Harley Goes Whole Hog

Use case for marketing research

Context of the Study

- The motorcycle manufacturer Harley-Davidson (www.harley-davidson.com) wanted to build new production facilities in 2017
 - Positives: investing would help Harley-Davidson expand and possibly become the clear market leader in the heavyweight segment
 - Negatives: would the demand follow in the long run, or would customers stop wanting when the next fad emerges?

Defining the problems

- Discussions with industry experts
 - Brand image and loyalty are major factors that influence:
 - (a) first-time purchase, and (b) repeat sales
- Focus group with motorcycle owners (qualitative study)
 - Motorcycles are not primary means of basic transport, but a means of recreation
 - Highlighted the role of brand image and loyalty in motorcycle ownership
- Secondary data analysis and environmental context
 - Most motorcycle owners also owned automobiles such as cars, SUVs, and trucks
 - Forecasts called for an increase in consumer spending on recreation and entertainment until the year 2020

Defining MDP and MRP

- Management Decision Problem (MDP)
 - Should Harley-Davidson invest in producing more motorcycles?

- Marketing Research Problem (MRP)
 - Would customers be loyal buyers of Harley-Davidson in the long term?

Specific components of MRP

- Who are the customers? What are their demographic and psychographic characteristics?
- Can different types of customers be distinguished? Is it possible to segment the market in a meaningful way?
- How do customers feel about their Harleys? Are all customers motivated by the same appeal?
- Are the customers loyal to Harley-Davidson? What is the extent of brand loyalty?

Research question (RQ) and associated hypotheses (Hs)

- Example RQ: Can motorcycle buyers be segmented based on psychographic characteristics?
 - H1: There are distinct segments of motorcycle buyers
 - H2: Each segment is motivated to own a Harley for a different reason
 - H3: Brand loyalty is high among Harley-Davidson customers in all segments

• Theory: brand loyalty is the result of positive beliefs, attitude, affect, and experience with the brand

Qualitative and quantitative research

- Focus group of current, would-be, and owners of other brands to understand their feelings about Harley-Davidson
- 16K mail surveys
 - Develop psychological, sociological, and demographic profiles
 - Subjective appraisals of Harley

Major findings

- Seven categories of customers
 - Adventure-loving traditionalist
 - Sensitive pragmatist
 - Stylish status seeker
 - Laid-back camper
 - Classy capitalist
 - Cool-headed loner
 - Cocky misfit

• H1 is supported

Major findings contd..

- All customers had the same desire to own a Harley symbol of independence, freedom, and power
 - Uniformity across segments contradicting H2

• All customers were long-term loyal customers – support for H3

• Final recommendation: invest to increase the number of Harleys built in the future