# MKB1700

**Fundamentals of Marketing** 

Lesson 4: Buyer Behaviour



# Introduction



### Readings

■ Elliott, G., Rundle-Thiele, S., Waller, D., Bentrott, I., Hatton-Jones, S., and Jeans, P., (2021). *Marketing* (5th ed.) Chapter 4 and 5.

#### Our semester of marketing

#### What is marketing

- •Week 1 Marketing and Value
- •Week 2 Key marketing concepts and terms

### Understanding the market

Week 3 Marketing environments
Week 4 Buyer behaviour

#### The marketing toolkit

- •Week 5 STP and the marketing mix
- •Week 6 Product
- •Week 7 Price
- •Week 8 Place
- •Week 9 Promotion

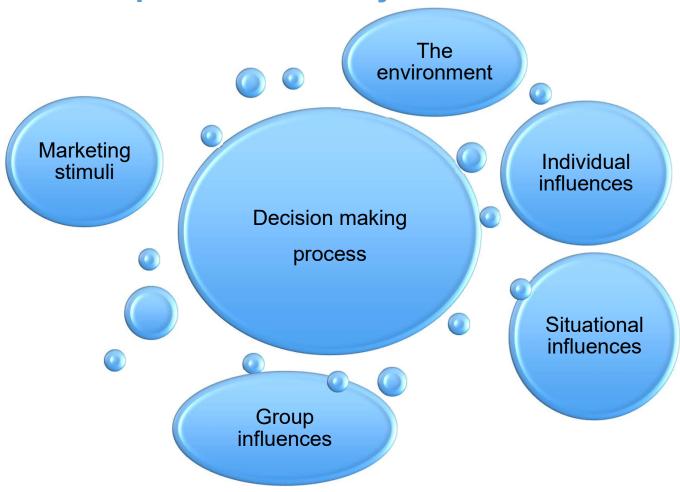
#### Bringing it all together

- •Week 10 Planning and integration
- •Week 11 Marketing information systems and research
- •Week 12 Marketing contexts and contemporary issues

#### **Overview**

- Influences on consumer behaviour
- Involvement
- The decision making process
- Business to business behaviour

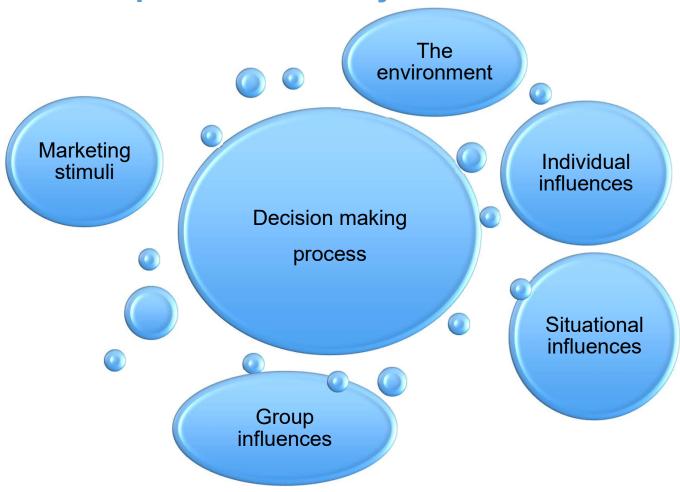
# A simple model of buyer behaviour



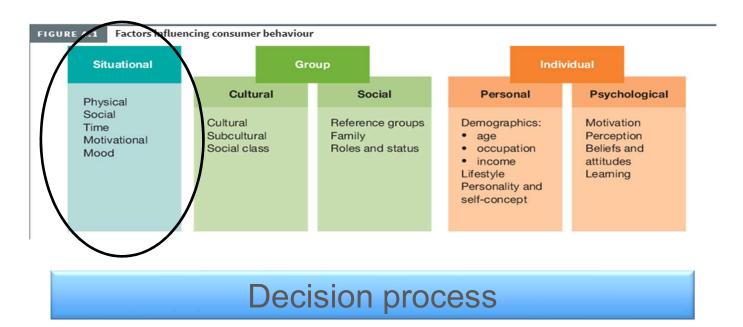
# Influences on Buyer Behaviour: Situational Influences



# A simple model of buyer behaviour



### **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**





#### **Situational influences**

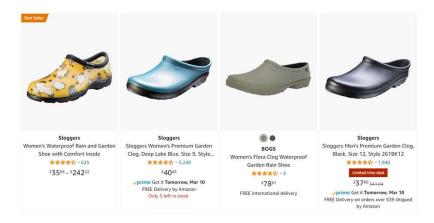
- Physical environment
  - Effects our behaviour,
    - Music, smells, queues, weather, in store displays





#### **Situational influences**

- Time
  - Perception of time available or time it will take influences our choices



#### **Situational influences**

- Mood
- Motivation
  - Reason for purchase

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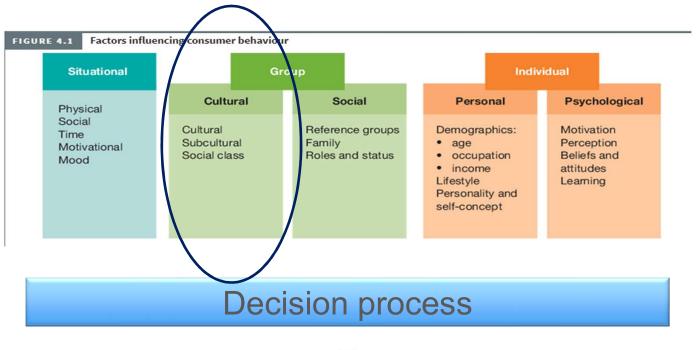


Todays good mood is sponsored by chocolate

# Influences on Buyer Behaviour: Group Influences - Cultural



### **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**





#### **Culture and Subculture**

- Culture
  - Values and accepted behaviours
- Subculture
  - Smaller groups of people with shared values





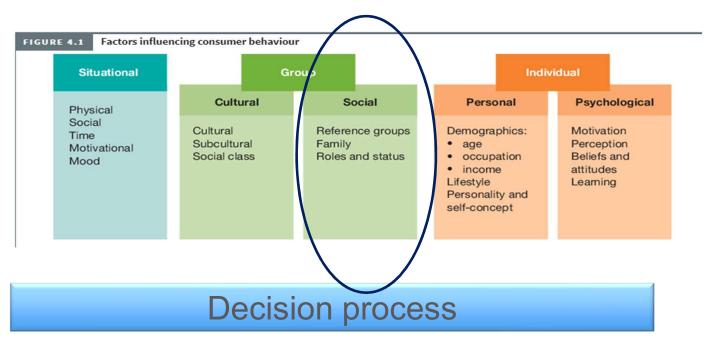
#### **Social Class**

- Ordered status divisions within society
  - Education
  - Occupation
  - Income

# Influences on Buyer Behaviour: Group Influences - Social



### **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**





#### **Reference Groups**

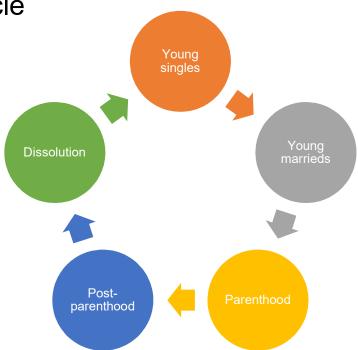
- A group to which an individual looks for guidance
  - Membership
  - Aspirational
  - Dissociative
- Opinion leader
  - Based on perception of expertise
  - 'Influencers'



# **Family**

■ The 'family' in which you grew up

Family lifecycle



# **Family**

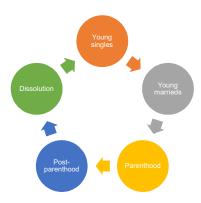




# **Family**







#### **Roles and Status**

**Initiator** 

Influencer

In the group – who does what?

Decider

Buyer

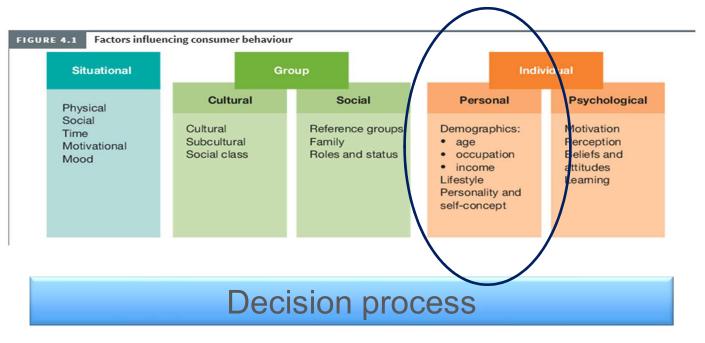
User

Payer

# Influences on Buyer Behaviour: Individual - Personal



### **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**





### Personal influences - demographics

- Age
  - Customers' needs change over time
- Occupation
- Income

#### Lifestyle or Psychographics

- Activities, Interests, Opinions
- "Profiles a person's pattern of acting and interacting in the world"



#### Leading Lifestyles

High income, highly educated, progressive and success and career focused, people in the Leading Lifestyles Community enjoy cultured city living to the max.

#### 200 Metrotechs

Highly educated, socially aware, hard working, ambitious and culturally diverse young singles typically renting apartments in the inner city and inner suburbs.



#### Aspirationals

up-and-coming, culturally diverse young families, young singles and couples committed to creating a successful future.



#### 400 Hearth and Home

Closest to the average Australian, life revolves around the home for these contented families and empty nesters, who see their homes as an expression of status and achievements.



#### 500 Doing Fine

A mix of household types and ages including many young migrants and some older Australians, happily making their way through life on modest incomes across Australia.



#### 600 Fair Go

A mix of ages and household types, including those living alone and single parents, Fair Go are low income Australians looking for a better deal in life.

### **Personality and self-concept**

#### Unique psychological characteristics

Dimension	High scorers are	Low scorers are
Extroversion	Outgoing, enthusiastic and active; you seek novelty and excitement.	Aloof, quiet and independent; you are cautious and enjoy time alone.
Neuroticism	Prone to stress, worry and negative emotions.	Emotionally stable but can take unnecessary risks.
Conscientiousness	Organised, self-directed and successful, but controlling.	Spontaneous, careless, can be prone to addiction.
Agreeableness	Trusting, empathetic and compliant, you are slow to anger.	Uncooperative and hostile, find it hard to empathise with others.
Openness	Creative, imaginative, eccentric and open to new experiences.	Practical, conventional, sceptical and rational.

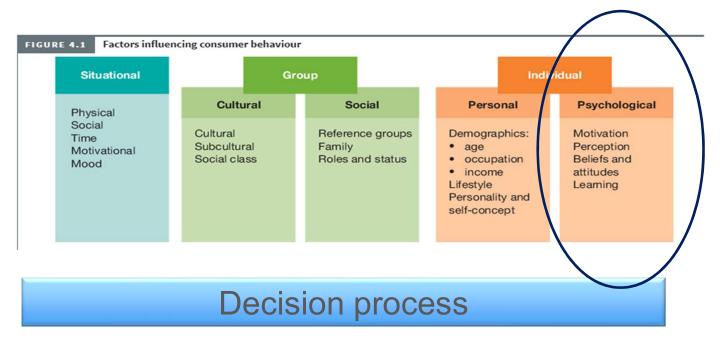
### Self concept



# Influences on Buyer Behaviour: Individual - Psychological



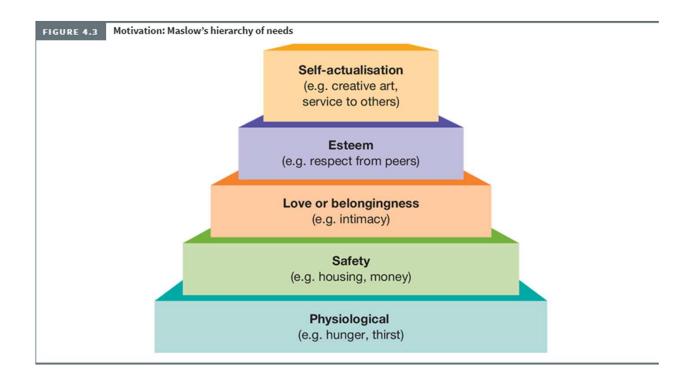
### **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**





#### **Motivation**

Drive to satisfy an unmet need





### **Perception**

- Exposure
- Attention
- Distortion
- Retention

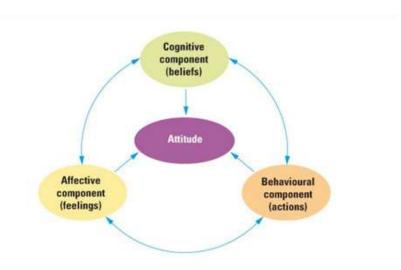


"Perception is reality"

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#### **Beliefs and Attitudes**

- Beliefs descriptive or evaluative thoughts
- Attitude relatively stable and consistent thoughts feelings and behaviour



### Learning

- The process by which individuals acquire new knowledge and experience
- See also Involvement





# Involvement



#### **Involvement**

- Perception of risk
  - Financial
  - Social
  - Emotional/psychological
  - Physical
  - Functional

Cost / Sacrifice Value

- Economic (price)
- Psychological
- Personal investment
- Risk

### **Involvement**

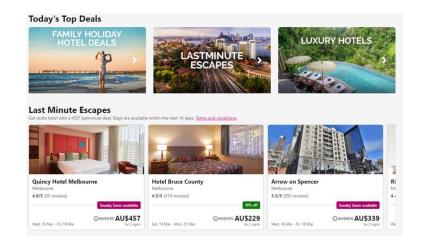
#### **Low Involvement**

**High Involvement** 

Habitual/impulse decision making Little effort Responds to situational cues

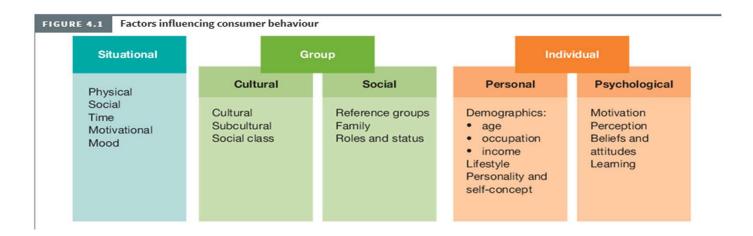
Extended decision making Significant effort Wide information search

## **Involvement**





## **Factors Influencing Buyer Behaviour**



## **Decision process**



# Decision making process



## **Buyer Decision Process**

Need / want recognition

Information search

Evaluation of alternatives

Purchase

Post purchase evaluation

## **Need / want recognition**

- Buyer recognising a need
  - Sensing a difference between actual state and desired state
- Internal stimuli
- External stimuli

#### **Information Search**

- The search for information to use in decision making
  - Experiential sources (knowledge and memory)
  - Commercial sources (marketing-driven)
    - Inform the buyer
  - Personal sources (e.g. family/friends)
    - Legitimise or evaluate products
  - Public sources (e.g. media)

#### **Evaluation of Alternatives**

- Processing the information to help make the purchase decision – choice set and evaluative criteria
- Depends on:
  - Individual consumer
  - Buying situation
- If marketers can understand these processes, then they may be able to influence the buyer's evaluation

### **Build & Price**



Focus CL (sedan/hatch)	\$19,990*
Engine & Transmission	\$0*
Colour & Trim	\$0*
Factory Options	\$0*
Dealer Fit Accessory	\$0*
Total RRP	\$19.990*

Consult your dealer for more accurate depictions of colours.

1. Derivative	2. Engine & Transmission	3. Colour & Trim	4. Factory Options	5. Dealer Fit Accessory	6. Summary	
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#### Derivative

Focus CL (sedan/hatch)     \$19,990*  2.0L Duratec 16V engine / 5-speed manual transmission	Focus LX (sedan/hatch) \$23,990* 2.0L Duratec 16V engine / 5-speed manual transmission	Focus Zetec (sedan/hatch) \$26,490* 2.0L Duratec 16V engine / 5-speed manual transmission
Focus Ghia (sedan/hatch) \$29,490* 2.0L Duratec 16V engine / 4-speed automatic transmission with Sequential Sports Shift	Focus TDCi \$27,990* 2.0 litre Duratorq 4 cylinder turbo diesel engine / 6-speed manual transmission	○ Focus XR5 Turbo \$36,490* 2.5L Duratec 5-cylinder 20V turbo engine / close-ratio 6-speed manual transmission
Focus Coupé-Cabriolet \$45,490* 2.0L Duratec 16V engine / 5-speed manual transmission		

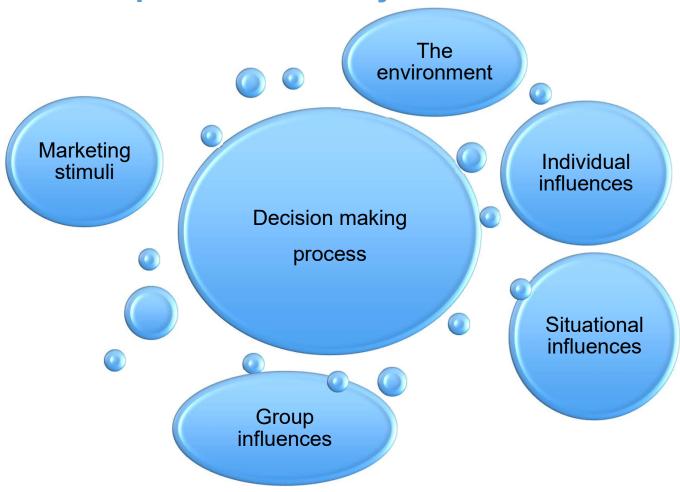
#### **Purchase Decision**

- Decision and action
  - The customer buys the most preferred brand/alternative (or nothing)
  - Product category, brand, retailer, timing, quantity,
     method of payment
- Can be influenced by:
  - Attitudes of others
  - Unexpected situational factors

### **Post-Purchase Behaviour**

- Consumers take further action based on their satisfaction or dissatisfaction
- Experience will influence future behaviour
- Cognitive dissonance (post-purchase conflict) can occur
- Word-of-mouth communication is powerful

## A simple model of buyer behaviour



## **Business Buyer Behaviour**



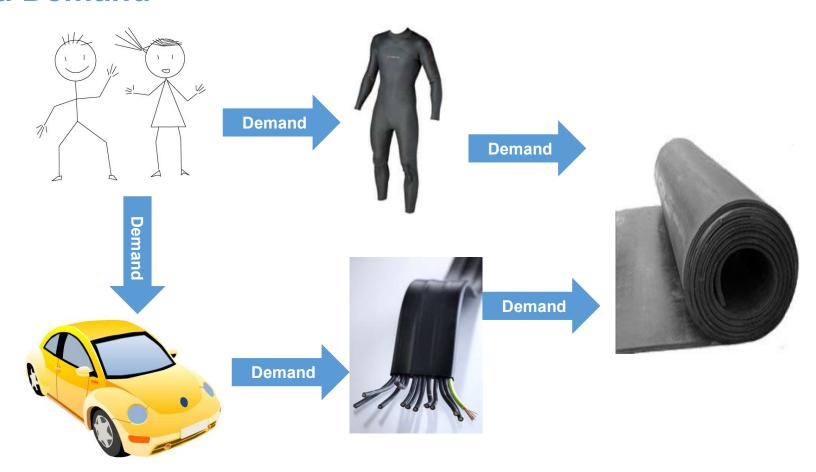
## Types of organizational (B2B) buyers

5.1 Business	markets		Business	markets				
Reseller	markets	Producer	markets	Government markets		arkets Government markets Institutional marke		nal markets
products in or lease ther	ies that buy order to sell in to another or profit	and profess purchase pro in the product products or	ganisations sionals who ducts for use ction of other in their daily operations	Governments that buy and sell products to provide services for their citizens		s to organisations		
Wholesalers	Industrial distributors	Primary industries (agriculture and mining)	Secondary industries (manu- facturing)	Federal (Common- wealth)	State (provincial)	Charities	Religious organisations	
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## Characteristics of organizational (B2B) markets

- Buying process characteristics
  - Professional buyers
  - Formalised objectives, procedures, criteria
  - More people involved (roles, influences)
- Market characteristics
  - Fewer & larger buyers
  - Close supplier-customer relationships
  - Business demand is ultimately *derived* from consumer demand

## **Derived Demand**



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## **Business buying situations**

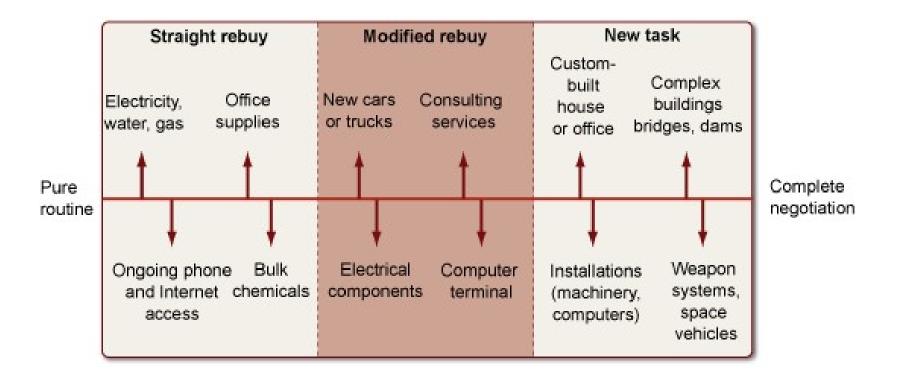
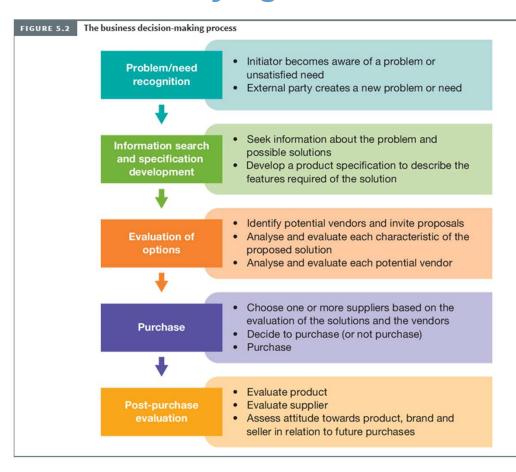


Figure 8.3, p.242, Kotler (2010).

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### **Business Buying Process**



- Often more complex
- More likely that procedures will be formalised
- Evaluation is likely to involve formal reviews of satisfaction

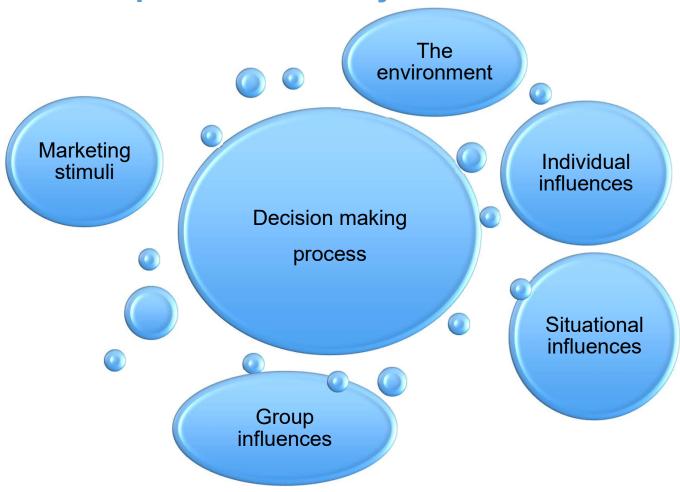
# Conclusion



### **Conclusion**

- It is important to understand how interrelated the influences are on the decisions we make
- Business buying behaviour is similar, but more formal

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