Consumer Experience in the Digital Environment

Introduction to Consumer Behaviour Unit 1







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Introduction to Lecturer: Eva Gundermann



- 10 years experience in digital marketing working for companies like QAD, Kigo (Realpage Group) and Expogrupo (Selentia).
- 7 years experience in Google Ads working for companies like Norwegian Air Shuttle and digital marketing agencies like Desmarkt.
- MBA from EADA Business School

Teaching experience in other schools than GBSB:

- Toulouse Business School Inbound marketing
- ESERP Ecommerce & digital marketing

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Module Introduction



Strategic Marketing:

- Consumer-led marketing & consumer behavior
- Segmentation & targeting

Neuroscience:

- How does our brain work
- Uses of neuroscience
- Neuromarketing

Ecommerce:

- Trends, challenges & opportunities
- Omnichannel strategies
- Customer loyalty
- Marketing automation
- Digital operations
- Vendor management



Enlightened Carmakers Know what Customers Value



Women:

- Make 60% of new car buying decisions
- Influence 84% of decisions

Key elements of their decisions:

- Sense of Styling
- Need for Speed
- Substance of Safety
- Shopping Experience



Consumer Behaviour and Marketing Strategy







Consumer behaviour is the study of individuals, groups, or organizations and the processes they use to select, secure, use, and dispose of products, services, experiences, or ideas to satisfy needs and the impacts that these processes have on the consumer and society.



Applications in Consumer Behaviour

- 1. Marketing Strategy
- 2. Regulatory Policy
- 3. Social Marketing
- 4. Informed Individuals





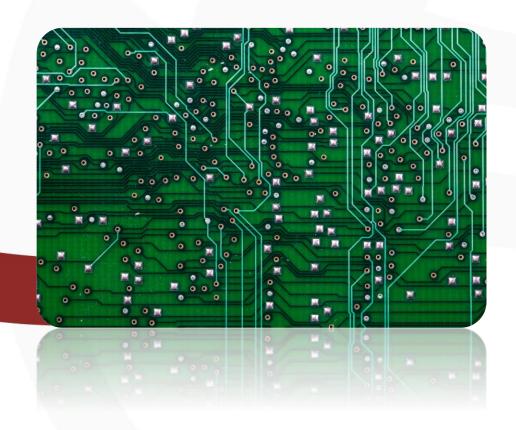
Outcomes Individual Firm Society **Consumer decision process** Problem recognition Information search Alternative evaluation Purchase Use Evaluation Marketing strategy Product, Price, Distribution, Promotion, Service **Market segmentation** Identify product-related need sets Group customers with similar need sets Describe each group Select attractive segment(s) to target Market analysis Company Competitors Conditions Consumers

Marketing Strategy and Consumer Behaviour



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Market Analysis Components



- 1. Consumers
- 2. Company
- 3. Competitors
- 4. Conditions











Marketing Strategy

- Marketing strategy is the answer to the question: HOW WILL WE PROVIDE SUPERIOR CUSTOMER VALUE TO OUR TARGET MARKET?
- • •

This requires the formulation of a consistent marketing mix, which includes:

• • •

1. Product

. . .

2. Communications

• • •

3. Price

. . .

- 4. Distribution
- 5. Service



Consumer Decisions

Consumer decision process intervenes between *the marketing strategy*, as implemented in *the marketing mix*, and *the outcomes*.

Company can succeed only if consumers see a need that its product can solve, become aware of product and its capabilities, decide that it is the best available solution, proceed to buy it, and become satisfied with the result of purchase.

TAN...don't burn...use COPPERTONE

Get a faster, deeper tan plus GUARANTEED sunburn protection!

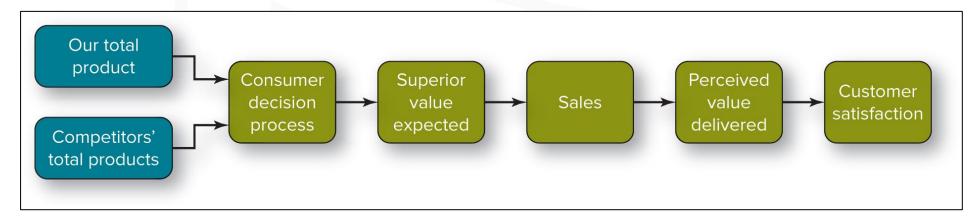




Outcomes

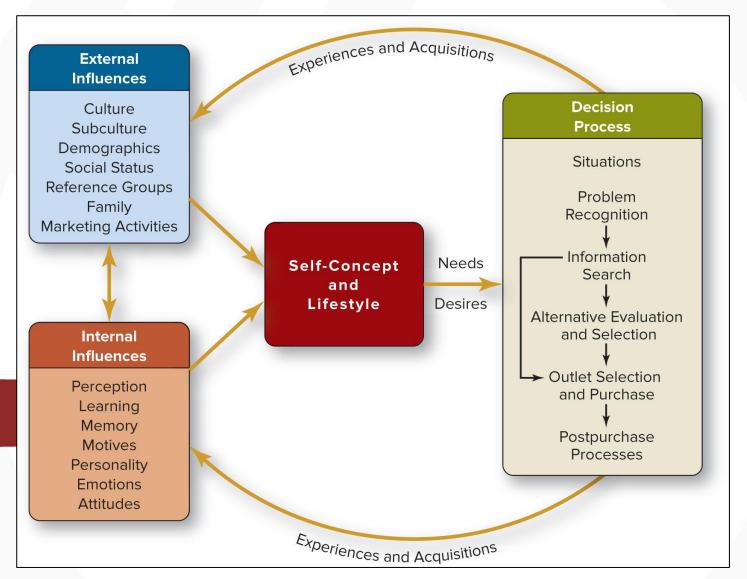
- 1. Firm Outcomes
- 2. **Individual Outcomes**
- 3. **Society Outcomes**

Creating Satisfied Customers





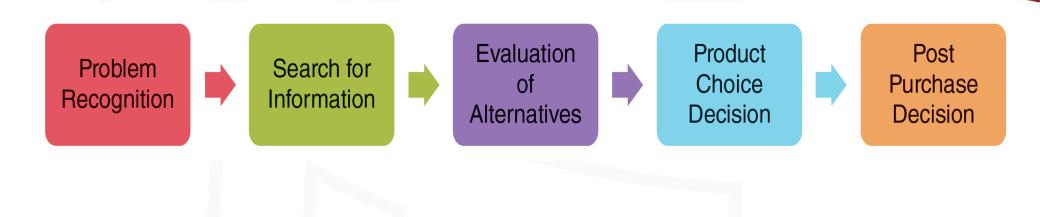
Nature of Consumer Behaviour





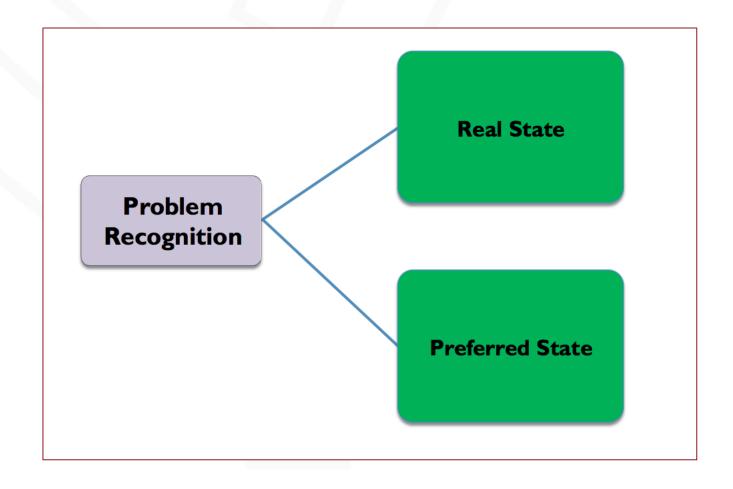


Consumer Decision-making Process

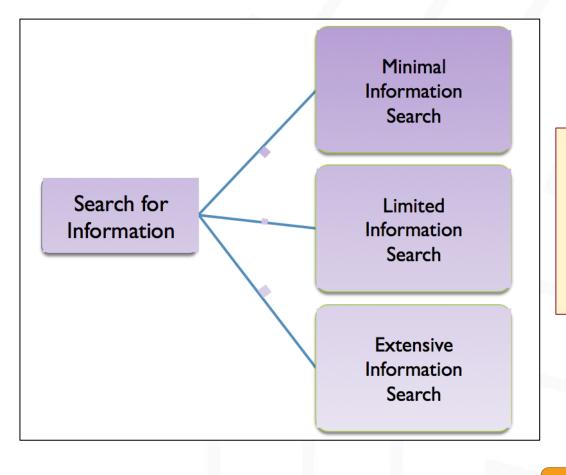




Consumer Decision-making Process: Problem Recognition







Consumer Decision-making Process: Search for Information

Search for Information

Information Sources

Internal Information Search

External Information Sources

INFORMATION SOURCES



Common Consumer Selection Criteria for the Evaluation of Smartphones

Brand and Model Name							
Common Selection Criteria	Apple iPhone X	HTC U11	LG G6	Motorola Force Dröid Z	Samsung Galaxy S8		
Retail price (without contract)	\$999	\$660	\$650	\$720	\$750		
Phone display	***	***	***	***	***		
Audio quality	**	**	**	*	**		
Text messaging	***	***	***	***	***		
Web capability	***	***	***	***	***		
Camera quality	***	*	**	***	**		
Battery	**	**	**	**	**		
Composite smartphone evaluations by testing organizations							
	★★★ Superior	★★ Above average	★ Average				

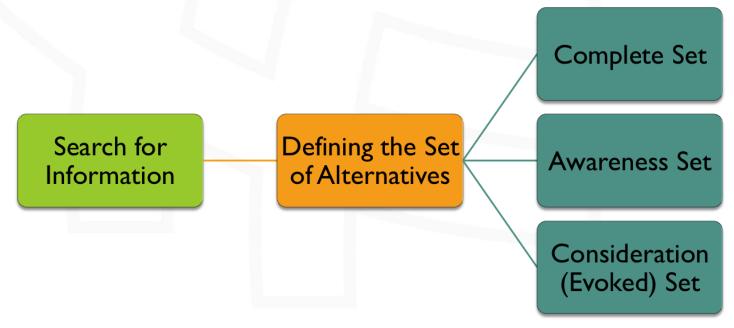


Consumer Decision-making Process: Alternative Evaluation

Alternative Evaluation Stage:

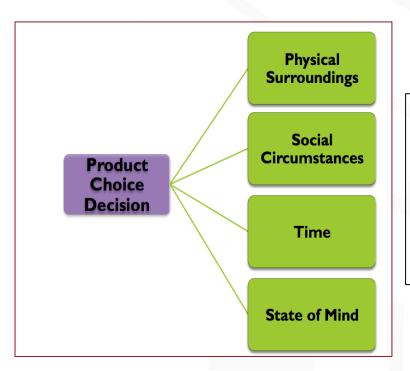
- 1. Suggests criteria for purchase
- 2. Yields brands that meet criteria
- 3. Develops value perception

Evaluative Criteria





Consumer Decision-making Process: Product Choice Decision



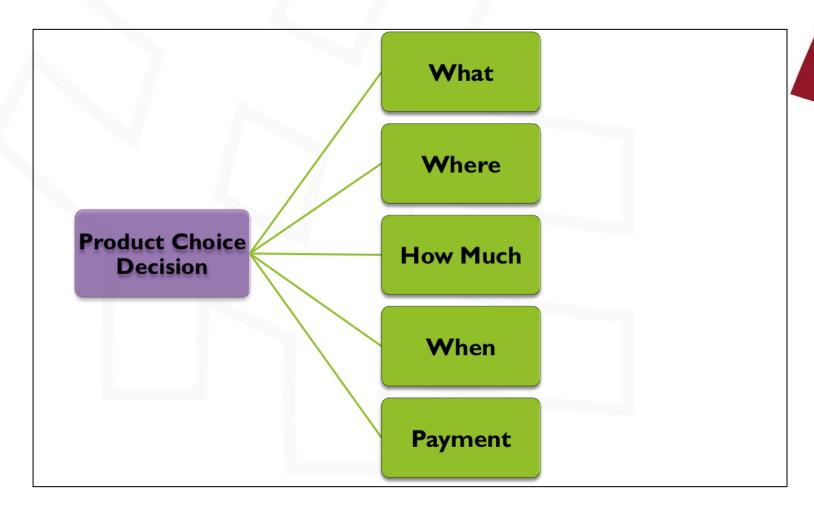
Purchase decision: Buying Value Make purchase decision by:

- 1. Decide from Whom to Buy
- 2. Decide When to Buy





Consumer Decision-making Process: Product Choice Factors





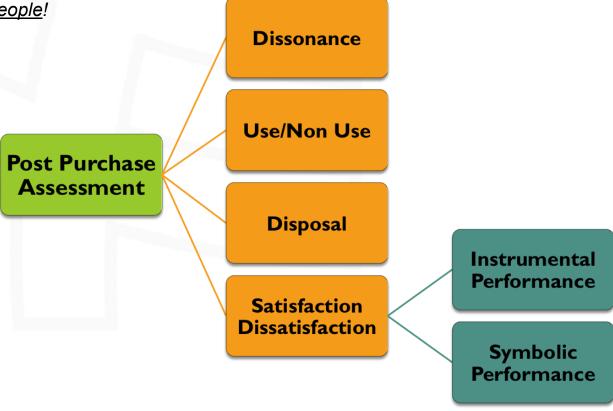
Consumer Decision-making Process: Post-purchase Decision

Post-purchase behavior: Realizing Value

Customer satisfaction studies

Satisfied customers tell <u>3 people</u>

Dissatisfied customers tell <u>9 people!</u>





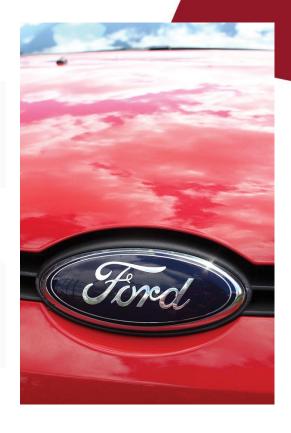
How Much is a Satisfied Customer Worth?

Customer satisfaction underlies the marketing concept

How much is it worth?

- Frito-Lay: Average consumer spends \$52.50/year
- Exxon: \$500/year for gas
- Kleenex: \$994 over 60 years
- Ford: Increasing customer retention from 60% to 80% is worth \$100 million in profit per percentage point

Research shows 5% increase in retention can increase profits by 70-80%





Difference Between Business and Consumer Markets

	B2B MARKET	CONSUMER MARKET	
RELATIONSHIP WITH CUSTOMERS	Invest more in maintaining personal relationships	Impersonal; exist through electronic communication	
NUMBER AND SIZE OF CUSTOMERS	Few but larger customers	More customers but buy in smaller, less frequent quantities	
GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION	Suppliers located strategically by the buyers	Could be anywhere in the world	
COMPLEXITY OF BUYING PROCESS	Complex process that can take a long time (years in some cases) and involve more people	Fewer people, often just one, directly involved in the purchase decision and the purchase decision is often based on personal and psychological benefits	
COMPLEXITY OF SUPPLY CHAIN	Direct from supplier to manufacturer	Complex with products moving through the channel to reach the consumer	
DEMAND FOR PRODUCTS	Derived from consumer demand, fluctuates with changes to consumer demand and more inelastic (less price sensitive)	Consumer perceptions about their own needs mitigated by environmental factors and marketing stimuli	



Consumer Involvement and Problem-solving

Consumer involvement affects problem-solving:

Involvement:

- Extended problem-solving (High Involvement):
- √ Consumers seek product information
- ✓ Use comparative ads
- ✓ Use personal selling
- Limited problem-solving (Medium Involvement)
- Routine problem-solving (Low Involvement):
- ✓ Common products
- ✓ Maintain product quality
- ✓ Avoid stockouts
- ✓ Reduce cognitive dissonance with ads



Comparison of Problem-solving Variations: Extended, Limited and Routine

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONSUMER PURCHASE DECISION PROCESS	EXTENDED PROBLEM SOLVING	LIMITED PROBLEM SOLVING	ROUTINE PROBLEM SOLVING		
Number of brands examined	Many	Several	One		
Number of sellers considered	Many	Several	Few		
Number of product attributes evaluated	Many	Moderate	One		
Number of external information sources used	Many	Few	None		
Time spent searching	Considerable	Little	Minimal		



Thank You

