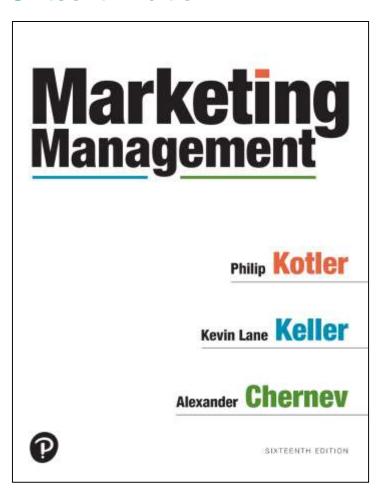
## **Marketing Management**

#### Sixteenth Edition



#### Chapter 4

Analyzing Business
Markets



# **Learning Objectives**

- **4.1** Explain the key aspects of the organizational buying process.
- 4.2 Define the role of the buying center in an organization.
- **4.3** Describe the stages of the decision process in business markets.
- **4.4** Explain how organizations develop marketing programs to attract and retain business customers.
- 4.5 Describe how business-to-business marketers build and maintain relationships with customers.



# What Is Organizational Buying?

#### Business market

 Consists of all the organizations that acquire goods and services used in the production of other products or services that are sold, rented, or supplied to others





## **Understanding Business Markets**

- Fewer, larger buyers
- Close supplier—customer relationships
- Professional purchasing
- Multiple buying influences
- Multiple sales calls
- Derived demand
- Inelastic demand
- Fluctuating demand
- Geographically concentrated buyers
- Direct purchasing



## **Types of Buying Situations**

- Straight Rebuy
- Modified Rebuy
- New Task



# **The Buying Center**

- Initiators
- Users
- Influencers
- Deciders
- Approvers
- Buyers
- Gatekeepers



#### What Is the Role of the Buying Center?

Seek the best value from fewer and better suppliers



# **Buying Center Dynamics**

 Participants with differing interests, authority, status, and susceptibility to persuasion, and sometimes with very different decision criteria

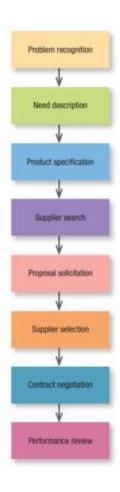


## **Selling to Buying Centers**

- Who are the major decision participants?
- What decisions do they influence, and how deeply?
- What evaluation criteria do they use?



# Figure 4.1 Stages in the Business-Buying Process





#### Understanding the Buying Process (1 of 6)

- Problem recognition
  - Someone in the company recognizes a problem or need that can be met by acquiring a good or service
- Need description
  - Next, the buyer determines the needed item's general characteristics and the required quantity



#### Understanding the Buying Process (2 of 6)

- Product specification
  - The buying organization now develops the item's technical specifications
    - Product value analysis—an approach to cost reduction that studies whether components can be redesigned, standardized, or made by cheaper methods of production without adversely affecting product performance



#### Understanding the Buying Process (3 of 6)

- Supplier search
  - Catalog sites
  - Vertical markets
  - "Pure Play" auction
  - Private exchanges
  - Spot and barter markets



# **Online Buying**

- Vertical hubs
- Functional hubs





#### Understanding the Buying Process (4 of 6)

- Proposal solicitation
  - The buyer next invites qualified suppliers to submit written proposals
- Supplier selection
  - Before selecting a supplier, the buying center will specify and rank desired supplier attributes



#### **Supplier Selection**

- Evaluate vendors
  - Price
  - Reputation
  - Reliability
  - Agility



#### Understanding the Buying Process (5 of 6)

- Contract negotiation
  - the buyer negotiates the final order, which includes listing the technical specifications, the quantity needed, the expected time of delivery, return policies, and warranties



## **Contract Negotiation**

- Blanket contracts vs periodic purchase orders
  - Stockless purchase plans
- Long-term contracts to ensure supply
- Vendor-managed inventory



#### **Understanding the Buying Process** (6 of 6)

- Performance review
  - The buyer periodically reviews the performance of the chosen supplier(s)



# Developing Effective Business Marketing Programs

- Systems selling
- Additional services
- Customer reference programs
- Online and offline communications and branding



#### From Products to Solutions

- Systems buying
  - A total problem solution from one seller
- Systems selling as a marketing tool



#### **Enhancing Services**

- Add high quality services to product offerings to provide value and establish ties with customers
- Bundle services to improve customer satisfaction and increase profits



# **Building B2B Brands**

Value of a corporate brand





## **Overcoming Price Pressures**

Haggling over price





# **Managing Communication**

- Inform customers
  - Online presence
  - Search engine optimization
  - Social media
  - Webinars and podcasts



#### **Managing B2B Relationships**

- Relationship between supplier and customer
  - Loyalty
  - One-to-one marketing



# Understanding the Buyer–Supplier Relationship

- Relevant forces
  - Availability of alternatives
  - Importance of supply
  - Complexity of supply
  - Supply market dynamism



#### Trust, Credibility, and Reputation (1 of 2)

- Building trust
  - Provide full, honest information
  - Align employee incentives with customer needs
  - Partner to create market value
  - Offer valid product comparisons



#### Trust, Credibility, and Reputation (2 of 2)

- Corporate credibility
- Corporate trustworthiness
- Corporate likeability



#### **Risks and Opportunism**

#### Risks

- Specific investments—expenditures tailored to a particular company and value-chain partner
- Opportunism



#### **Managing Institutional Markets**

#### Institutional market

- Schools, hospitals, nursing homes, prisons, etc. that must provide goods and services to people in their care
- Government organizations
  - Are a major buyer of goods and services in most countries



#### **Discussion Questions**

- Recall advertisements for computers that refer to the micro processing chip included with the message "it's Intel inside."
  - Why does the computer company feature the Intel brand in addition to their own?
  - How does the Intel's brand create value for its customers?



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