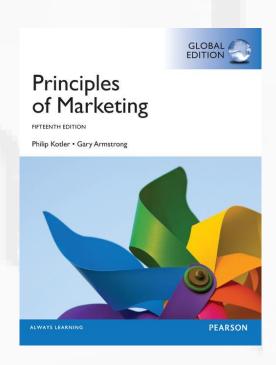
Principles of Marketing 15th ed

Phillip Kotler & Gary Armstrong

CHAPTER FIVE Consumer markets & consumer buying behavior

Lecturer: Emran Mohammad

Mkt: 202 (Section 3,4)



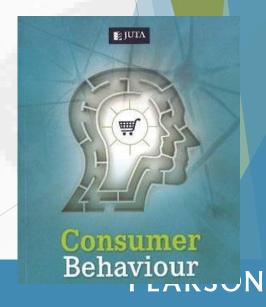
Chapter Learning Outcomes

- ▶ **5.1** Model of Consumer Behavior
- ▶5.2 Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior
- ▶ 5.3 Types of Buying Decision Behavior
- ▶ **5.4** The Buyer Decision Process
- ▶5.5 The Buyer Decision Process for New Products

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.



Model of Consumer Behavior

STIMULI **PROCESSING** RESULT

The environment

Marketing stimuli

Product

Price

Place Promotion Economic Technological Social

Cultural

Other

Buyer's black box

Buyer's characteristics

Buyer's decision process



Buyer responses

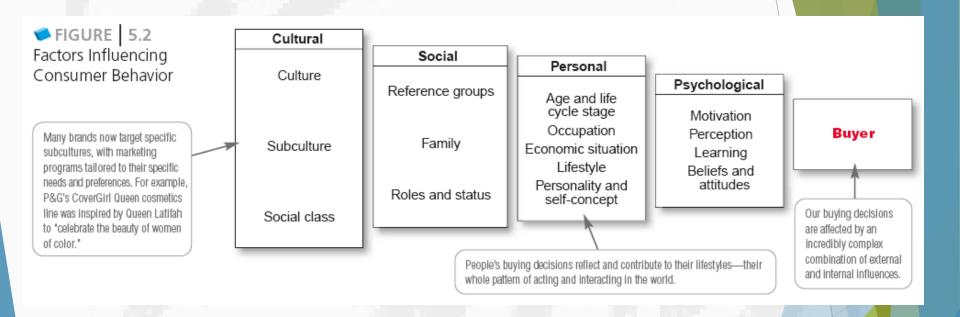
Buying attitudes and preferences

Purchase behavior: what the buyer buys, when, where, and how much

Brand and company relationship behavior



FIGURE 5.1 Model of Buyer Behavior



Cultural factors

Culture is the set of basic values, perceptions, wants, and behavior learned from family and other important institutions.

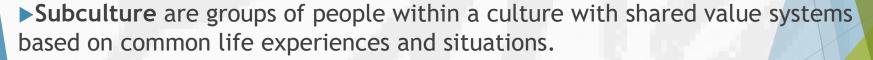
e.g: Asian Culture

African Culture

Arab Culture

American Culture

Chinese Culture etc.



▶e.g: Hispanic Subculture in American culture

Cultural Factors

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.

► Cross cultural marketing is the practice that includes ethnic themes & cross cultural perspectives within their mainstream marketing.





Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Social 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

Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Social Factors

Word-of-mouth influence and buzz marketing

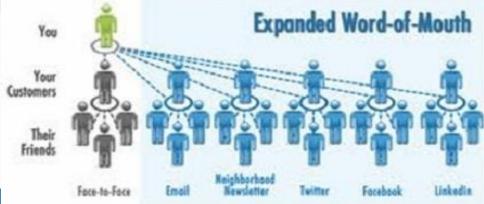
- Opinion leaders are people within a reference group who exert social influence on others
- Also called influentials or leading adopters
- Marketers identify them to use as brand ambassadors

Buzz Marketing

 Enlisting / creating opinion leaders & use them as brand ambassadors

Word of Web





Social Factors

- ▶Online Social Networks are online communities where people socialize or exchange information and opinions:
- Blogs
- Social networking sites (Facebook)
- Virtual worlds (Second Life)



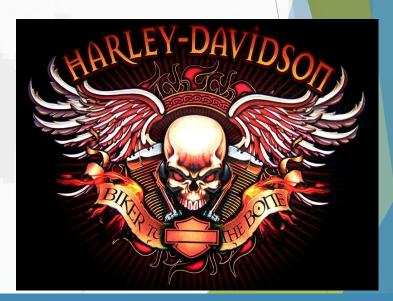


Social Factors

Family is the most important consumer-buying 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:
- People change the goods and services they buy over their lifetimes
- Tastes in food, clothes, furniture, and recreation are often age related
- Buying is also shaped by the stage of the family life-cycle—the stages through which families might pass as they mature over time



Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Personal Factors

Occupation affects the goods and services bought by consumers.

Economic situation includes trends in:

Personal income

Savings

Interest rates

Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Personal Factors

Lifestyle is a person's pattern of living as expressed in his or her psychographics.

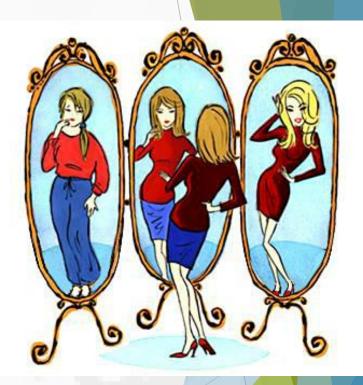
Measures a consumer's AlOs (activities, interests, opinions) to capture information about a person's pattern of acting and interacting in the environment.



Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior 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: Self-confidence Sociability, Autonomy, Defensiveness, Adaptability, Aggressiveness.
- Self-concept or self-image premise is that people's possessions contribute to and reflect their identities—that is, 'we are what we have'.



Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Brand Personalities

Sincerity: Down-to-earth, honest, wholesome, and cheerful

Excitement: Daring, spirited, imaginative, and up-to-date

Competence: Reliable, intelligent, and successful

Sophistication: Upper class and charming

Ruggedness: Outdoorsy and tough













Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Psychological Factors

Motivation

Perception

Learning

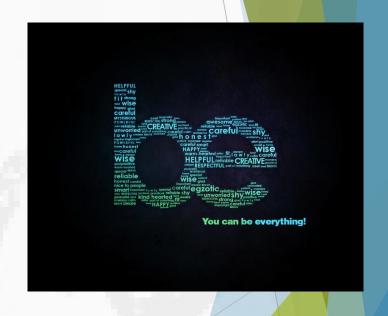
Beliefs and attitudes

Psychological Factors

Motivation

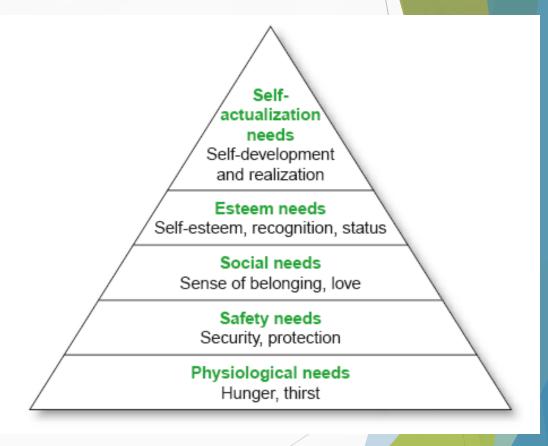
A motive is a need that is sufficiently pressing to direct the person to seek satisfaction.

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





Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs



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.

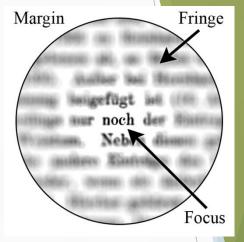
- Selective attention
- Selective distortion
- Selective retention

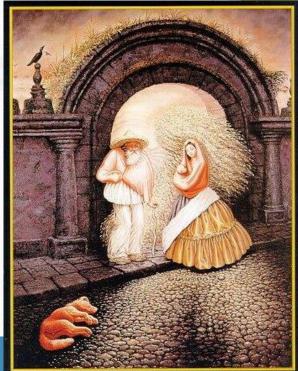
Psychological Factors

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.

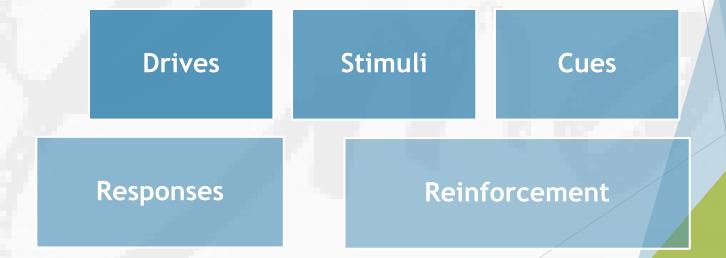
Selective retention is the tendency to remember good points made about a brand they favor and forget good points about competing brands.





Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior 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



Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior Psychological Factors

Beliefs and Attitudes

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

Types of Buying Decision Behavior

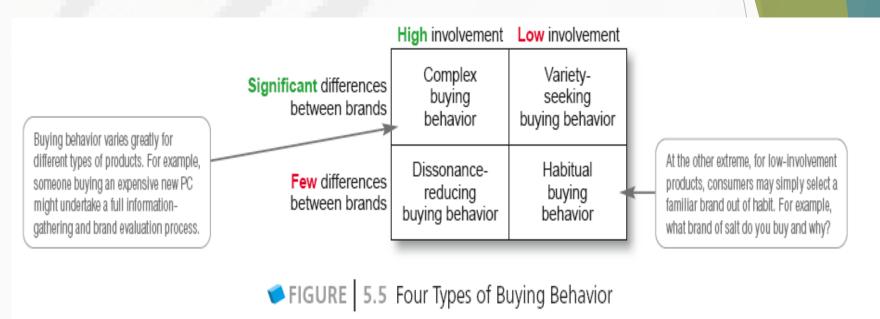
Complex buying behavior

Dissonance-reducing buying behavior

Habitual buying behavior

Variety-seeking buying behavior

Types of Buying Decision Behavior



Source: Adapted from Henry Assael, *Consumer Behavior and Marketing Action* (Boston: Kent Publishing Company, 1987), p. 87. Copyright © 1987 by Wadsworth, Inc. Printed by permission of Kent Publishing Company, a division of Wadsworth, Inc.

The Buyer Decision Process



Need Recognition

Occurs when the buyer recognizes a problem or need triggered by:

- Internal stimuli
- External stimuli

The Buyer Decision Process

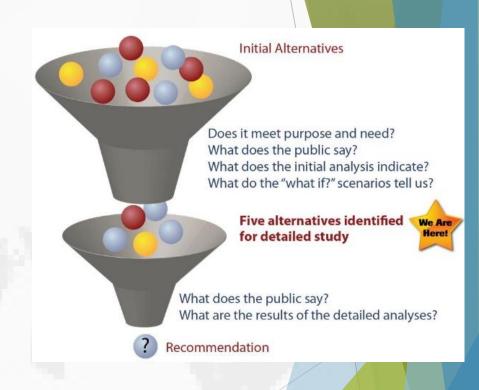
Information Search

- 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.

Depends on the individual consumer and the specific buying situation.



The Buyer Decision Process

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.

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

The Buyer Decision Process

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.
- ► Cognitive dissonance is the discomfort caused by a post-purchase conflict.

The Buyer Decision Process for New Products

New Product and Adoption Process

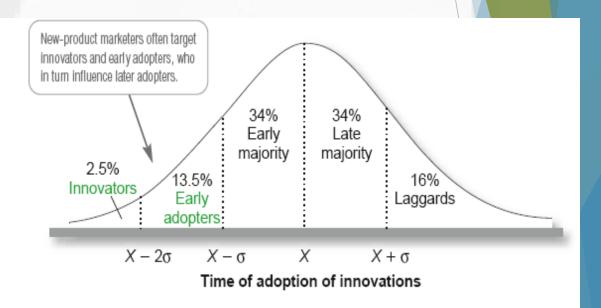
A **New Product** is a good, service, or idea that is perceived by some **potential** customers as new.

Adoption process is the mental process an individual goes through from first learning about an innovation to final regular use.

FIGURE 5.7

Adopter Categorization on the Basis of Relative Time of Adoption of Innovations

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The Buyer Decision Process for New Products

Stages in the Adoption Process

Awareness Interest Interest Evaluation Trial Adoption

Stage	Buyer's response
Awareness	The buyer becomes aware of the product
Interest	The buyer seeks information and is receptive to learning about the product
Evaluation	The buyer considers the product's benefits and decides whether to try the product
Trial	The buyer examines, tests, or tries the product to determine if it meets his or her needs
Adoption	The buyer purchases the product and can be expected to use it again whenever the need for this general type of product arises

Influence of Product Characteristics on Rate of Adoption

Relative advantage

Compatibility

Complexity

Divisibility

Communicability

