PRINCIPLES OF NARKETING

Chapter Five

Consumer Markets and Consumer Buyer Behavior

Marketing Enriched with pome

Consumer Markets and Consumer Buyer Behavior

Topic Outline

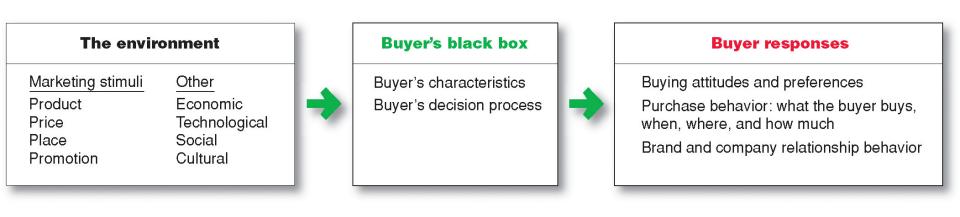
- Model of Consumer Behavior
- Characteristics Affecting Consumer Behavior
- Types of Buying Decision Behavior
- The Buyer Decision Process
- The Buyer Decision Process for New Products

Model of Consumer Behavior

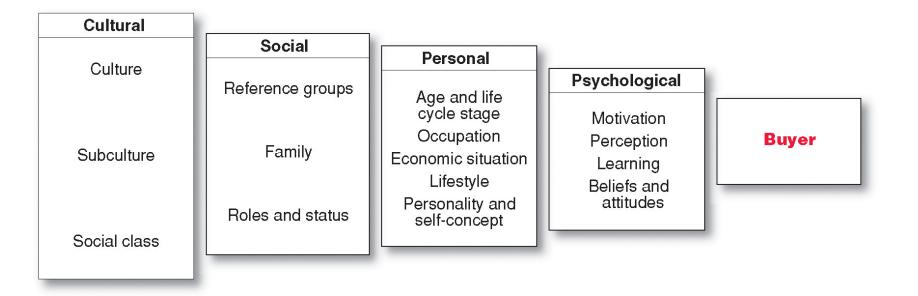
Consumer buyer behavior refers to the buying behavior of final consumers—individuals and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption

Consumer market refers to all of the personal consumption of final consumers

Model of Consumer Behavior



Factors Influencing Consumer Behavior



Culture is the learned values, perceptions, wants, and behavior from family and other important institutions

Subculture are groups of people within a culture with shared value systems based on common life experiences

and situations

- Hispanic
- African American
- Asian
- Mature consumers



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

Upper Class

Upper Uppers (1 percent): The social elite who live on inherited wealth. They give large sums to charity, own more than one home, and send their children to the finest schools.

Lower Uppers (2 percent): Americans who have earned high income or wealth through exceptional ability. They are active in social and civic affairs and buy expensive homes, educations, and cars.

Middle Class

Upper Middles (12 percent): Professionals, independent businesspersons, and corporate managers who possess neither family status nor unusual wealth. They believe in education, are joiners and highly civic minded, and want the "better things in life."

Middle Class (32 percent): Average-pay white- and blue-collar workers who live on "the better side of town." They buy popular products to keep up with trends. Better living means owning a nice home in a nice neighborhood with good schools.

Working Class

Working Class (38 percent): Those who lead a "working-class lifestyle," whatever their income, school background, or job. They depend heavily on relatives for economic and emotional support, for advice on purchases, and for assistance in times of trouble.

Lower Class

Upper Lowers (9 percent): The working poor. Although their living standard is just above poverty, they strive toward a higher class. However, they often lack education and are poorly paid for unskilled work.

Lower Lowers (7 percent): Visibly poor, often poorly educated unskilled laborers. They are often out of work and some depend on public assistance. They tend to live a day-to-day existence.



America's social classes show distinct brand preferences. Social class is not determined by a single factor, but by a combination of all of these factors.



Wealth

Education

Groups and Social Networks

Membership Groups

 Groups with direct influence and to which a person belongs

Aspirational Groups

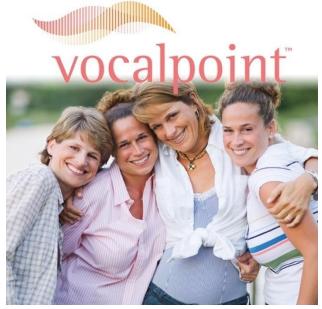
 Groups an individual wishes to belong to

Reference Groups

 Groups that form a comparison or reference in forming attitudes or behavior

Groups and Social Networks

- 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



Groups and Social Networks



- Online Social Networks are online communities where people socialize or exchange information and opinions
- Include blogs, social networking sites (facebook), virtual worlds (second life)

Social Factors

- Family is the most important consumerbuying 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
- RBC Royal Band stages
 - Youth: younger than 18
 - Getting started: 18-35
 - Builders: 35–50
 - Accumulators: 50–60
 - Preservers: over 60

Personal Factors

Occupation affects the goods and services bought by consumers

Economic situation includes trends in:

