Consumer (and business) buyer and market behaviour

Previewing concepts (1)

 Define the consumer market and construct a simple model of consumer buyer behaviour

 Demonstrate how culture, subculture and social class influence consumer buying behaviour

 Describe how consumers' personal characteristics and primary psychological factors affect their buying decisions

Previewing concepts (2)

 List and understand the major types of buying decision behaviour and the stages in the buyer decision process

 Discuss how consumer decision making varies with the type of buying decision

Previewing concepts (3)

 Define the business market and explain how business markets differ from consumer markets

 List and define the steps in the business buying decision process

Harley-Davidson Motorfietsen



The brand - Harley-Davidson

- Most products and personalities come and go but others, like the Harley-Davidson, achieve long-lasting cult status. Why do you think this occurs?
- Harley-Davidson makes motorcycles.
 What do Harley-Davidson owners buy?
- How do you think the buying process for buying a Harley-Davidson differs from buying other €20,000 products?

Harley-Davidson

- Harley has instilled a high degree of brand loyalty in its target market.
- The company researches its customer base to understand buyer behaviour.
- The research revealed seven core customer types: 1) adventure-loving traditionalists, 2) sensitive pragmatists, 3) stylish status-seekers, 4) laid-back campers, 5) classy capitalists, 6) cool-headed loners, and 7) cocky misfits.

Harley-Davidson

The Harley-Davidson example shows that many factors affect consumer buying behaviour.

 Consumer buyer behaviour refers to the buying behaviour of *final* consumers individuals and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption.

Analysing consumer behaviour: Kipling's six Q's

- What do consumers buy?
- Where do they buy?
- When do they buy?

- Why do they buy?
- How do they buy?
- Who buys?

Key Question!

How do consumers respond to various marketing efforts?

 The starting point for answering this question is the stimulus-response model of buyer behaviour shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Stimulus-response **Model** of buyer behaviour

Marketing and stimuli Buyer's black box Buyer responses

Key Q - What is in the buyer's 'black box'?

- Marketing and other stimuli enter the consumer's 'black box' and produce certain responses.
- Marketing stimuli consist of the 4 Ps: product, price, place, and promotion.
- Other stimuli include major forces and events in the buyer's environment.
- The buyer's characteristics influence how he or she perceives and reacts to the stimuli.
- The buyer's decision process itself affects the buyer's behaviour.

What is neuromarketing?

Researchers are using technology to 'look inside the brain'

Neuromarketing is the use of neurotechnology to improve marketing decision making.

Factors Influencing Consumer Behaviour

Cultural

Culture

Subculture

Social class

Social

Reference groups

Family

Roles and status

Personal

Age and life-cycle

Occupation

Economic situation

Lifestyle

Personality and self-concept

Psychological

Motivation
Perception
Learning
Beliefs and
attitudes

Buyer

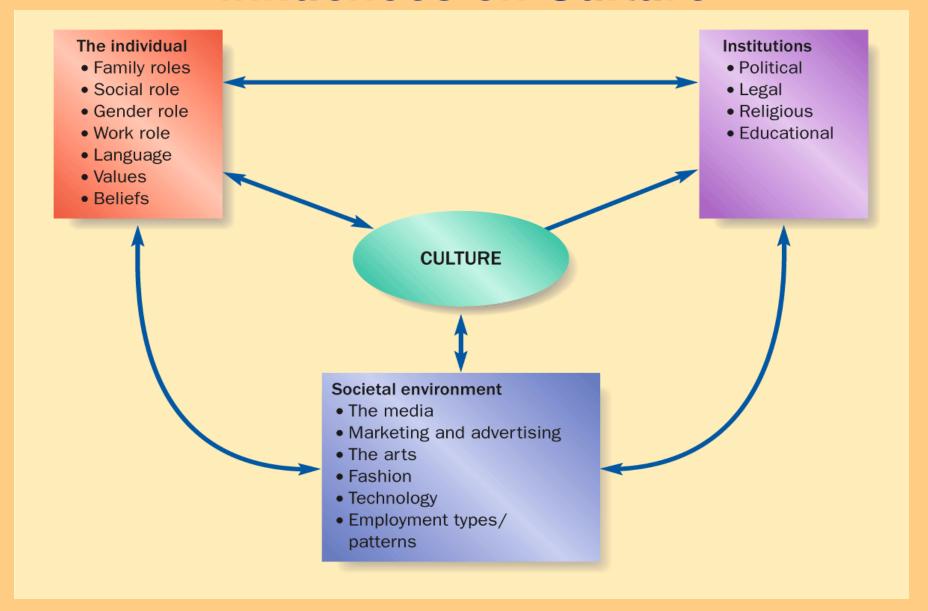
What is culture?

Culture is the set of basic values, perceptions, wants and behaviours learned by a member of society from family and other important institutions.

Cultural factors

- Culture is the most basic cause of a person's wants and behaviour. Culture is the set of basic values, perceptions, wants and behaviours learned by a member of society from family and other important institutions.
- Each culture contains smaller subcultures, or groups of people with shared value systems based on common life experiences and situations. Subcultures include nationalities, religions, racial groups, and geographic regions.

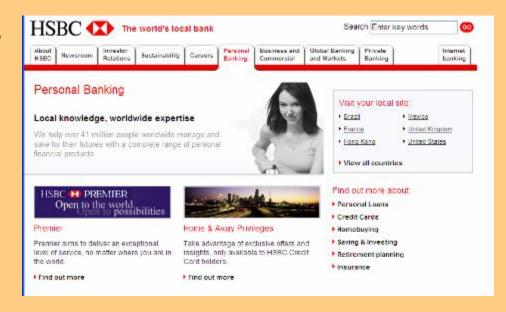
Influences on Culture



Subcultures

- Nationalities
- Religion
- Racial groups
- Geographic regions

HSBC is the first to offer Islamic financial products.



Cultural factors (con't)

- Social classes are society's relatively permanent and ordered divisions whose members share similar values, interests, and behaviours.
- Social class is not determined by a single factor, such as income, but is measured as a combination of occupation, income, education, wealth, and other variables.

Social classes

1	Higher managerial and professional occupations
1.1	Employers and managers in large organisations (senior private and public
	sector employees)
1.2	Higher professionals (partners in law firms, etc.)
2	Lower managerial and professional occupations (middle managers and
	professionally qualified people)
3	Intermediate occupations (secretaries, policemen, etc.)
4	Small employers and sole traders
5	Lower supervisory, craft and related occupations (skilled manual workers)
6	Semi-routine occupations (shop assistants, etc.)
7	Routine occupations (semi-skilled or unskilled manual workers)

Social factors

Social factors can also affect consumer behaviour.

Reference groups

Family

Roles and status

Think-Pair-Share

- Consider an item you bought which is typical of what your peers (a key reference group) buy, such as a compact disc, a mountain bike or a brand of trainer.
- Were you conscious that your friends owned something similar when you made the purchase? Did this make you want the item more or less? Why or why not?

What is an opinion leader?

- •Opinion leaders are people within a reference group who, because of special skills, knowledge, personality, or other characteristics, exert influence on others.
- •Manufacturers of products and brands subjected to strong group influence must figure out how to reach opinion

Figure 5.3 Extent of group influence on product and brand choice

Group influence on brand choice Weak Strong product choice Public Luxuries Private Luxuries Golf clubs TV video games Strong Snow skis Waste disposal **Icemakers** Yachts **Group influence on Public Necessities** Private Necessities Wristwatches Mattresses Weak Cars Floor lamps Dress clothes Refrigerators

Blogs and social networking sites

 Social networking, social interaction carried out over Internet media, illustrates the importance of social influence on consumer behaviour.

MySpace.com; Facebook.com

VW's Helga relied on social networking for branding



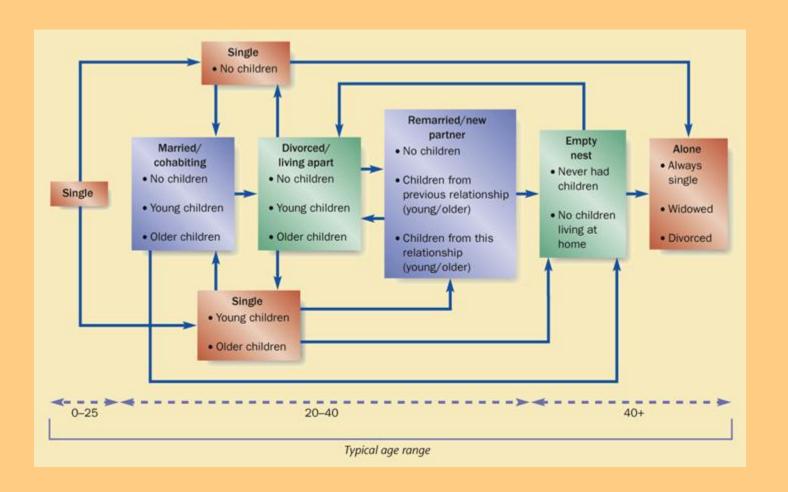
Family members can strongly influence

- The buyer's parents make up the family of orientation.
- The family of procreation (the buyer's spouse and children) has a more direct influence on everyday buying behaviour.
 - » Husband-wife involvement varies widely by product category and by stage in the buying process
 - » Children may also have a strong influence on family buying decisions in the form of "pester power."

Think-Pair-Share

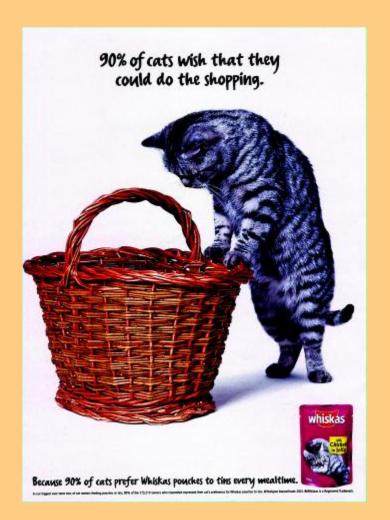
- Now, think of brands that you currently use which your parents also use. Examples may include soap, tea, or butter/milk.
- Did you think through these purchases as carefully as those influenced by your peers or were these purchases simply the result of following old habits?

Figure 3.4 Family Life Cycle



Consumers' buying roles

- Initiator
- Influencer
- Decider
- Buyer
- User



Decision-making unit (DMU)

- The initiator is the person who first suggests or thinks of the idea of buying a particular product or service.
- » The influencer is the person whose view or advice influences buying decision.
- The decider is the person who ultimately makes the buying decision or any part of it.
- » The buyer is the person who makes the actual purchase.

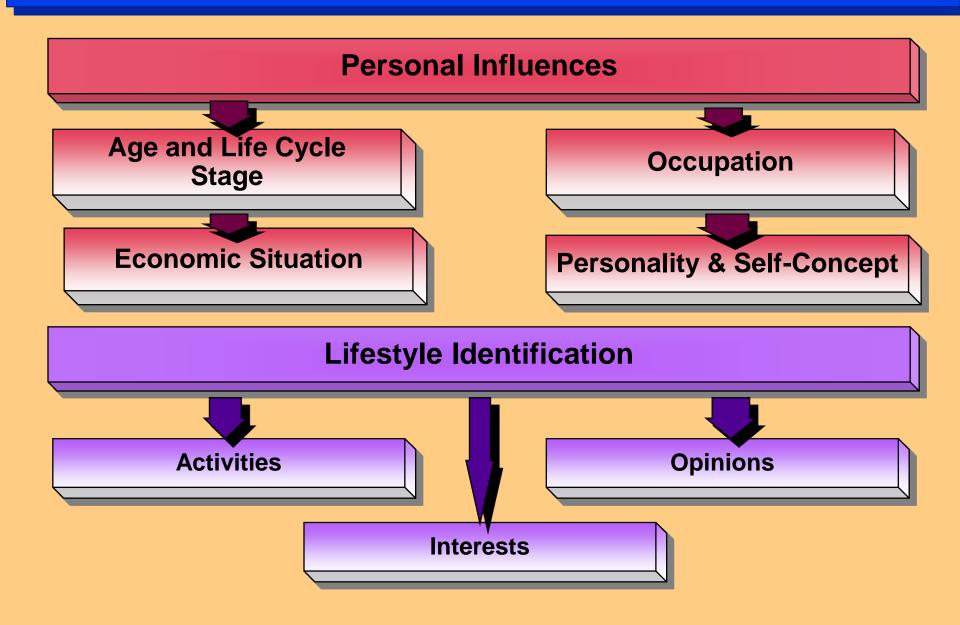
Role and Status

- A person's position within each group can be determined in terms of role and status.
- A role consists of the activities that people are expected to perform according to the persons around them.
- Status is the general esteem given to a role by society.

Personal factors

- Buyer's age
- Lifecycle stage
- Occupation
- Economic situation
- Lifestyle
- Personality
- Self-concept

Personal Factors Affecting Consumer Behaviour:



Family life-cycle stages

Young

- Single
- Married without children
- Married with children
- Divorced with children

Older

- Older married
- Older unmarried

Middle-aged

- Single
- Married without children
- Married with children
- Married without dependent children
- Divorced without children
- Divorced with children
- Divorced without dependent children

Think-Pair-Share

How should a marketer of bedroom furniture consider life-cycle stage in his/her strategy?

Can you think of a furniture retailer that places emphasis on a particular life-cycle stage?

Individual exercise

- Go to the VALS Web site at http://www.sric-bi.com/VALS/presurvey.shtml.
- Take the VALS survey. Read and consider the profiles that result from your survey. What things do you agree with? Disagree with?
- What four products have high indexes for your type? Do you buy these products?
- Do you think that an instrument such as this has any value to marketers?

Think-Pair-Share

In designing adverts for a soft drink, which would you find more helpful: information about demographics or lifestyles? Give examples.

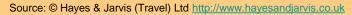
What is personality?

Personality is a person's distinguishing psychological characteristics that lead to relatively consistent and lasting responses to his or her own environment.

Personality

Personality can play a role in consumer behaviour, particularly with high involvement products (e.g., choice of holiday)







Brands have personalities too

Sincerity

Sophistication

Ruggedness

Excitement

Competence

Personality and Self-Concept

 Related to personality is a person's selfconcept. The basic self-concept premise is that people's possessions contribute to and reflect their identities.

- "We are what we have"
 - Visit somebody's home/apartment?

Factors Affecting Consumer Behaviour: Psychological



What is suggested by Freud's theory of motivation?

Freud suggested that a person's buying decisions are affected by subconscious motives that even the buyer may not understand.

Figure 5.4 Maslow's hierarchy of needs

7 Selfactualisation need (self-development and realisation)

6 Aesthetic needs (order, beauty)

5 Cognitive needs (comprehension, understanding)

4 Esteem needs (self-esteem, recognition, status)

3 Social needs (sense of belonging, love)

2 Safety need (security, protection)

1 Physiological need (hunger, thirst)

Exercise

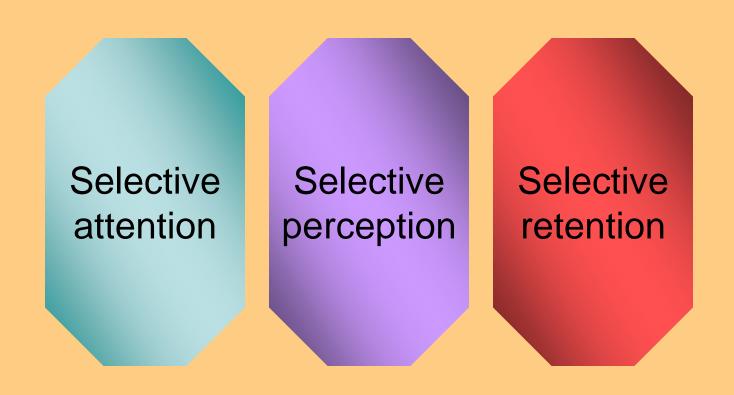
Study Maslow's hierarchy of needs

 Cut out print ads that appear to be focused on appealing to the different needs of this hierarchy. Find one ad for each level of needs.

Perception

Perception is the process by which people select, organise and interpret information to form a meaningful picture of the world

Perceptions



What is the difference between attitudes and beliefs?

A **belief** is a descriptive thought a person has about something.

An **attitude** describes a person's favourable or unfavourable evaluations, feelings, and tendencies towards an object or idea.

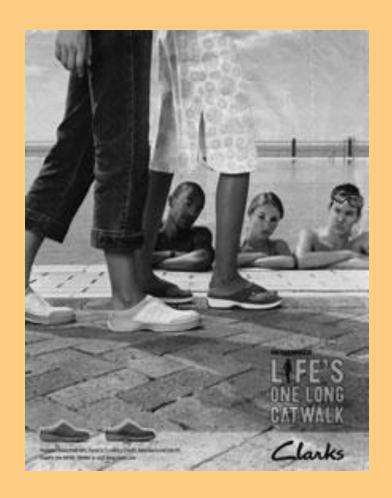
Skoda Responded to Negative Attitudes





PEER GROUP EFFECTS

 How do you get young people to change their attitudes about Clarks shoes from "Shoes their parents would wear" to "Cool and modern"?



Consumer decision process

Consumer choice results from a complex interplay of cultural, social, personal, and psychological factors.

Figure 5.5 Four types of buying behaviour

High involvement

Low involvement

Significant differences between brands

Complex buying behaviour

Varietyseeking buying behaviour

Few differences between brands

Dissonancereducing buying behaviour Habitual buying behaviour

Buying decision behaviour

Habitual buying behaviour

 Characterised by low consumer involvement and few significant perceived brand differences

Variety seeking buying behaviour

Low consumer involvement but significant perceived brand differences

Endorsements from celebrities increase sales



What is dissonance-reducing buying behaviour?

Dissonance-reducing buying behaviour is consumer behaviour in situations characterised by high involvement but few perceived differences among brands.

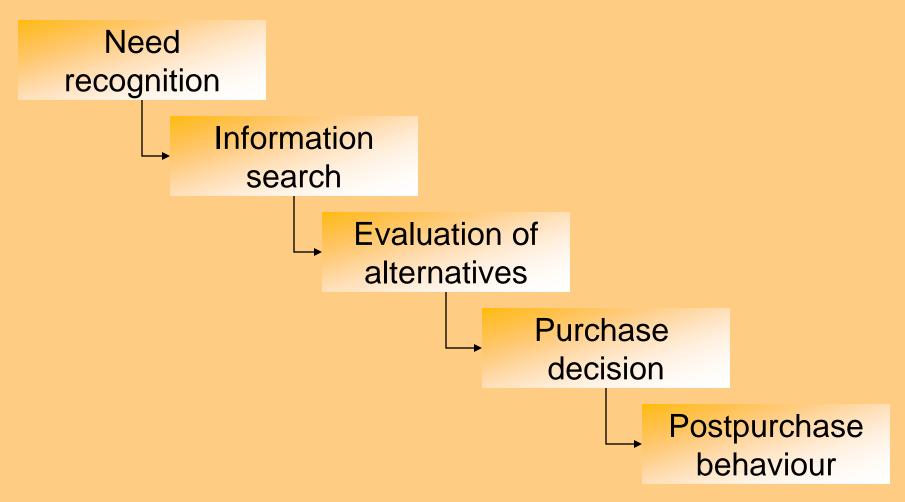
Dissonance-reducing buying behaviour

- Dissonance-reducing buying behaviour occurs when consumers are highly involved with an expensive, infrequent, or risky purchase, but see little difference among brands.
- After the purchase, consumers might experience postpurchase dissonance (after-sale discomfort) when they notice certain disadvantages of the purchased brand or hear favorable things about brands not purchased.

UNDERSTANDING BUYING PROCESSES IS CRUCIAL

 Months of marketing planning can be dismissed in the few moments that a buyer makes a purchase decision

Figure 5.6 The buyer decision process



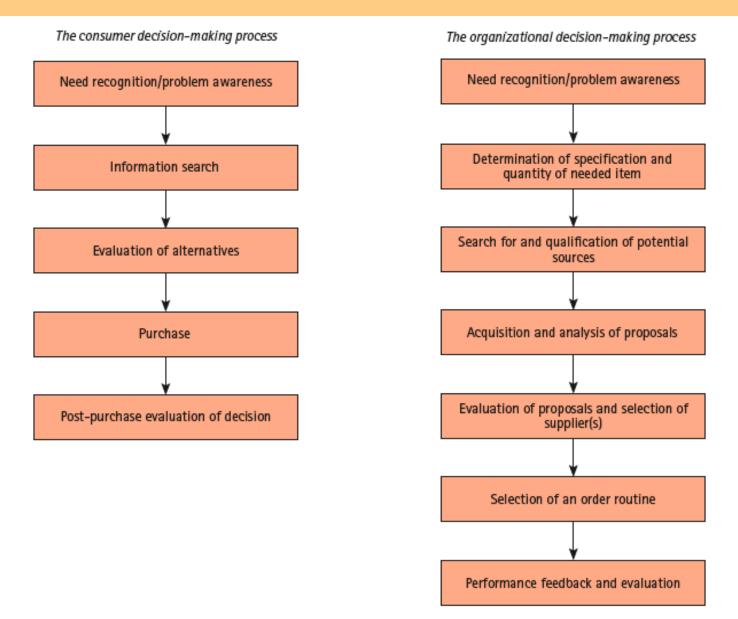


Figure 3.2 Buying – decision processes

The Buyer Decision Process Step 1. Need Recognition

Need Recognition Buyer Recognizes a Problem or Need

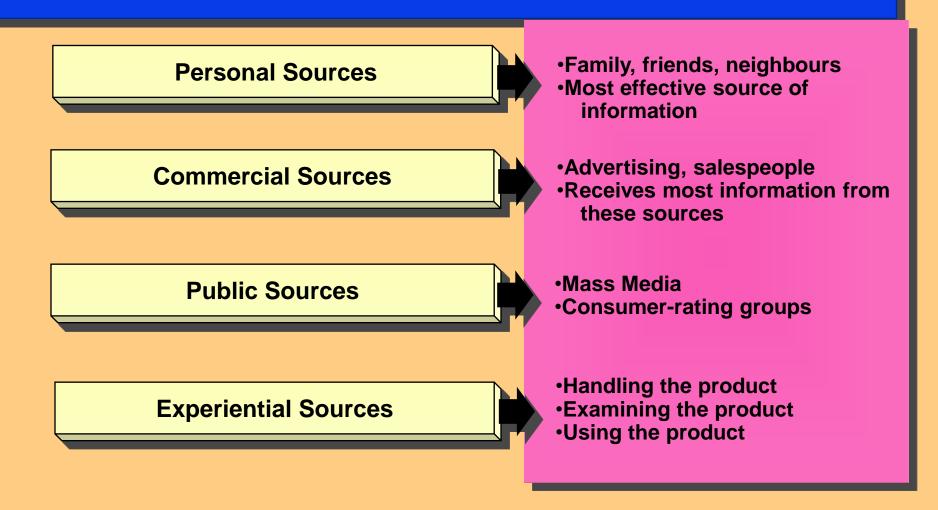
Internal Stimuli

- Hunger
- Thirst
- A person's normal needs

External Stimuli

- TV advertising
- Magazine advert
- Radio slogan
- Stimuli in the environment

The Buyer Decision Process Step 2. Information Search



Information Search

- What kind of purchase will address problem?
- How can the product be obtained?
- What information is needed?





Source: C&G http://www.cheltglos.co.uk

What do consumers do during the alternative evaluation stage of the buying process?

- Look for certain benefits that can be acquired by buying a product
- Attach degrees of importance to each attribute
- Develop brand beliefs about each brand
- Use a utility function for each attribute
- Arrive at attitudes toward each brand through an evaluation procedure

Table 3.1 Choice criteria used when evaluating alternatives

Type of criteria	Examples
Technical	Reliability Durability Performance Style/looks Comfort Delivery Convenience Taste
Economic	Price Value for money Running costs Residual value Life cycle costs
Social	Status Social belonging Convention Fashion
Personal	Self-image Risk reduction Morals Emotions

Interactive Decision Aids





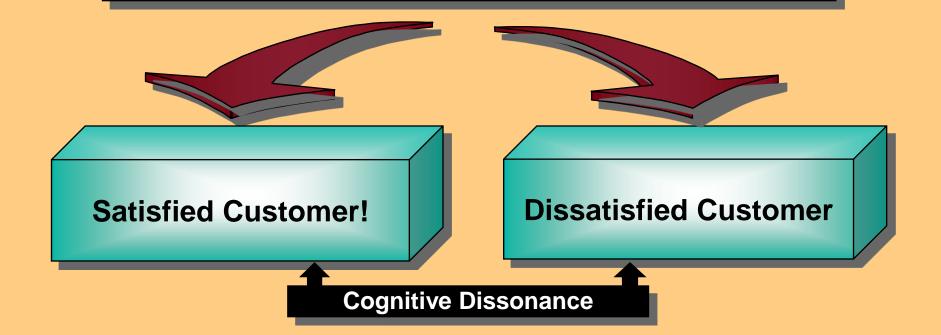
Stages in adopting a new product

- Awareness
- Interest
- Evaluation
- Trial
- Adoption

The Buyer Decision Process Step 5. Postpurchase Behaviour

Consumer's Expectations of Product's Performance

Product's Perceived Performance



Post-Purchase Evaluation

- Affects likelihood of repeat purchase
- May evoke cognitive dissonance



Post-purchase evaluation

Has the purchase lived up to its expectations?

Marketers can help reduce cognitive dissonance by:

- Ensuring that customers' needs and wants have been carefully researched.
- Tailoring the marketing mix to suit the audience.
- Painting a realistic picture of the product/service in all advertising literature.
- Making sure consumers' expectations are rooted in reality - for example letting the consumer test the product/service before purchase.
- Good after sales care.

POST-PURCHASE EVALUATION

- Did our purchase live up to expectations?
- If not, we could:
 - Return the product
 - Tell others
 - Rationalise our thoughts to overcome "cognitive dissonance"

Impact of Dissatisfied Customers

"Dissatisfied customers can tell up to eleven other people about their bad experiences, which is two to three times more people than a satisfied customer will talk to."

Smith, 1993

Review of the Decision-Making Process

