

Consumer markets

Principles of Marketing
FIFTH EUROPEAN EDITION
Kotler, Armstrong,
Wong, Saunders

Previewing concepts (1)

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



Prelude case: Harley-Davidson Motorfietsen





Sinds September 2001 is O.I.T. Harley-Davidson ook officieel Buell dealer.

Bekijk de informatie over alle nieuwe Buell 2008 modellen





Analysing consumer behaviour

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

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



Figure 5.1 Stimulus-response model of buyer behaviour

Marketing and stimuli

Buyer's black box

Buyer responses



What is neuromarketing?

Neuromarketing is the use of neuro-technology to improve marketing decision making.

Figure 5.2 Factors influencing consumer behaviour

Cultural

Social

Personal

Psychological



Buyer

Cultural factors

- Culture
- Subculture
- Social class





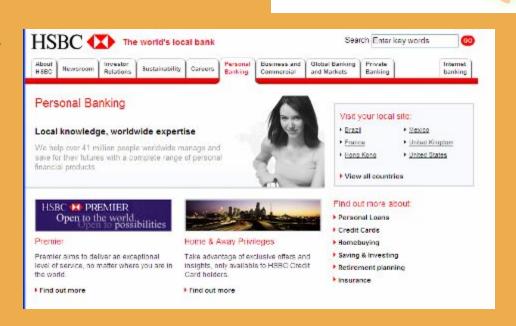
What is culture?

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

Subcultures

- Nationalities
- Religion
- Racial groups
- Geographic regions

HSBC is the first to offer Islamic financial products.





Social classes





Social factors

- Reference groups
- Family
- Roles and status





Groups

- Membership groups include primary and secondary groups
- Reference groups serve as points of comparison in forming a person's attitudes or behaviour







adicolor



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.

15

Figure 5.3 Extent of group influence on product and brand choice

Group influence on brand choiceStrong Weak

on product choice

3roup influence

Public Luxuries

Golf clubs Snow skis Yachts **Private Luxuries**

TV video games Waste disposal Icemakers

Weak

Strong

Public Necessities

Wristwatches
Cars
Dress clothes

Private Necessities

Mattresses Floor lamps Refrigerators



VW's Helga relied on social networking for branding





Family influences

Family of orientation

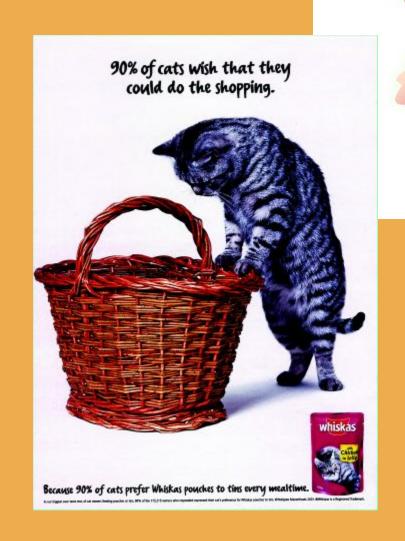


Family of procreation



Consumers' buying roles

- Initiator
- Influencer
- Decider
- Buyer
- User





Personal factors

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





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



Lifestyle segmentation

Activities

Interests

Opinions

Demographics





Lifestyle segmentation





Marketing Birmingham

Principles of Marketing 5e, © Pearson 23 Education 2008

Lifestyle dimensions (1)

Activities

- Work
- Hobbies
- Social events
- Holidays
- Entertainment
- Club membership
- Community
- Shopping
- Sports

Interests

- Family
- Home
- Job
- Community
- Recreation
- Fashion
- Food
- Media
- Achievements



Lifestyle dimensions (2)

Opinions

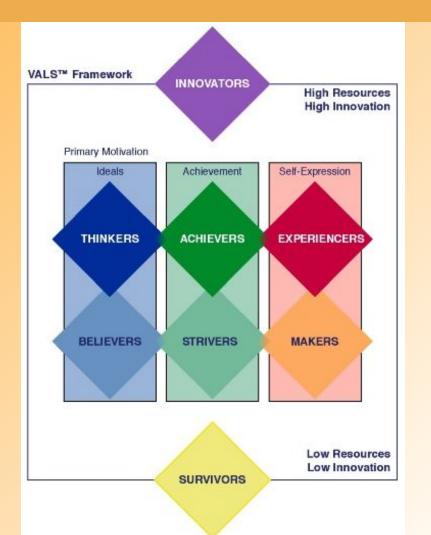
- Themselves
- Social issues
- Politics
- Business
- Economics
- Education
- Products
- Future
- Culture

Demographics

- Age
- Education
- Income
- Occupation
- Family size
- Dwelling
- Geography
- City or town size
- Stage in life cycle



Lifestyle





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.

27

Brand personalities

Sincerity

Sophistication

Ruggedness

Excitement

Competence



Psychological factors

- Motivation
- Perception
- Learning
- Beliefs and attitudes





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.

30

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)

31



Perception

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

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.

33

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

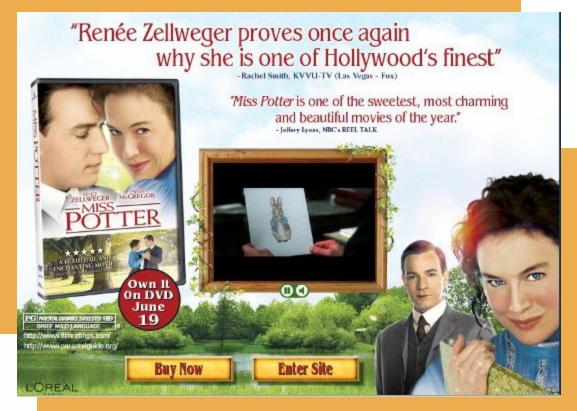
Few differences between brands

Dissonancereducing buying behaviour Habitual buying behaviour

35



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.

Leveraging habitual buying behaviour

- Establish conditions of low consumer involvement and low brand difference
- Create brand familiarity with ad repetition
- Develop strong channel of distribution
- Use price and sales promotion to stimulate trial



Leveraging variety-seeking buying behaviour

- Establish situation of low consumer involvement and high perceived brand differences
- Dominate shelf space
- Avoid out-of-stock conditions
- Run frequent reminder advertising
- Offer lower prices, promotions, and free samples



Figure 5.6 The buyer decision process

Need recognition

Information search

Evaluation of alternatives

Purchase decision

Postpurchase behaviour

40

Principles of Marketing 5e, © Pearson Education 2008





Figure 5.7 Steps between evaluation of alternatives and purchase decision

Attitudes of others **Evaluation** of **Purchase** alternatives intention Unexpected **Situational**

Purchase decision

factors

Principles of Marketing 5e, © Pearson 41 **Education 2008**

Sources used during information search

- Personal sources
- Commercial sources
- Public sources
- Experiential sources





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

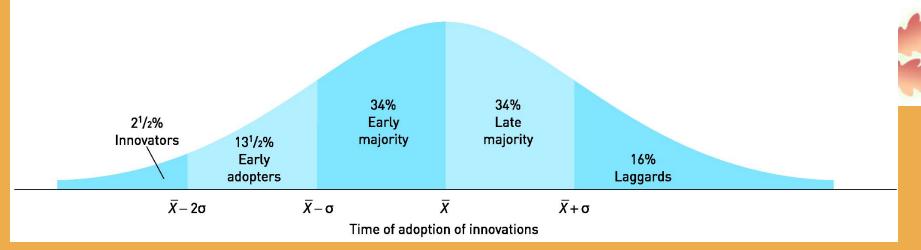
Stages in adopting a new product

- Awareness
- Interest
- Evaluation
- Trial
- Adoption



Figure 5.8 Adopter categorisation on basis of relative time of adoption of innovations





SOURCE: Reprinted with permission of The Free Press, a Division of Simon & Schuster, Inc., by Everett M. Rogers. Copyright © 1995 by Everett M. Rogers from *Diffusion of Innovations*, 4th edn. Copyright © 1962, 1971, 1983 by The Free Press.



Characteristics affecting rate of adoption

Relative advantage

Compatibility

Complexity

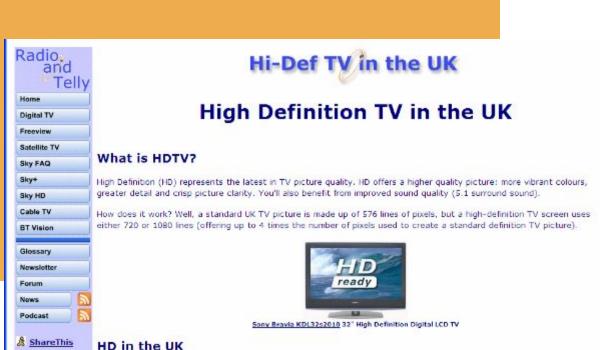
Divisibility

Communicability

46



Using the rate of adoption characteristics, evaluate the likely rate of adoption for HDTV





Principles of Marketing 5e, © Pearson 47 Education 2008

Discussing the concepts (1)

- Thinking about the purchase of a hi-fi system, indicate the extent to which cultural, social, personal, and psychological factors affect how a buyer evaluates hi-fi products and choose a brand.
- Describe and contrast any differences in the buying behaviour of consumers for the following: a music download, a notebook computer, a pair of trainers, and a breakfast cereal.

48

Discussing the concepts (2)

- Why might a detailed understanding of the model of the consumer buying decision process help marketers develop more effective marketing strategies to capture and retain customers? How universal is the model?
- In designing adverts for a soft drink, which would you find more helpful: information about demographics or lifestyles? Give examples.

49

Discussing the concepts (3)

- Imagine your firm is launching a new contraception method targeted to young men. What are the main factors you firm must research when developing a marketing programme for this product?
- It has been said that consumers' buying behaviour is shaped more by perception than by reality. Do you agree? Why or why not?

