Factors influencing consumer behavior

6-1

Balachandar Kaliappan Head of Research Plant-A Insights

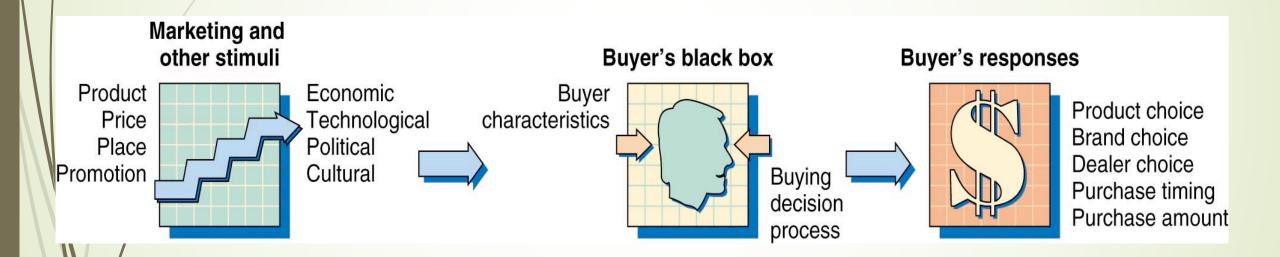
Road Map: Previewing the Concepts

- Understand the consumer market and the major factors that influence consumer buyer behavior.
- Identify and discuss the stages in the buyer decision process.
- Describe the adoption and diffusion process for new products.
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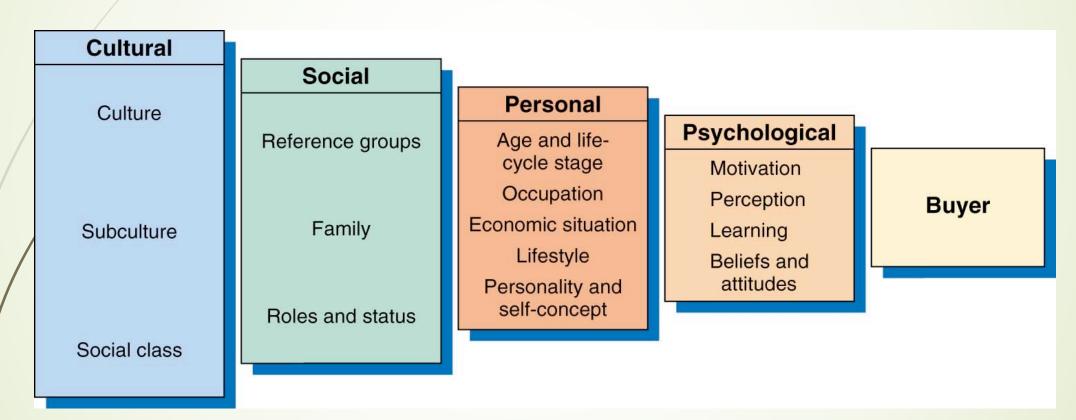
Consumer Buying Behavior

- Consumer Buying Behavior refers to the buying behavior of final consumers -individuals & households - who buy goods and services for personal consumption.
- These final consumers make up the <u>consumer</u> market.
- The central question for marketers is:
 - "How do consumers respond to various marketing efforts the company might use?"

Model of Buyer Behavior (Fig. 6-1)



Factors Influencing Consumer Behavior (Fig. 6-2)



Factors Affecting Consumer Behavior:

Culture

Culture is the Most Basic Cause of a Person's Wants and Behavior.

Subculture

- -> Belief and norms

 I habit vules
- •Groups of people with shared value systems based on common life experiences.
- Hispanic Consumers
- African American Consumers
- Asian American Consumers
- Mature Consumers

Factors Affecting Consumer Behavior: Culture

Social Class

- Society's relatively permanent & ordered divisions whose members share similar values, interests, and behaviors.
- Measured by a Combination of: Occupation, Income, Education, Wealth and Other Variables.



Factors Affecting Consumer Behavior: Social

Groups

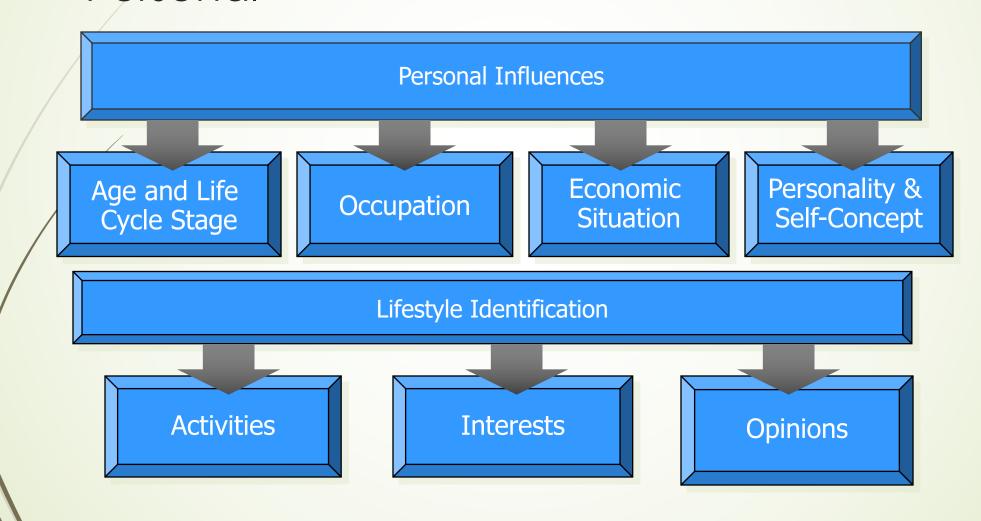
Membership, Reference, or Aspirational

<u>Family</u>

Most Important Consumer Buying Organization

Roles and Status

Factors Affecting Consumer Behavior: Personal



Jeep

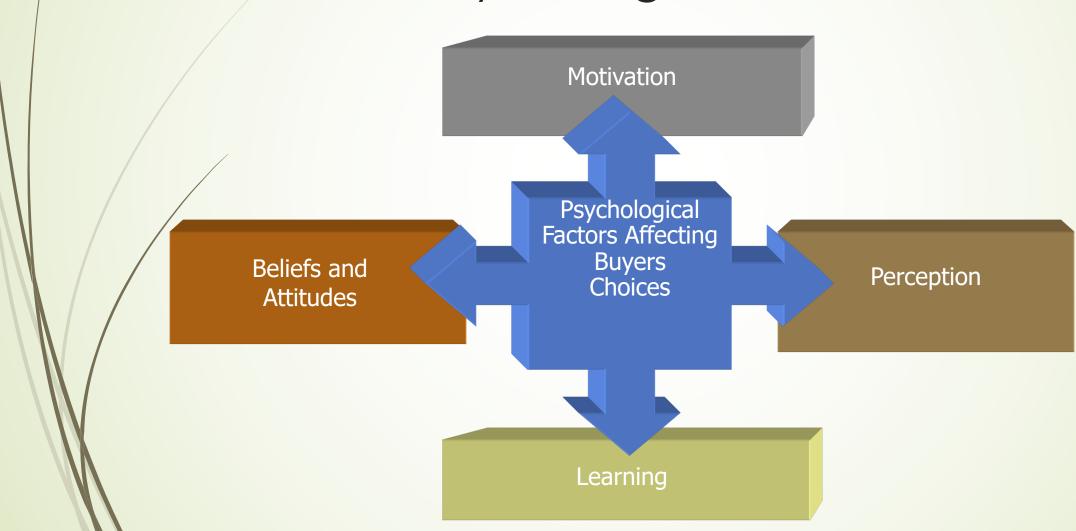
Ad shows how the lifestyle concept (a person's pattern of living) can help the marketer understand consumer values and how they affect buying behavior.

Ad targets people who want to "leave the civilized world behind".

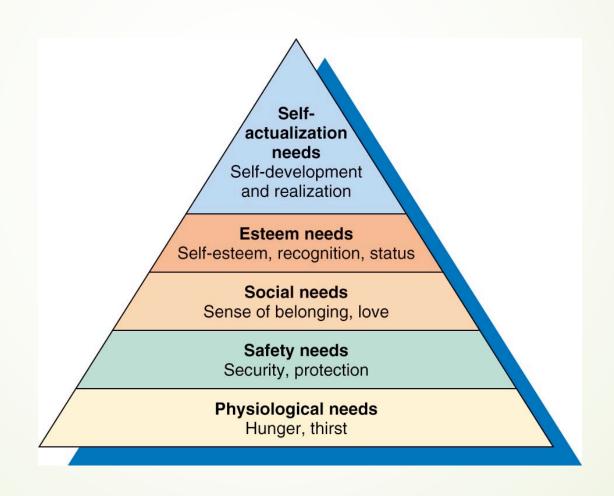


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Factors Affecting Consumer Behavior: Psychological

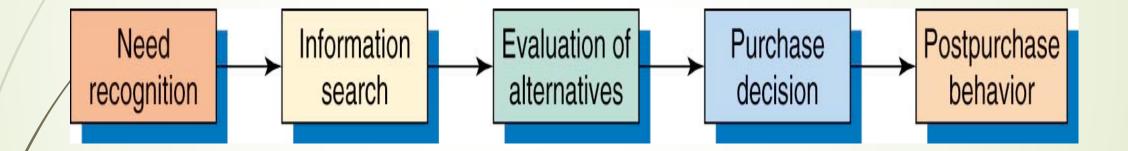


Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs (Fig. 6-3)



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Buyer Decision Process (Fig. 6-4)



Buyer Decision Process Step 1. Need Recognition

Internal Stimuli – *Hunger* Buyer Recognizes a Problem or a Need Arising From:

External Stimuli-Friends

The Buyer Decision Process Step 2. Information Search

•Family, friends, neighbors **Personal Sources** Most effective source of information Advertising, salespeople **Commercial Sources** Receives the <u>most</u> information from these sources Mass Media **Public Sources** Consumer-rating groups Handling the product **Experiential Sources** Examining the product Using the product

The Buyer Decision Process Step 4. Evaluation of Alternatives

Consumer May Use Careful Calculations & Logical Thinking

Consumers May Buy on Impulse and Rely on Intuition

Consumers May Make Buying Decisions on Their Own

Consumers May Make Buying Decisions Only After Consulting Others

Marketers Must Study Buyers to Find Out How They Evaluate Brand Alternatives 6-17

The Buyer Decision Process Step 5. Purchase Decision

Purchase Intention

Desire to buy the most preferred brand

Attitudes of Others

Unexpected Situational Factors

Purchase Decision

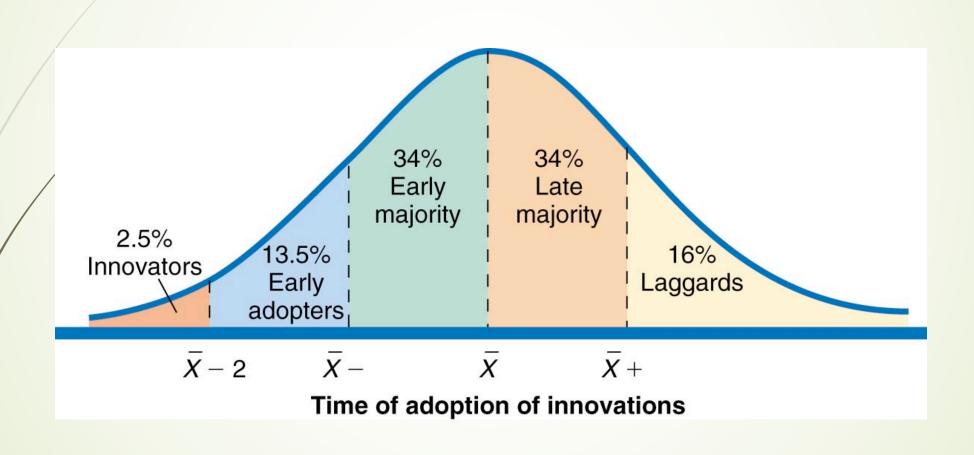
The Buyer Decision Process Step 6. Postpurchase Behavior



Stages in the Adoption Process

- Awareness: Consumer becomes aware of the new product, but lacks information about it.
- Interest: Consumer seeks information about new product.
- Evaluation: Consumer considers whether trying the new product makes sense.
- Trial: Consumer tries new product on a small scale to improve his or her estimate of its value.
- Adoption: Consumer decides to make full and regular use of the new product.

Adopter Categories (Fig. 6-5)



Influence of Product Characteristics on Rate of Adoption

Communicability

Can results be easily observed or described to others?

Divisibility

Can the innovation be used on a limited basis?

Complexity

Is the innovation difficult to understand or use?

Relative Advantage

Is the innovation superior to existing products?

Compatibility

Does the innovation fit the values and experience of the target market?

Characteristics of Business Markets

- Market Structure and Demand
 - Contain far fewer, but larger buyers,
 - Customers are more geographically concentrated,
 - Business demand is derived from final consumer demand.

- Nature of the Buying Unit
 - Business purchases involve more buyers.
 - Business buying involves a more professional purchasing effort.

Characteristics of Business Markets

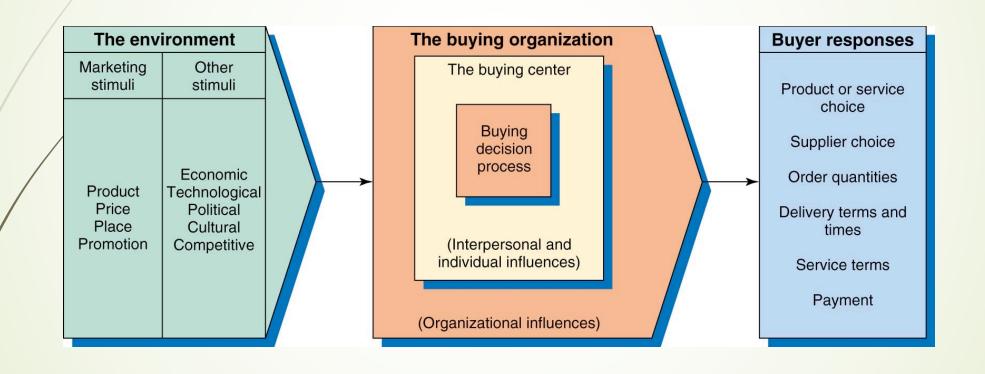
Business buyers usually face more complex buying decisions. Types of Decisions and the Decision Process

Business buying process is more formalized

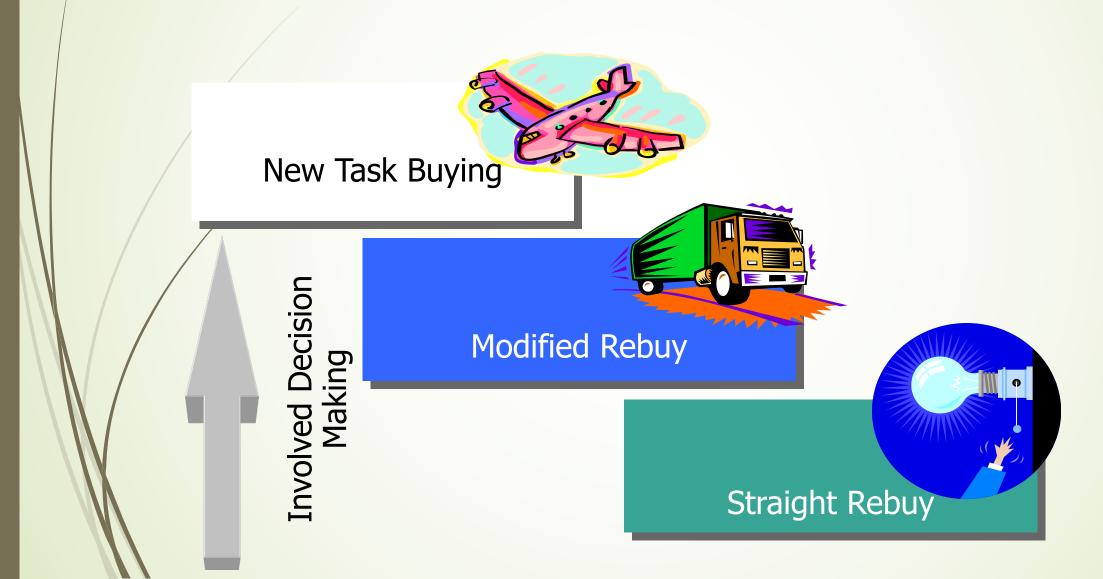
Buyers and sellers are more dependen t on each other.

Building long term relationship

Model of Business Buyer Behavior (Fig. 6-6)



Major Types of Buying Situations



Participants in the Business Buying Process

- Decision-making unit of a buying organization is called its <u>buying</u> <u>center</u>.
- Not a fixed and formally identified unit.
- Will vary for different products and buying situations.

- Major challenge for the marketer to find out:
 - Who is part of the decision?
 - What decisions do they influence?
 - What is their relative degree of influence?
 - What evaluative criteria does each decision participant use?

Major Influences on Business Buyer Behavior (Fig. 6-7)

Environmental

Economic developments

Supply conditions

Technological change

Political and regulatory developments

Competitive developments

Culture and customs

Organizational

Objectives

Policies

Procedures

Organizational structure

Systems

Interpersonal

Authority

Status

Empathy

Persuasiveness

Individual

Age Income

Education

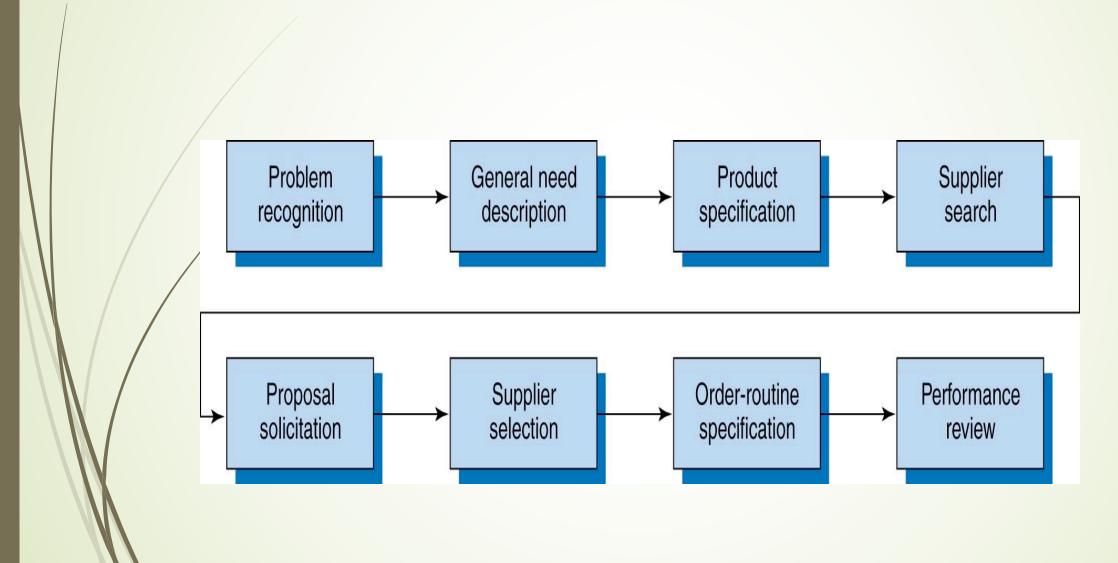
Job position

Personality

Risk attitudes

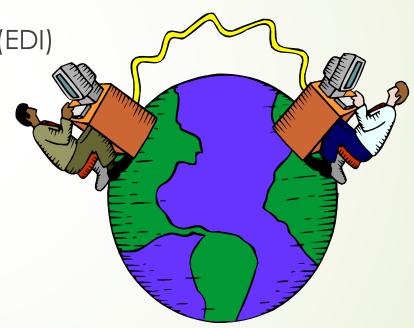
Buyers

The Business Buying Process (Fig. 6-8)



Business Buying on the Internet

- Business buyers may purchase electronically by:
 - Electronic data interchange links (EDI)
 - The Internet
- E-procurement yields benefits:
 - Eliminates paperwork,
 - Reduces time between order & delivery.
- E-procurement has problems:
 - Eliminates some jobs,
 - Can erode customer-supplier relationships,
 - Can create security disasters.



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