

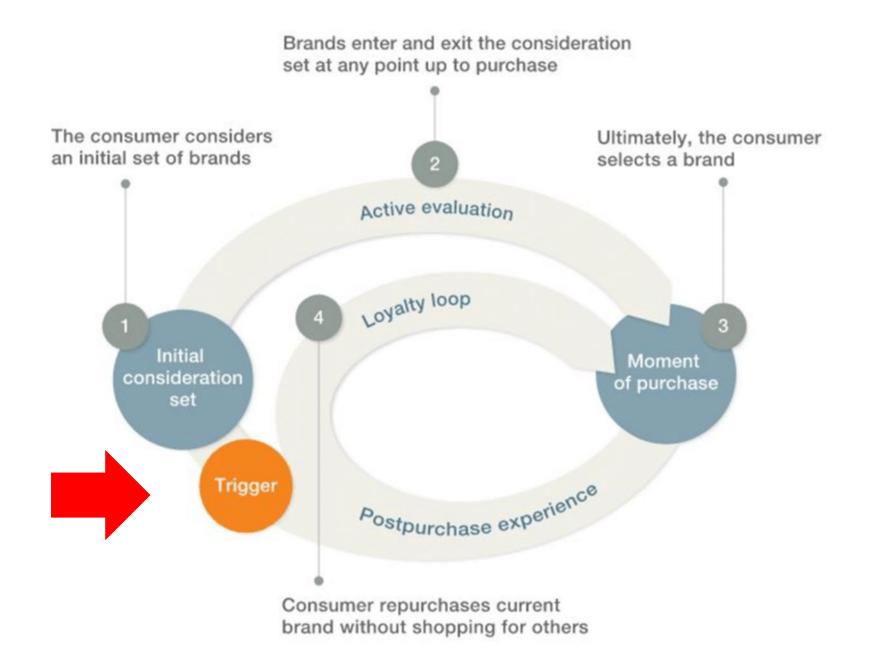
Unless allowed by Mahidol University, the User shall not copy, modify, or exploit in part or in whole of the copyrighted materials on the Platform, other than for your own individual study. The copy, modify or communication to public of the copyrighted materials shall be inflicted with a fine from 20,000 Baht up to 200,000 Baht. If the offence is committed with the commercial purpose, the offender shall be inflicted with imprisonment for a term from 6 months up to 4 years or a fine from 100,000 Baht up to 800,000 Baht or both imprisonment and fine.



# Consumer Behavior

#6 The Trigger & The Motivation

#### The consumer decision journey has four key battlegrounds.



# What trigger consumers to make decision?

"I want something"

# The GAP Theory



# The GAP Theory





Desire to have more clothes

Perception on actual state

# The GAP Theory

#### GAP = UNMET NEED

the result of a gap between a desired state and an actual state...unmet need

When there is a GAP, there is a PROBLEM.

# Types of problem



Active problem: consumers "aware" that they have problems



Inactive problem: consumers "unaware" that they have problems

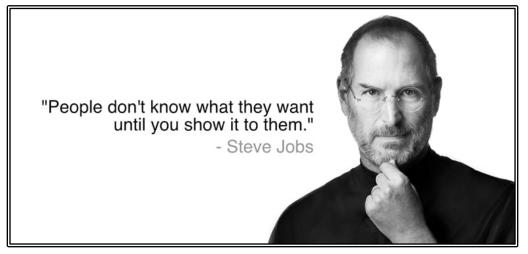
# Triggering the need

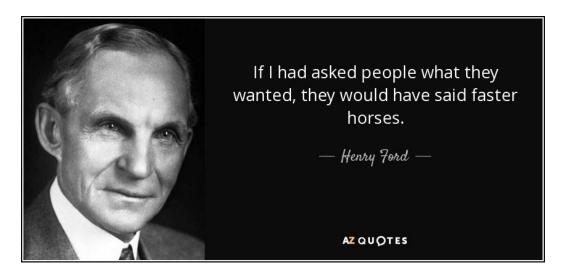
# Making consumers realize that they have problems (problem recognition)



# Triggering the need

# Creating the demands









### Solving or not solving the problem

# Consumers will not solve the problem if it is bearable (gap is not big enough)

Managing the gap???

# Managing the gap

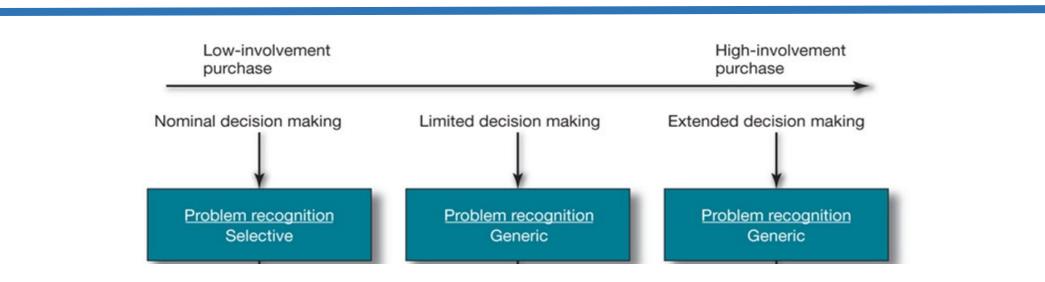
# Managing the gap???

desired state

actual state



### Decision types and problems



#### Selective problem recognition

- Only one brand can solve problem
- Firms attempt to cause selective problem recognition to gain or maintain market share.

#### Generic problem recognition

- Variety of brands can solve problem
- Increasing generic problem recognition generally results in an expansion of the total market.

# The drive force (internal influence)



### Motivation (internal influence)

"The energizing force that activates or triggers behavior and provides purpose, direction and drive to that behavior"

(Quester, Pettigrew, & Hawkins, 2011)

### Maslow's hierarchy of needs



# Triggering and answering the needs







# Our product is answering what needs?

# Identifying motivation

# Menifest –vs- Latent

- High quality
- Reputation brand
- Superior customer service



- Expensive bag = look rich
- Symbolic of wealth and success

A consumer is driven to make a decision based on conflicting goals. Consumers are either motivated by a positive or a negative reinforcement.



Approach/Approach motivational conflict occurs when a consumer is confronted with two choices which are equally as attractive as each other and the consumer can only choose one.

#### Fitness A or Fitness B





Incentive & promotion to show distinctiveness

Approach/Avoidance motivational conflict a consumer is attracted to purchasing a product or service but a negative motivational conflict related to the acquisition of the product is resulting in the consumer potentially not making the purchase.

I love chocolate bar BUT it gives negative health consequence



high protein low carb protein bars



Avoidance/Avoidance motivational conflict consumers are faced with two equally undesirable choices. Choosing between a 'lesser of two evils'.



Obese patient:
Unwanted exercise
equipment and
spending money





# Thank you