

# Lecture 4 Consumer Behaviour





Week	Lecture topic
1	Course overview and marketing planning
2	Marketing environments
3	Market research
4	Consumer behaviour
5	Segmentation, targeting and positioning
6	Product & Services Strategy
7	Pricing Strategy
	Mid-semester break
8	Place Strategy
9	Promotion - IMC
10	Evaluation, budgeting and implementation
11	Contemporary issues in marketing
12	Marketing mix review
13	Course review



### Learning Objectives

- How do consumer characteristics influence buying behavior?
- What major psychological processes influence consumer responses to the marketing program?
- · How do consumers make purchasing decisions?
- In what ways do consumers stray from a deliberative, rational decision process?

《市场营销》



#### **Activity Icon**

Icon	Meaning	Activity
	Take notes	These are <b>important points</b> and you should take notes. You will be required to know this information.
	Individual Activity	Students complete an individual task.
	Group Activity	Students discuss/ complete activities in groups and report back to the class.
3	Research required	You will need to research this and do some reading before the next class.
	Important Concept	You <b>MUST</b> understand this concept to successfully complete the subject. Seek help if you don't understand.
<b>©</b>	Practice Questions	Students will complete these questions as practice.





#### What is a Consumer?

- Consumer B2C
  - Individual
  - Household
  - Personal consumption

- Organisation B2B
  - Business
  - Government
  - Institutions









#### Model Of Consumer Behavior

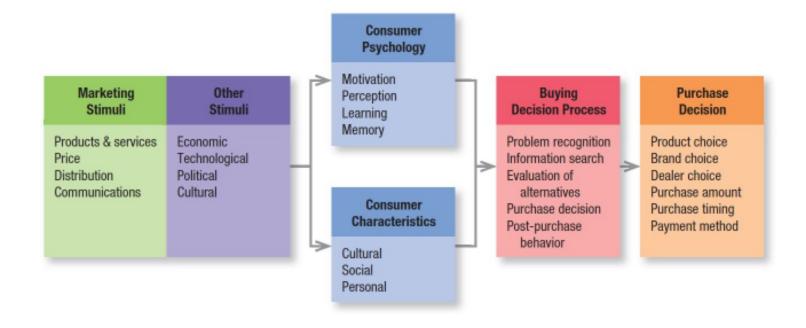


Image Source: Figure 6.1 Model Of Consumer Behavior Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing Management, Global Edition 15e





#### What Influences Consumer Behavior?





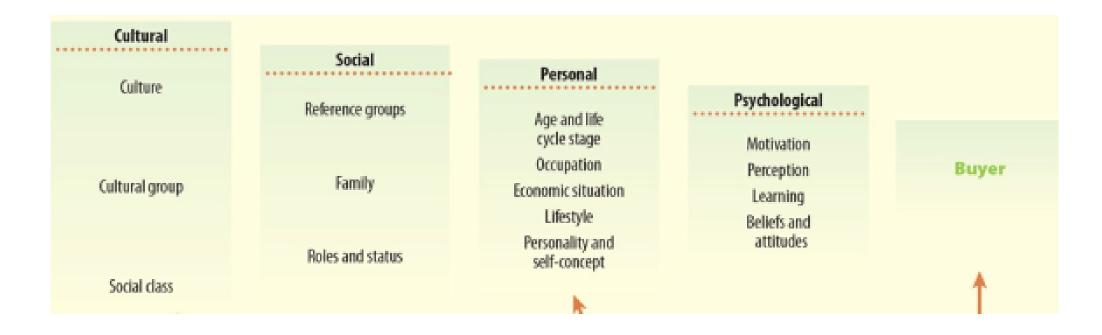
#### What Influences Consumer Behavior?

- The study of how individuals, groups, and organizations select, buy, use, and dispose of goods, services, ideas, or experiences to satisfy their needs and wants
- Influenced by cultural, social, and personal factors





# Buyer characteristics







#### Culture

Culture

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

Cultural group

A group of people with shared value systems based on common life experiences and situations.

Social class

Relatively permanent and ordered divisions in a society whose members share similar values, interests and behaviours.



Two or more people who interact to accomplish individual or mutual goals.

Groups that have a direct influence...

Membership groups

Reference groups

Aspirational groups

**Opinion leaders** 

Online social networks



### Family

Family of orientation vs Family of procreation

Traditional purchasing roles are changing!

marketers must see both men and women as possible targets

12



#### Personal factors

Demographics

Standard population descriptors
e.g. age, economic situation, life-cycle stage,

Lifestyles

A person's pattern of living as expressed in his or her activities, interests and opinions.

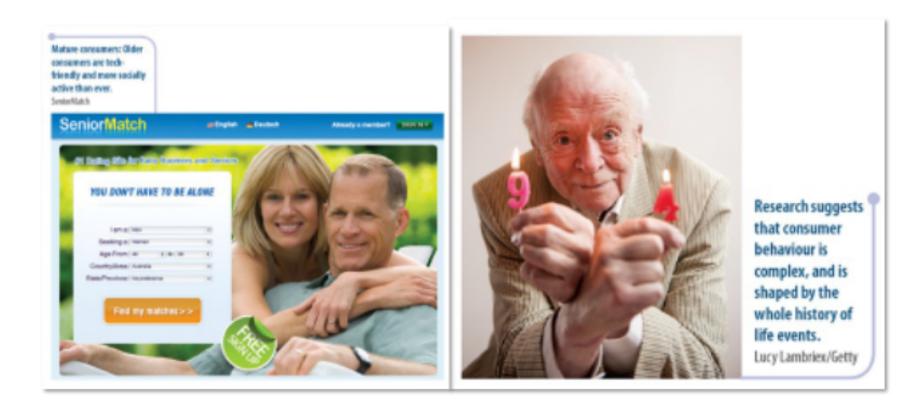
Personality & self-concept

**Personality** refers to the unique psychological characteristics that distinguish a person or group.

education, occupation.



# Demographics and lifestyles







#### brainstorming

You are all grouped as students.

What are some of the typical characteristics of students?



# Personality, brand personality and self-concept

Brand personality

The specific set of human traits that can be matched to a brand.

Brand personality traits (identified in selected research)...

**Sincerity**: down-to-earth, honest, wholesome and cheerful

**Excitement:** daring, spirited, imaginative and up-to-date

Competence: reliable, intelligent an successful

Sophistication: upper-class and charming

Ruggedness: outdoorsy and tough





#### Name the brand that comes to mind...

Sincere	Exciting	Competent	Sophisticated	Rugged



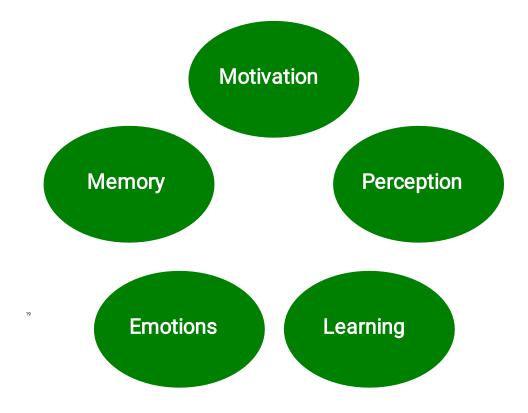
#### Self-concept

- A belief a person holds about his or her own attributes and how they evaluate these qualities.
- Real and Ideal Selves:
  - Ideal self is a persons conception of how they would like to be.
  - Real self is a more realistic appraisal of how they are
- Products play a pivotal role defining self concept

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vilUhBhNnQc&amp=&NR=1



# Key Psychological Processes





### Psychological factors



Motive (or drive)

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

Perception

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

Learning

Changes in an individual's behaviour arising from experience.

Beliefs & attitudes

**Belief:** A descriptive thought that a person holds about something.

**Attitude:** A person's consistently favourable or unfavourable evaluations, feelings and tendencies towards an object or idea.



#### Motivation

Freud's Theory

Behavior is guided by subconscious motivations

Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs

Behavior is driven by lowest, unmet need

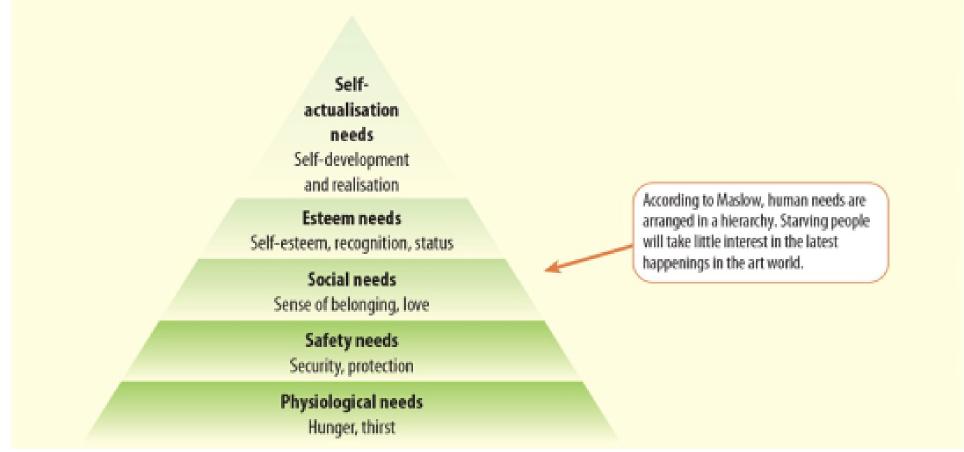
Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory

Behavior is guided by dissatisfiers and satisfiers

2









#### Perception and beliefs

Young woman or old woman?

**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

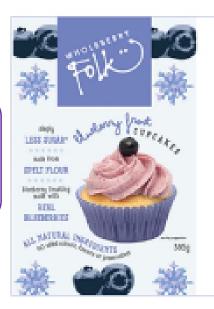




#### **Attitudes**

Attitudes are difficult to change. Thus, companies generally try to fit their products into existing attitudes rather than attempt to change attitudes.





simply
LESS SUGAR\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*

made from

SPELT FLOUR

\*\*\*\*\*\*

blueberry frosting
made with

REAL

BLUEBERRIES

Attitudes: Wholeberry Folk's bake-at-home range taps into people's attitudes about health and well-being.

Packaging designed for Wholeberry Folk by Vicki Nhieu





#### Model of Consumer Behaviour

The environment	Buyer's black box	Buyer responses
Marketing stimuli Product Price Place Promotion People Processes  Other Economic Technological Cultural Cultural	Buyer's characteristics Buyer's decision process	Buying attitudes and preferences  Purchase behaviour: what the buyer buys, when, where and how much  Brand and company relationship behaviour



# The buyer decision process



**Need recognition** 

The buyer recognises a need, triggered by internal or external stimuli.

Information search

The buyer seeks out information about products or services with potential to satisfy the need.

**Evaluation of** alternatives

The consumer processes information in order to arrive at brand choices.

Purchase decision

The consumer forms a *purchase intention* and ultimately makes the actual purchase.

Post-purchase behaviour

Following purchase, the consumer will engage in a variety of post-purchase behaviours - including satisfaction, formation of future purchase intentions and loyalty intentions.





### The Buying Decision Process

- Problem recognition
- The buyer recognizes a problem / need triggered by internal/external stimuli

27





# The Buying Decision Process

#### Information search

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

28



### Sets Involved In Decision Making

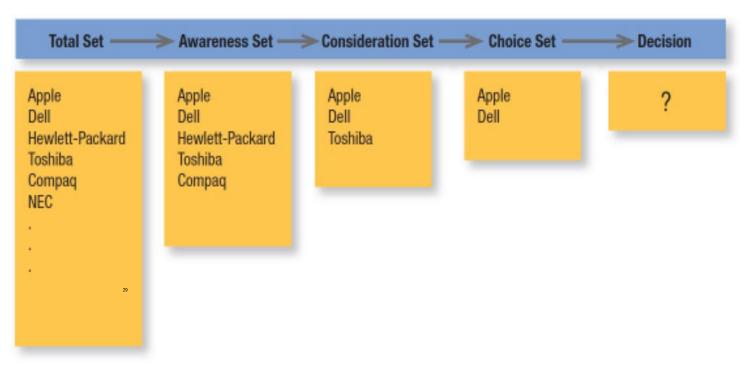
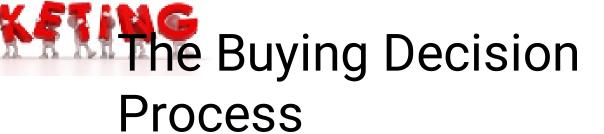


Image Source: Figure 6.5 Sets Involved In Decision Making Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing Management, Global Edition 15e Pearson Education Limited





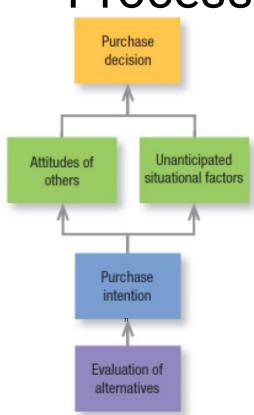
- Evaluation of alternatives
- Expectancy-value model (compensatory model)

TABLE 6.3 A Consumer's Brand Beliefs about Laptop Computers							
Laptop Computer		Attribute					
		Memory Capacity	<b>Graphics Capability</b>	Size and Weight	Price		
А		8	9	6	9		
₿		7	7	7	7		
С		10	4	3	2		
D		5	3	8	5		

Image Source: Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing Management, Global Edition 15e
Pearson Education Limited

# The Buying Decision Process





### Intervening factors

Image Source: Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing Management, Global Edition 15e
Pearson Education Limited





# Types of perceived risk







- Post-purchase behavior
  - Post-purchase satisfaction
  - Post-purchase actions
  - Post-purchase uses and disposal

33

# Customer Product Use/Disposal

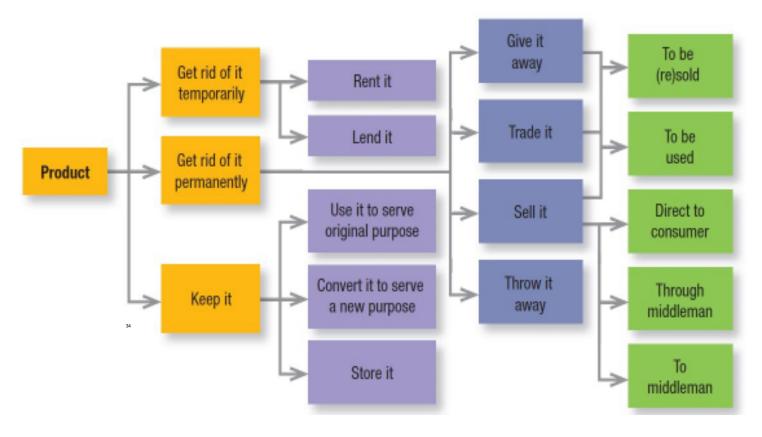


Image Source: Figure 6.7 Customer Product Use/Disposal Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing

Management, Global Edition 15e

Pearson Education Limited

# Moderating Effec

# Moderating Effects on Consumer Decision Making

 Low-involvement Consumer Decision Making



Image Source: Kotler & Keller (2016) Marketing Management, Global Edition 15e
Pearson Education Limited





# Who Benefits from the Study of Consumer Behaviour?

Marketing Managers Ethicists and Advocacy Groups

Public Policy Makers and Regulators

Academics

Consumers and Society





### Marketing Implications

- 1. Developing and implementing customer-oriented strategy
- 2. Selecting the target market
- 3. Developing products
- 4. Positioning
- 5. Promotions and marketing communication decisions
- 6. Pricing decisions
- 7. Distribution decisions



#### Workshop next week

- Influences on consumer buying decision
- Expand the decision making process

#### Lecture next week

Segmenting, targeting and positioning



# See You in the Tutorials & Workshops



#### Thank You.

