# Consumer Markets and Consumer Buyer Behavior

**Chapter 5** 

### **Learning Goals**

- 1. Learn the consumer market and construct model of consumer buyer behavior
- 2. Know the four factors that influence buyer behavior
- 3. Understand the types of buying decision behavior and stages in the process
- 4. Comprehend the adoption and diffusion process for new products

# Case Study Harley Davidson

#### **Building Success**

- Understanding the customers' emotions and motivation
- Determining the factors of loyalty
- Translating this information to effective advertising

#### **Measuring Success**

- Currently 22% of all U.S. bike sales
- Demand above supply
- Sales doubled in the past 5 years with earnings tripled.

### **Definitions**

- Consumer buyer behavior refers to the buying behavior of final consumers – individuals and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption
- All of these final consumers combine to make up the consumer market

## Stimulus-Response Model of Consumer Behavior

#### **Stimuli**

4P's

Other characteristics

- economic
- technological
- political
- cultural

#### Buyer's Black Box ---

**Buyer characteristics Buyer decision process** 

#### **Buyer Response**

**Product choice** 

**Brand choice** 

Dealer choice

**Purchase timing** 

**Purchase amount** 

### **Key Factors**

- Culture
  - Forms a person's wants and behavior
- Subculture
  - Groups with shared value systems
- Social Class
  - Society's divisions who share values, interests and behaviors

### **Key Factors**

- Groups
  - Membership
  - Reference
    - Aspirational
  - Opinion Leaders
    - Buzz marketing
- Family
  - Many influencers
- Roles and Status

### **Key Factors**

- Age and life cycle
- Occupation
- Economic situation
- Lifestyle
  - Activities, interests and opinions
  - Lifestyle segmentation
- Personality and self-concept

### **Brand Personality Dimensions**

- Sincerity
- Ruggedness

- Excitement
- Competence

Sophistication

### **Key Factors**

- Motivation
- Perception
- Learning
- Beliefs and attitudes

# Psychological Factors Motivation

- A motive is a need that is sufficiently pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction
- Motivation research is based on Freud; Looks for hidden and subconscious motivation
- Maslow ordered needs based on how pressing they are to the consumer

# Psychological Factors Perception

- Perception is the process by which people select, organize, and interpret information
- Perception Includes:
  - Selective attention
    - Consumers screen out information
  - Selective distortion
    - People interpret to support beliefs
  - Selective retention
    - People retain points to support attitudes

## Psychological Factors Learning

Learning describes changes in an individual's behavior arising from experience Learning occurs through:

- Drives
  - Internal stimulus that calls for action
- Stimuli
  - Objects that move drive to motive
- Cues
  - Minor stimuli that affect response
- Reinforcement
  - Feedback on action

## **Psychological Factors Beliefs and Attitudes**

#### **Belief**

- a descriptive thought about a brand or service
- may be based on real knowledge, opinion, or faith

#### **Attitude**

- describes a person's evaluations, feelings and tendencies toward an object or idea
- They are difficult to change

## Types of Buying Decision Behavior

#### **Complex**

- Highly involved, significant brand differences
- Example computer

#### **Dissonance-reducing**

- Highly involved, little brand differences
- Example carpeting

#### **Habitual**

- Low involvement, little brand differences
- Example salt

#### **Variety-seeking**

- Low involvement, significant perceived brand differences
- Example cookies

### **Process Stages**

#### **Need recognition**

Information search
Evaluation of alternatives
Purchase decision
Postpurchase behavior

#### **Needs can be triggered by:**

- Internal stimuli
  - Normal needs become strong enough to drive behavior
- External stimuli
  - Advertisements
  - Friends of friends

### **Process Stages**

- Consumers exhibit heightened attention or actively search for information.
- Sources of information:
  - Personal
  - Commercial
  - Public
  - Experiential
- Word-of-mouth

### **Process Stages**

- Evaluation procedure depends on the consumer and the buying situation.
- Most buyers evaluate multiple attributes, each of which is weighted differently.
- At the end of the evaluation stage, purchase intentions are formed.

### **Process Stages**

- Two factors intercede between purchase intentions and the actual decision:
  - Attitudes of others
  - Unexpected situational factors

### **Process Stages**

- Satisfaction is important:
  - Delighted consumers engage in positive wordof-mouth.
  - Unhappy customers tell on average 11 other people.
  - It costs more to attract a new customer than it does to retain an existing customer.
- Cognitive dissonance is common

#### **New Products**

 Good, service or idea that is perceived by customers as new.

#### **Stages in the Adoption Process**

 Marketers should help consumers move through these stages.

### Stages in the Adoption Process

**Awareness Evaluation** 

**Interest Trial** 

Adoption

#### **Individual Differences in Innovativeness**

 Consumers can be classified into five adopter categories, each of which behaves differently toward new products.

#### **Product Characteristics and Adoption**

Five product characteristics influence the adoption rate.

### **Product Characteristics**

Relative Advantage Compatibility

**Complexity Divisibility** 

**Communicability** 

#### **International Consumer Behavior**

- Values, attitudes and behaviors differ greatly in other countries.
- Physical differences exist which require changes in the marketing mix.
- Customs vary from country to country.
- Marketers must decide the degree to which they will adapt their marketing efforts.