Chapter 2 Consumers Rule

CONSUMER BEHAVIOR Michael R. Solomon



Chapter Objectives

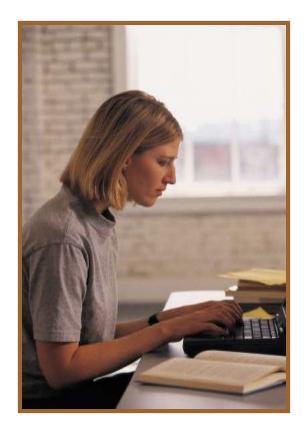
When you finish this chapter, you should understand why:

- Consumers use products to help them define their identities in different settings.
- Consumer behavior is a process.
- Marketers need to understand the wants and needs of different consumer segments.
- The Web is changing consumer behavior.

Chapter Objectives (continued)

- Consumer behavior relates to other issues in our lives.
- Consumer activities can be harmful to individuals and to society.
- Many different types of specialists study consumer behavior.
- There are two major perspectives that seek to understand and study consumer behavior.

Aspects of Consumer Behavior



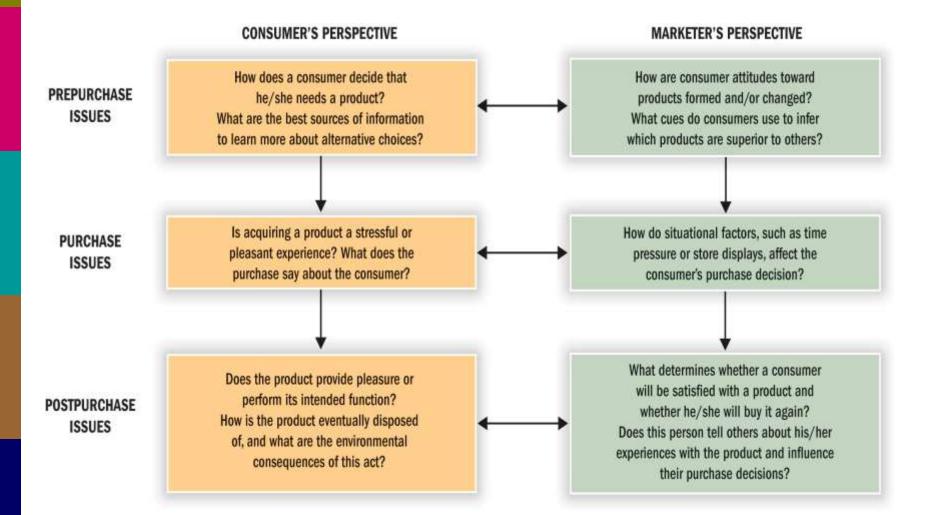
- Segmented by marketers by demographics
- Influenced by peer groups
- Exposed to competing brands seeking her loyalty
- Evaluates products by the appearance, taste, texture, smell

What is Consumer Behavior?

Consumer behavior: the study of the processes involved when individuals or groups select, purchase, use, or dispose of products, services, ideas, or experiences to satisfy needs and desires.



Figure 1.1 Stages in the Consumption Process



Actors in Consumer Behavior

A consumer is a person who identifies a need or desire, makes a purchase, and then disposes of the product.

- Purchaser versus user versus influencer
- Organization/group as consumer



Consumers' Impact on Marketing

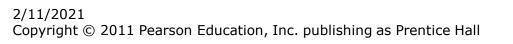
Understanding consumer behavior is good business

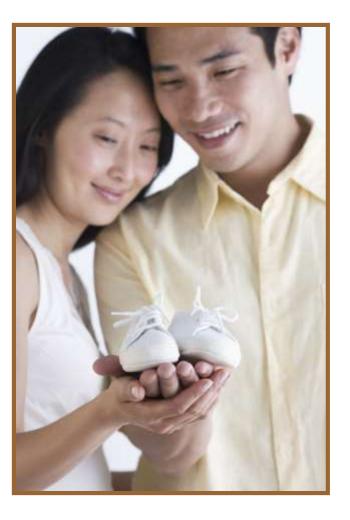
- Understanding people/organizations to satisfy consumers' needs
- Knowledge and data about customers:
 - Help to define the market
 - Identify threats/opportunities to a brand

Segmenting Consumers: Demographics

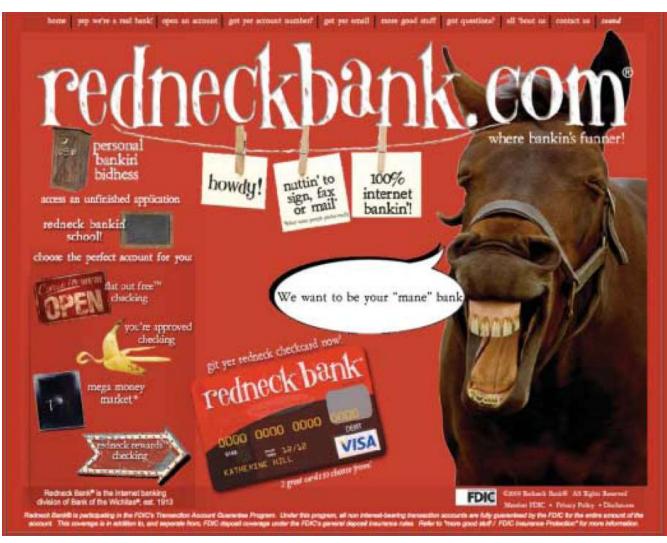
Demographics: statistics that measure observable aspects of a population, such as

- Age
- Gender
- Family structure
- Social class/income
- Race/ethnicity
- Geography





Redneck Bank Targets by Social Class



Discussion

What are some products or services that are widely used by your social group?

- Do these products or services help you form bonds with your group? If yes, give examples.
- Are there any product or services you would avoid because of the social group you belong to?



Segmenting Consumers: Lifestyles

Psychographics

- The way we feel about ourselves
- The things we value
- The things we do in our spare time



Tapping into Consumer Lifestyles

- Relationship marketing: interact with customers regularly; give them reasons to maintain a bond with the company
- Database marketing: tracking specific consumers' buying habits and crafting products and messages tailored precisely to people's wants

Popular Culture

- Music
- Movies
- Sports
- Books
- Celebrities
- Entertainment

Marketers influence preferences for movie and music heroes, fashions, food, and decorating choices.

Consumer-Generated Content

When everyday people voice their opinions about products, brands, and companies on blogs, podcasts, and social networking sites such as Facebook

News Ahoy! Tales o' th' High Seas (300+)

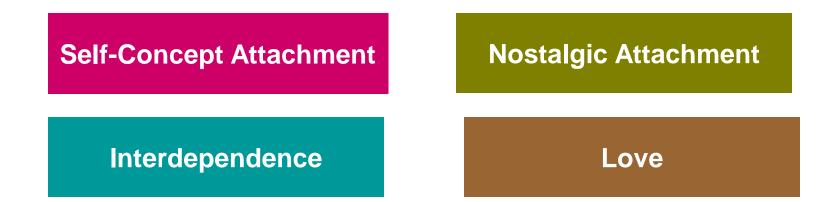
What be troublin' ye?



Nancy Ortiz Which game??

The Meaning of Consumption

- People often buy products not for what they do, but for what they mean
- Consumers can develop relationships with brands:



The Global Consumer



- The global consumer culture is one that unites people with a common devotion to
 - Brand name consumer goods
 - Movie stars
 - Celebrities
 - Leisure activities

Virtual Brand Communities

- C2C e-commerce in addition to B2B and B2C
- "Wired" Americans spend...
 - Less time with friends/family
 - Less time shopping in stores
 - More time working at home after hours

craigslist	eastern NC ^w			
	col	mmunity	housing	jobs
post to classifieds	activities	lost+found	apts / housing	accounting+finance
my account	artists	musicians	rooms / shared	admin / office
	childcare	local news	sublets / temporary	arch / engineering
help, faq, abuse, legal	general	politics	housing wanted	art / media / design
	groups	rideshare	housing swap	biotech / science
search craigslist	pets	volunteers	vacation rentals	business / mgmt
	events	classes	parking / storage	customer service
for sale 🔹 >	personals strictly platonic		office / commercial	education
			real estate for sale	food / bev / hosp
				general labor

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Marketing Ethics and Public Policy

- Business ethics: rules of conduct that guide actions in the marketplace
- Cultural differences in ethics:
 - Codes of ethics less formal in Mexico
 - U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act prohibits use of bribery by U.S. businesspeople—no matter where they're doing business
 - Bribery commonly practiced in other countries

Sample of Federal Legislation Intended to Enhance Consumers' Welfare

Year	Act
1951	Fur Product Labeling Act
1953	Flammable Fabrics Act
1958	National Traffic and Safety Act
1958	Automobile Information Disclosure Act
1966	Fair Packaging and Labeling Act
1966	Child Protection Act
1967	Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act

Year	Act
1968	Truth-in-Lending Act
1969	National Environmental Policy Act
1972	Consumer Products Safety Act
1975	Consumer Goods Pricing Act
1975	Magnuson-Moss Warranty- Improvement Act
1990	Nutrition Labeling and Education Act
1998	Internet Tax Freedom Act

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Do Marketers Create Artificial Needs?

Objective of marketing: create awareness that needs exist, <u>not</u> to create needs

 Need: a basic biological motive

versus

Want: one way that society has taught us that the need can be satisfied

Are Advertising & Marketing Necessary?

Does advertising foster materialism?

- Products are designed to meet existing needs;
- Advertising only helps to communicate their availability

Do Marketers Promise Miracles?

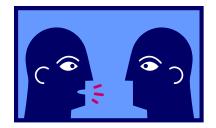
 Advertisers simply do not know enough about people to manipulate them



Discussion

Advertisers are often blamed for promoting a materialistic society by making their products as desirable as possible.

- Do you agree with this?
 - If yes, is materialism a bad thing?
 - If no, what are your reasons?



Public Policy & Consumerism

Concern for the welfare of consumers

Department of Agriculture

Federal Trade Commission

Food and Drug Administration Securities and Exchange Commission

Environmental Protection Agency

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Consumer Activism

 Culture jamming is a strategy to disrupt efforts by the corporate world to dominate our cultural landscape.

ADBUS	DBUSTERS		"We're running an uncontrolled experiment on the only home we have." Bill Collins from Hot, Flat, and Crowded by Thomas Friedman				
Front Magazine	Campaigns	ABTV	Blogs	Support+	Subscribe	<u>About</u>	
Submission Guidelines	Reprints	Speaker	Request	Media	Contact Us	Dona	ate

About Adbusters

Admin | 24 Jan 2008

The Media Foundation

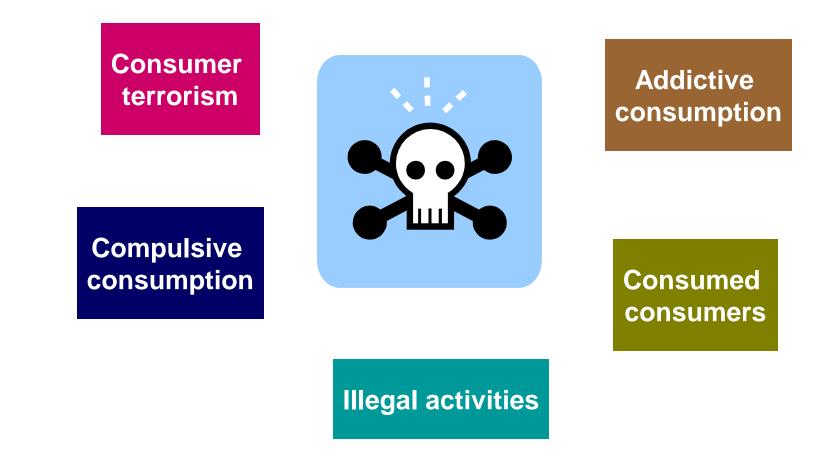
We are a global network of artists, activists, writers, pranksters, students, educators and entrepreneurs who want to advance the new social activist movement of the information age. Our aim is to topple existing power structures and forge a major shift in the way we will live in the 21st century.

Consumerism & Consumer Research

- JFK's "Declaration of Consumer Rights" (1962)
 - The right to safety
 - The right to be informed
 - The right to redress
 - The right to choice

- Social Marketing
- Green Marketing

The Consumer "Dark Side"



Interdisciplinary Research Issues in Consumer Behavior

Disciplinary Focus	Product Role
Experimental Psychology	Perception, learning, and memory processes
Clinical Psychology	Psychological adjustment
Microeconomics/Human Ecology	Allocation of individual or family resources
Social Psychology	Behavior of individuals as members of social groups
Sociology	Social institutions and group relationships
Macroeconomics	Consumers' relations with the marketplace
Semiotics/Literary Criticism	Verbal and visual communication of meaning
Demography	Measurable characteristics of a population
History	Societal changes over time
Cultural Anthropology	Society's beliefs and practices

Figure 1.2 Disciplines in Consumer Research

MICRO CONSUMER BEHAVIOR (INDIVIDUAL FOCUS)

Consumer behavior involves many different disciplines

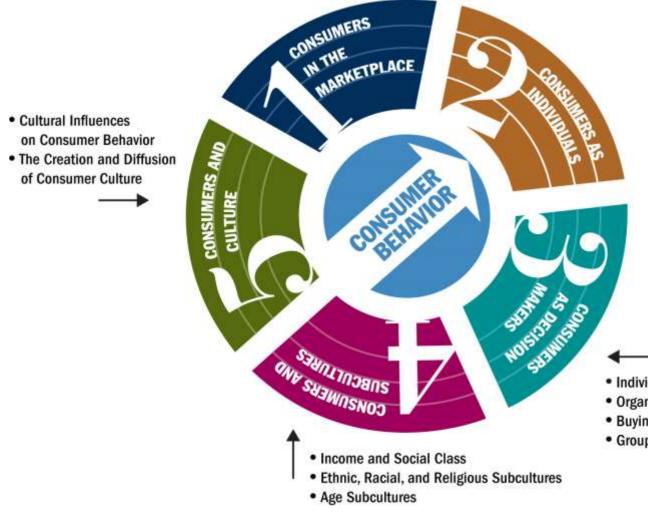
MACRO CONSUMER BEHAVIOR (SOCIAL FOCUS)

Experimental Psych Clinical Psychology Developmental Psych Human Ecology Microeconomics Social Psychology Sociology Macroeconomics Semiotics/Literary Criticism Demography History Cultural Anthropology

Table 1.3Positivist versus Interpretivist Approaches

Assumptions	Positivist Approach	Interpretivist Approach
Nature of reality	Objective, tangible Single	Socially constructed Multiple
Goal	Prediction	Understanding
Knowledge generated	Time free Context-independent	Time-bound Contest dependent
View of causality	Existence of real causes	Multiple, simultaneous shaping events
Research relationship	Separation between researcher and subject	Interactive, cooperative with researcher being part of phenomenon under study

Figure 1.3 Wheel of Consumer Behavior



- Perception
- · Learning and Memory
- · Values and Motivation
- . The Self and Sex Roles
- · Personality and Lifestyles
- Attitudes
- Attitude Change and Interactive Communications

- Individual Decision Making
- Organizational and Housing Decision Making
- Buying and Disposing
- Group Influence and Opinion

Chapter Summary

- Consumer behavior is a process.
- Consumer use products and brands to define their identity to others.
- Consumers from different segments have different needs and wants.
- Consumer activities can be harmful.
- Consumer behavior benefits from several fields.
- There are two major perspectives guiding our study of consumer behavior.

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