most entrepreneurs rely on their own personal experiences and intuitions to inform their marketing decisions (Carson *et al.*, 1995). However, these may be inadequate to discover nuances of WOM processes amongst customers because these are non-commercial by definition and therefore would normally exclude involvement by a self-interested entrepreneur. Informal entrepreneurial methods of gathering market information are not very effective in finding out about the haphazard and non-commercial processes of WOM recommendations. Paradoxically, more formal information gathering is required to understand the least formal of all marketing activities.

The Need to Identify Triggers to WOM Activities

Research into the management of WOM activities is under-developed, especially amongst small businesses, the organisational type most likely to depend on it. Management interventions to influence WOM processes depend crucially on efforts to stimulate recommendations by 'unpaid advocates' (Buttle, 1998). The triggers of such recommendations are critical. The entrepreneur in this case study identified several ways to stimulate recommendations. He introduced visual aids for the hotel guests (informative maps) and travel agents (teddy bears). He attempted to increase feelings of involvement with the hotel (eg the honesty bar). He tried to create novel experiences which would trigger WOM comments (the historic decor of rooms). The idea of using stimuli (including visual aids) involvement strategies, unusual experiences, and other techniques to stimulate WOM is not new (for example, Misner (1994) and Wilson (1991) list examples). However, the triggers used were specific to the marketing environment of the business. Other entrepreneurs would therefore need to adapt the principles to their context.

The Need to Underpin WOM Marketing with a Defensive Strategy

The value of 'offensive' marketing strategies to gain new customers can be undermined unless complemented by 'defensive' strategies designed to keep current customers (Fornell and Wernerfelt, 1988). WOM marketing is no exception. Negative WOM communications in the form of complaining behaviour by dissatisfied customers can quickly detract from efforts to manage positive WOM (Richins, 1983). A defensive WOM strategy in the form of complaint management procedures has been shown to be a good investment for large companies such as Coca Cola (TARP, 1981), but there is little evidence that small business owners consider this as an important issue.

The entrepreneur in this case study had learned the value of complaints' management the hard way:

“We lost the original process [of managing complaints] in a re-organisation and complaints went up 60 per cent. The previous procedure was to have a duty manager hanging about mainly to deal with problems. When he went, complaints went up.”

As a result, the entrepreneur invested in procedures which attempted to diffuse dissatisfaction at an early stage. Such defensive WOM strategies are needed not only to promote customer loyalty but also to help minimise negative WOM which could affect new business.

In summary, this case study suggests that a WOM marketing strategy in the context of a small business would have three important ingredients:

- ◆ investigation of input and output WOM processes amongst customers and other important influencers of the business in specific contexts
- ◆ development and implementation of an offensive WOM strategy by identifying activities that stimulate positive recommendations
- ◆ development and implementation of a defensive WOM strategy that minimises negative communications.

Acknowledgement

The authors wish to acknowledge the participation and contribution of Alnur Dhanani, the entrepreneur who made this case study possible.

References

- Arndt, J. (1967) 'Word-of-Mouth Advertising and Informal Communication' in Cox, D. (Ed) *Risk Taking and Information Handling in Consumer Behaviour*, Boston, Harvard University.
- Bayus, B.L. (1985) 'Word of Mouth: The Indirect Effects of Marketing Efforts', *Journal of Advertising Research*, Vol 24, No 3, June/July.
- Bone, P.F. (1995) 'Word-of-Mouth Effects on Short-term and Long-term Product Judgements', *Journal of Business Research*, Vol 21, No 3, pp213-223.
- Buttle, F.A. (1998) 'Word-of-Mouth: Understanding and Managing Referral Marketing', proceedings of the *Academy of Marketing Annual Conference*, pp100-106, Sheffield Hallam University.
- Carson, D., Cromie, S., McGowan, P. and Hill, J. (1995) *Marketing and Entrepreneurship in SMEs*, London, Prentice Hall.
- Culligan, C. (1995) 'Word-of-Mouth Becomes the True Measure of Ads', *Marketing*, Feb 9th, p7
- Day, J. (1998) 'Defining the Interface: A Useful Framework' in Hulbert, Day and Shaw (Eds) proceedings of the *Academy of Marketing Symposia on the Marketing and Entrepreneurship Interface 1996-1998*, Northampton: Nene University College.
- Engel, J.F., Kegerris, R.J. and Blackwell, R.D. (1969) 'Word-of-Mouth Communication by the Innovator', *Journal of Marketing*, Vol 33, July, pp15-19.
- File, K.M., Judd, B.B. and Prince, R.A. (1992) 'Interactive Marketing: The Influence of Participation on Positive Word-of-Mouth and Referrals', *Journal of Services Marketing*, Vol 6, No 4, Fall, pp5-14.
- Fornell, C. and Wernerfelt, B. (1988) 'A Model of Customer Complaint Management', *Marketing Science*, Vol 7, No 3, Summer, pp287-298
- Haywood, M.K. (1989) 'Managing Word Of Mouth Communications', *Journal of Services Marketing*, Vol 3, No 2, Spring, pp55-67.
- Heath, C. (1996) 'Do People Prefer to Pass Along Good Or Bad News? Valence and Relevance of News as Predictors of Transmission Propensity', *Organizational Behaviour and Human Decision Processes*, Vol 68, No 2, pp79-94.
- Herr, P.M., Kardes, F.R. and Kim, J. (1991) 'Effects of Word-of-Mouth and Product Attribute Information on Persuasion: an Accessibility-Diagnosticity Perspective', *Journal of Consumer Research*, Vol 17, March, pp454-462.
- Kotler, P. (1997) *Marketing Management*, 9th ed, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- 'Marketing and the Small Firm' (1997) *Barclays Review*, London, May, Barclays Bank plc.
- Misner, I.R. (1994) *The World's Best Known Marketing Secret*, New York, Bard & Stephen.
- Payne, A., Christopher, M., Clark, M. and Peck, H. (1995) *Relationship Marketing for Competitive Advantage: Winning and Keeping Customers*, Oxford, Butterworth-Heinemann.

- Richins, M.L. (1983) 'Negative Word-of-Mouth by Dissatisfied Consumers: A Pilot Study', *Journal of Marketing*, Vol 47, Winter, pp68-78.
- Shaw, E. (1997) 'The Real Networks of Small Business', in Deakins *et al* (Eds) *Small Firms and Entrepreneurship in the Nineties*, London, Paul Chapman Publishing.
- Sheth, J.N. (1971) 'Word-of-Mouth in Low-Risk Innovations', *Journal of Advertising Research*, Vol 11, No 3, June, pp15-18
- Stokes, D.R. (1997) 'A Lesson in Entrepreneurial Marketing from the Public Sector', *Marketing Education Review*, Vol 7, No 3, Fall, pp47-55.
- Stokes, D.R., Fitchew, S. and Blackburn, R.A.(1997) 'Marketing in Small Firms: a Conceptual Approach', *Report to the Royal Mail*, Small Business Research Centre, Kingston University.
- TARP (1981) *Measuring the Grapevine - Consumer Response and Word-of-Mouth*, Technical Assistance Research Programs Inc, Office of Consumer Affairs, Washington DC, USA.
- Wilson, J.R. (1996) *Word of Mouth Marketing*, New York, John Wiley & Sons.
- Zeithaml V. A. (1992) 'How Consumer Evaluation Processes Differ Between Goods and Services' in Donnelly and George (Eds) *Marketing Services*, Chicago, American Marketing Association, pp

