

CHAPTER UNDERSTANDING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR



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ENLIGHTENED CARMAKERS KNOW WHAT CUSTOM(H)ERS VALUE

- The Sense of Styling
- The Need for Speed
- The Substance of Safety
- The Shopping Experience

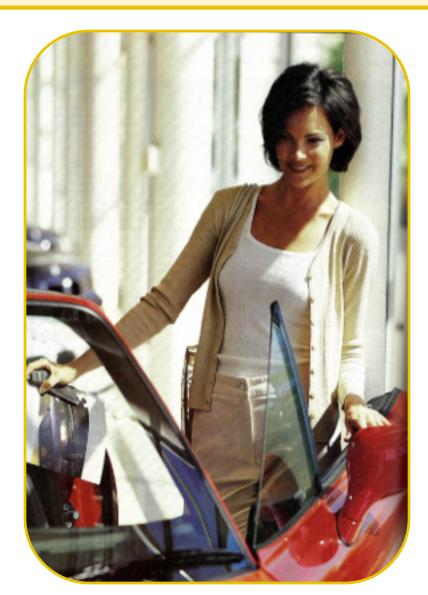
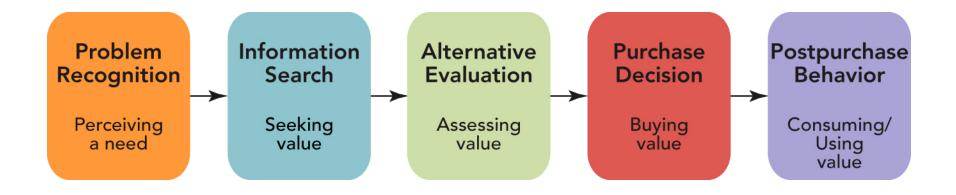


FIGURE 5-1 The purchase decision process consists of five stages



CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS INFORMATION SEARCH

Internal Search



- External Search
 - Personal Sources

Public Sources





Marketer-Dominated Sources



FIGURE 5-2 Consumer Reports' evaluation of smart phones



*Alphabetical list (abridged) of smartphones for AT&T customers only, not in the order of their Rankings

CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS

> Evaluative Criteria

Consideration Set



CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS PURCHASE DECISION

Decide from Whom to Buy



Decide When to Buy



CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS POSTPURCHASE BEHAVIOR

Customer Satisfaction Studies

- Satisfied Customers Tell 3 People
- Dissatisfied Customers Tell 9 People
- Cognitive Dissonance



Involvement

Extended Problem Solving

Limited Problem Solving

Routine Problem Solving

CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS INVOLVEMENT & MARKETING STRATEGY

Low Involvement

- Maintain Product Quality
- Avoid Stockouts
- Reduce Cognitive Dissonance with Ads

> High Involvement

- Use Comparative Ads
- Use Personal Selling





CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS SITUATIONAL INFLUENCES

- Situational Influences
 - Purchase Task
 - Social Surroundings
 - Physical Surroundings
 - Temporal Effects
 - Antecedent States



PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR MOTIVATION

Motivation

> Hierarchy of Needs

- Physiological Needs
- Safety Needs
- Social Needs
- Personal Needs
- Self-Actualization Needs



PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR PERSONALITY

Personality Traits Self-Concept





PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR PERCEPTION

> Perception

- Selective Perception
- Selective Exposure
- Selective Comprehension
- Selective Retention

Subliminal Perception



PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR PERCEIVED RISK

Strategies to Reduce Perceived Risk

- Obtain Seals of Approval
- Secure Endorsements
- Provide Free Trials/Samples
- Give Extensive Instructions
- Provide Warranties/Guarantees



PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR LEARNING

Behavioral Learning

- Stimulus Generalization
- Stimulus Discrimination
- Cognitive Learning
- Brand Loyalty





PSYCHOLOGICAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR VALUES, ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS



- Change Beliefs About a Brand's Attributes
- Change Perceived Importance
 of Attributes
- Add New Product Attributes



SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR PERSONAL INFLUENCE

> Opinion Leaders

Dove Video

> Word of Mouth



• Buzz





SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR REFERENCE GROUPS

> Reference Groups

- Membership Group
- Aspiration Group
- Dissociative Group



SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR CULTURE AND SUBCULTURE

Nissan Ad



Culture

- Hispanic Buying Patterns
- African
 American
 Buying
 Patterns
- Asian
 American
 Buying
 Patterns

Subcultures







VIDEO CASE 5

GROUPON: HELPING CONSUMERS WITH PURCHASE DECISIONS

DEAL OF THE DAY TIME LEFT TO PURCHASE: 11h 33m 14s

🛃 Share on Facebook 🔚 Tweet this! 🖂 Quick! Email a friend!

\$50 to Sail with Chicago Sailboat Charters (\$90 Value)





tipped

groupons!

1

quantity

 How has an understanding of consumer behavior helped Groupon grow from 400 subscribers in Chicago in 2008 to 60 million subscribers in 40 countries today?

2. What is the Groupon Promise? How does the Promise affect a consumer's perceived risk and cognitive dissonance?

 Describe the five-stage purchase decision process for a typical Groupon user.

4. What are possible psychological and sociological influences on the Groupon consumer purchase decision process?

5. What challenges does Groupon face in the future? What actions would you recommend related to each challenge? **Consumer Behavior**

Consumer behavior consists of the actions a person takes in purchasing and using products and services, including the mental and social processes that come before and after these actions.



Purchase Decision Process

The purchase decision process consists of the five stages a buyer passes through in making choices about which products and services to buy: (1) problem recognition, (2) information search, (3) alternative evaluation, (4) purchase decision, and (5) postpurchase behavior.





Evaluative criteria are the factors that represent both the objective attributes of a brand and the subjective ones a consumer uses to compare different products and brands.





A **consideration set** is the group of brands that a consumer would consider acceptable from among all the brands in the product class of which he or she is aware.



Cognitive dissonance is the feeling of postpurchase psychological tension or anxiety consumers may experience when faced with two or more highly attractive alternatives.





Involvement is the personal, social, and economic significance of the purchase to the consumer.



Situational influences are the five aspects of the purchase situation that impacts the consumer's purchase decision process: (1) the purchase task, (2) social surroundings, (3) physical surroundings, (4) temporal effects, and (5) antecedent states.





Motivation is the energizing force that stimulates behavior to satisfy a need.





Personality is a person's consistent behaviors or responses to recurring situations.



Self-Concept

Self-concept is the way people see themselves and the way they believe others see them.





Perception is the process by which an individual selects, organizes, and interprets information to create a meaningful picture of the world.



Subliminal perception involves seeing or hearing messages without being aware of them.



Perceived Risk

Perceived risk is the anxiety felt because the consumer cannot anticipate the outcomes of a purchase but believes that there may be negative consequences.





Learning consists of those behaviors that result from (1) repeated experience and (2) reasoning.



Brand Loyalty

Brand loyalty is a favorable attitude toward and consistent purchase of a single brand over time.





An **attitude** is a learned predisposition to respond to an object or class of objects in a consistently favorable or unfavorable way.





Beliefs are a consumer's subjective perception of how a product or brand performs on different attributes based on personal experience, advertising, and discussions with other people.





Lifestyle is a mode of living that is identified by how people spend their time and resources, what they consider important in their environment, and what they think of themselves and the world around them.





Opinion leaders are individuals who exert direct or indirect social influence over others.





Word of mouth involves the influencing of people during conversations.





Reference groups consists of people to whom an individual looks as a basis for self-appraisal or as a source of personal standards.



Consumer socialization is the process by which people acquire the skills, knowledge, and attitudes necessary to function as consumers.





A family life cycle consists of the distinct phases that a family progresses through from formation to retirement, each phase bringing with it identifiable purchasing behaviors.



Social Class

Social class is the relatively permanent, homogeneous divisions in a society into which people sharing similar values, interests, and behavior can be grouped.





Subcultures are the subgroups within the larger, or national, culture with unique values, ideas, and attitudes.

