PRINCIPLES OF NARKETING

Chapter Five

Consumer Markets and Consumer Buyer Behavior

Marketing Enriched with pome

Consumer Markets and Consumer Buyer Behavior

Topic Outline

- Model of Consumer Behavior
- Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior
- Types of Buying Decision Behavior
- The Buyer Decision Process
- The Buyer Decision Process for New Products



Model of Consumer Behavior

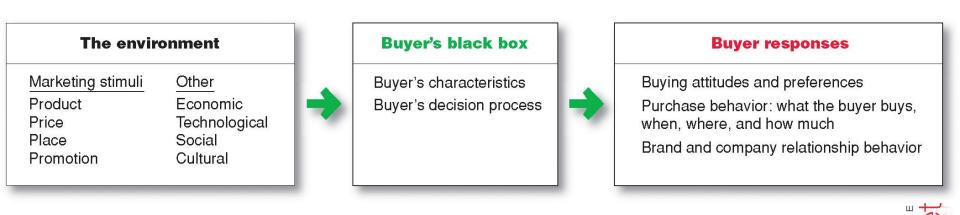
Consumer buyer behavior refers to the buying behavior of final consumers—individuals and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption

Consumer market refers to all of the personal consumption of final consumers



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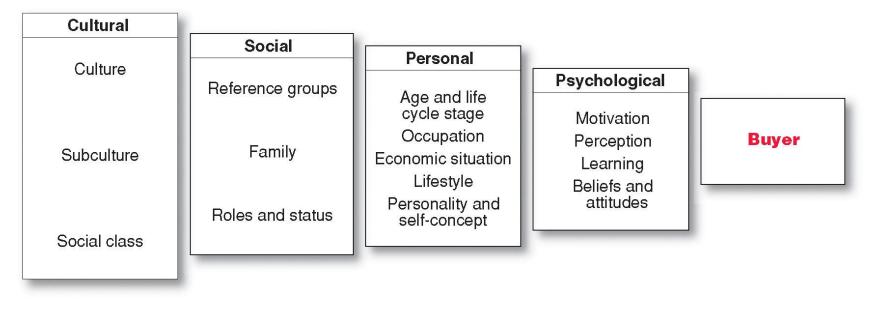
Model of Consumer Behavior





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Factors Influencing Consumer Behavior



PRINCIPAL PLAN

Chapter 5- slide 5

Culture is the learned values, perceptions, wants, and behavior from family and other important institutions



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Subculture are groups of people within a culture with shared value systems based on common life experiences

and situations

- Hispanic
- African American
- Asian
- Mature consumers





Social classes are society's relatively permanent and ordered divisions whose members share similar values, interests, and behaviors

 Measured by a combination of occupation, income, education, wealth, and other variables



Upper Class

Upper Uppers (1 percent): The social elite who live on inherited wealth. They give large sums to charity, own more than one home, and send their children to the finest schools.

Lower Uppers (2 percent): Americans who have earned high income or wealth through exceptional ability. They are active in social and civic affairs and buy expensive homes, educations, and cars.

Middle Class

Wealth

Income

Upper Middles (12 percent): Professionals, independent businesspersons, and corporate managers who possess neither family status nor unusual wealth. They believe in education, are joiners and highly civic minded, and want the "better things in life."

Middle Class (32 percent): Average-pay white- and blue-collar workers who live on "the better side of town." They buy popular products to keep up with trends. Better living means owning a nice home in a nice neighborhood with good schools.

Working Class

Working Class (38 percent): Those who lead a "working-class lifestyle," whatever their income, school background, or job. They depend heavily on relatives for economic and emotional support, for advice on purchases, and for assistance in times of trouble.

Lower Class

Upper Lowers (9 percent): The working poor. Although their living standard is just above poverty, they strive toward a higher class. However, they often lack education and are poorly paid for unskilled work.

Lower Lowers (7 percent): Visibly poor, often poorly educated unskilled laborers. They are often out of work and some depend on public assistance. They tend to live a day-to-day existence.

America's social classes show distinct brand preferences. Social class is not determined by a single factor, but by a combination of all of these factors.

Groups and Social Networks

Membership Groups

 Groups with direct influence and to which a person belongs

Aspirational Groups

 Groups an individual wishes to belong to

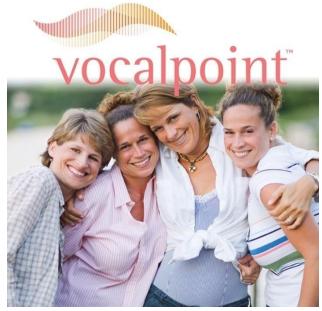
Reference Groups

 Groups that form a comparison or reference in forming attitudes or behavior



Groups and Social Networks

- Word-of-mouth influence and buzz marketing
 - Opinion leaders are people within a reference group who exert social influence on others
 - Also called *influentials* or *leading adopters*
 - Marketers identify them to use as brand ambassadors





Groups and Social Networks



- Online Social Networks are online communities where people socialize or exchange information and opinions
- Include blogs, social networking sites (facebook), virtual worlds (second life)



Social Factors

- Family is the most important consumerbuying organization in society
- Social roles and status are the groups, family, clubs, and organizations that a person belongs to that can define role and social status





Personal Factors

- Age and life-cycle stage
- RBC Royal Band stages
 - Youth: younger than 18
 - Getting started: 18-35
 - Builders: 35-50
 - Accumulators: 50–60
 - Preservers: over 60



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Personal Factors

Occupation affects the goods and services bought by consumers

Economic situation includes trends in:





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Personal Factors

- Lifestyle is a person's pattern of living as expressed in his or her psychographics
- Measures a consumer's AlOs (activities, interests, opinions) to capture information about a person's pattern of acting and interacting in the environment



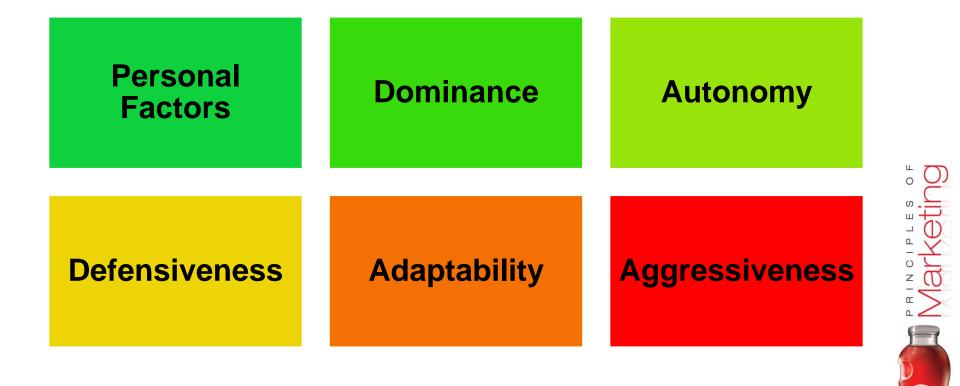


Personal Factors

- Personality and self-concept
 - Personality refers to the unique psychological characteristics that lead to consistent and lasting responses to the consumer's environment



PRINCIPLES OF Marketing



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Psychological Factors





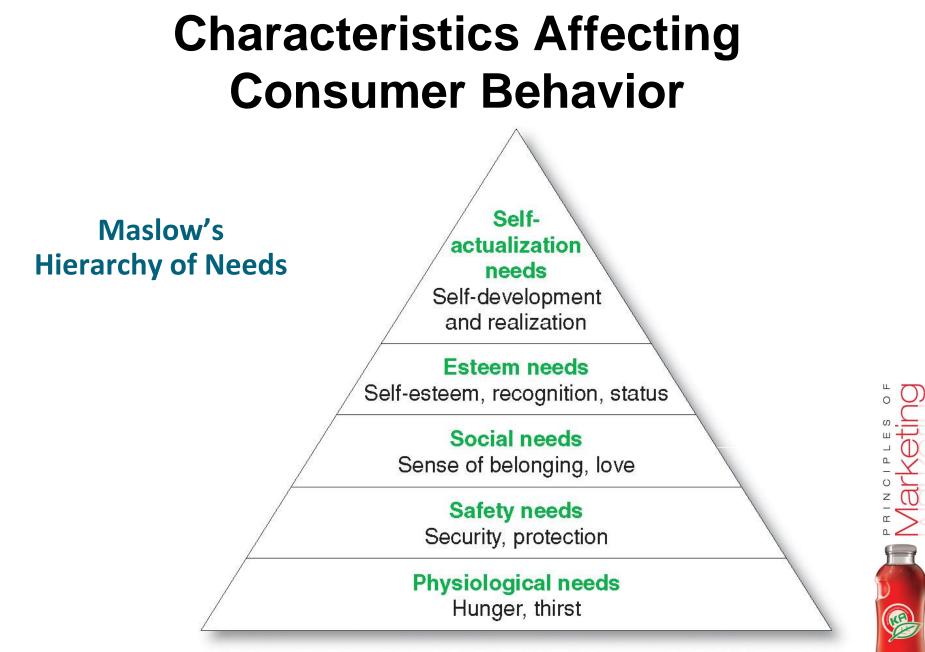
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Psychological Factors Motivation

A **motive** is a need that is sufficiently pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction

Motivation research refers to qualitative research designed to probe consumers' hidden, subconscious motivations





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Psychological Factors

Perception is the process by which people select, organize, and interpret information to form a meaningful picture of the world from three perceptual processes

- Selective attention
- Selective distortion
- Selective retention





Psychological Factors

Selective attention is the tendency for people to screen out most of the information to which they are exposed

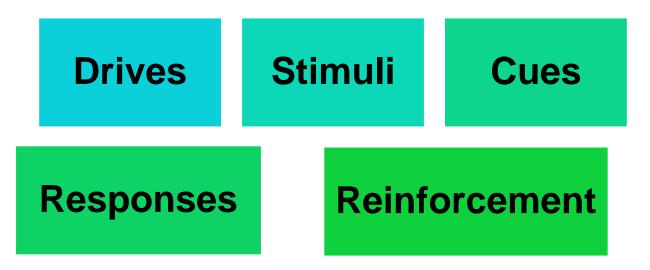
Selective distortion is the tendency for people to interpret information in a way that will support what they already believe

Selective retention is the tendency to remember good points made about a brand they favor and forget good points about competing brands



Psychological Factors

• Learning is the change in an individual's behavior arising from experience and occurs through interplay of:





Psychological Factors Beliefs and Attitudes

Belief is a descriptive thought that a person has about something based on:

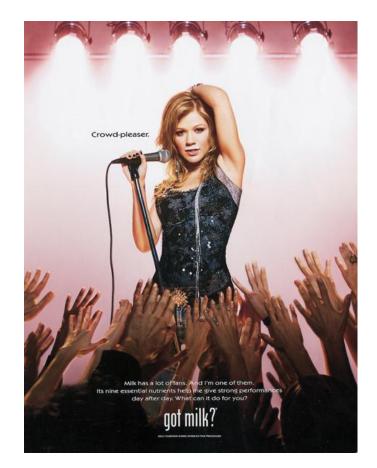
- Knowledge
- Opinion
- Faith

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Psychological Factors

Attitudes describe a person's relatively consistent evaluations, feelings, and tendencies toward an object or idea



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P R N O P L R S Marketir

Types of Buying Decision Behavior

Complex buying behavior

Dissonance-reducing buying behavior

Habitual buying behavior

Variety-seeking buying behavior



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Types of Buying Decision Behavior

Four Types of Buying Behavior

	High involvement	Low involvement
Significant differences between brands	Complex buying behavior	Variety- seeking buying behavior
Few differences between brands	Dissonance- reducing buying behavior	Habitual buying behavior



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Buyer Decision Making Process



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Need Recognition

- Occurs when the buyer recognizes a problem or need triggered by:
 - Internal stimuli
 - External stimuli



Information Search Sources of Information

- Personal sources—family and friends
- Commercial sources advertising, Internet
- Public sources—mass media, consumer organizations
- Experiential sources—handling, examining, using the product





The Buyer Decision Process Evaluation of Alternatives

 How the consumer processes information to arrive at brand choices



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Purchase Decision

- The act by the consumer to buy the most preferred brand
- The purchase decision can be affected by:
 - Attitudes of others
 - Unexpected situational factors



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Post-Purchase Decision

- The satisfaction or dissatisfaction that the consumer feels about the purchase
- Relationship between:
 - Consumer's expectations
 - Product's perceived performance
- The larger the gap between expectation and performance, the greater the consumer's dissatisfaction
- Cognitive dissonance is the discomfort caused by a post-purchase conflict

Post-Purchase Decision

Customer satisfaction is a key to building profitable relationships with consumers to keeping and growing consumers and reaping their customer lifetime value



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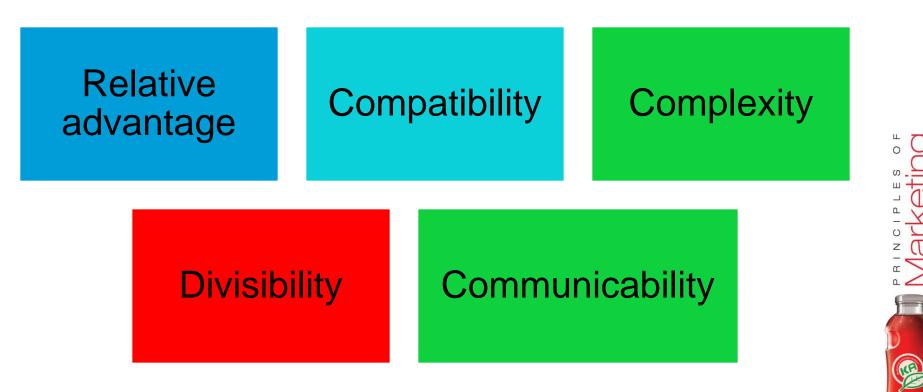
The Buyer Decision Process for New Products

- Adoption process is the mental process an individual goes through from first learning about an innovation to final regular use.
- Stages in the process include:

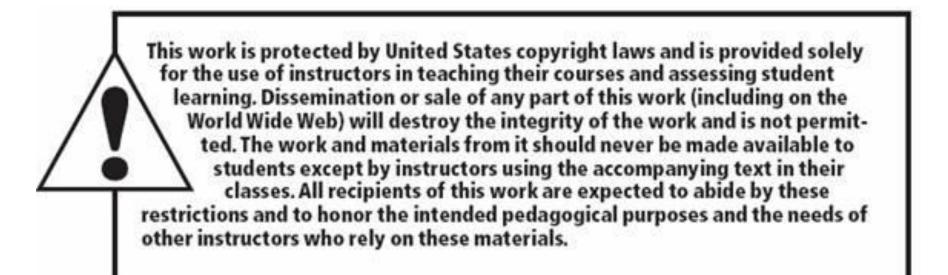




Influence of Product Characteristics on Rate of Adoption







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