

Consumers as Individuals

Consumer

Consumer Research

Decision Making
Basic sequence of steps we undergo when we make decisions

Perception

•Process on how we absorb and interpret information about products.

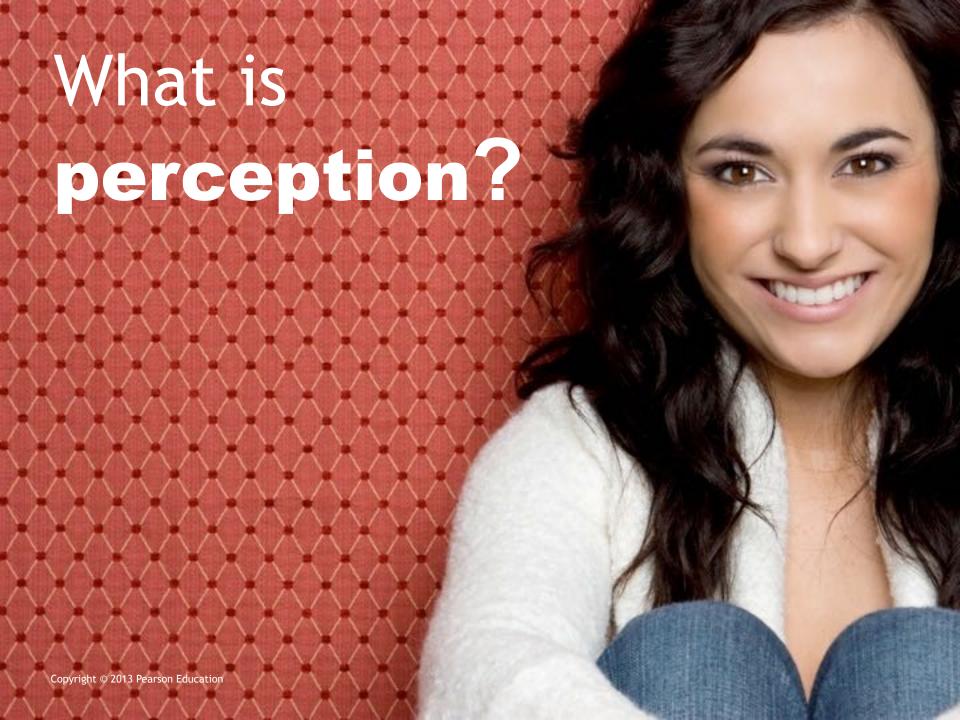
Learning and Memory

• The way we mentally store this information and how it adds to our exist knowledge during the learning process

Chapter outline

- Understanding of the perceptual process.
- The Five sensations
- Three stages of perception
 - Exposure: Threshold
 - Attention: information overload—> multitasking
 - Interpretation: organiza stimuli –> Gestalt
- Semiotic
- Perceptual Map





Perception as a 3-step **process**

SIGHTS EYES

SOUNDS EARS

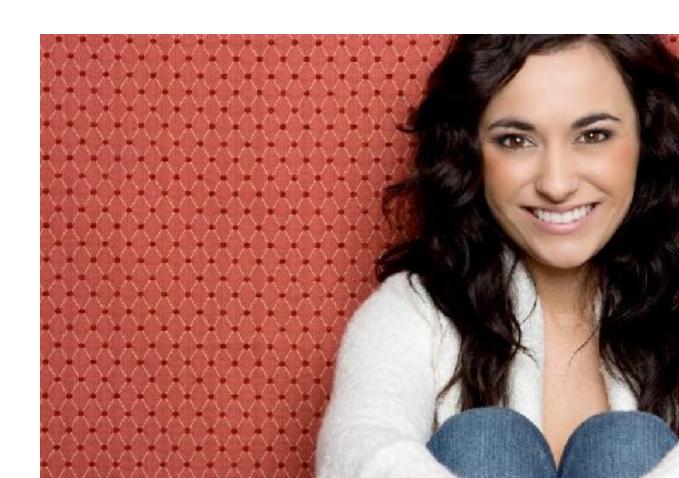
SMELLS NOSE

TASTE MOUTH

TEXTURE SKIN

Sensation

the process by which "sensations" are selected, organized and interpreted



Sensation

- The immediate response of the sensory receptors to basic stimuli
- The unique sensory quality of a product helps it to stand our from the competition.



5 SENSATIONS

Vision

 Marketers rely heavily on visual elements in advertising, store design, and packaging.



Color may directly influence our emotions even more.









Some reactions to

COLORS

come from learned associations.



Color create such a strong emotional reactions. Color palette is a key issue in packaging design.







BECAUSE!!!

It helps to "color" our expectation of what's inside the package.

Trade dress

Some Color combinations come to be so strongly associated with a corporation.



Trade dress Application

And company may even be granted to exclusively use these colors.

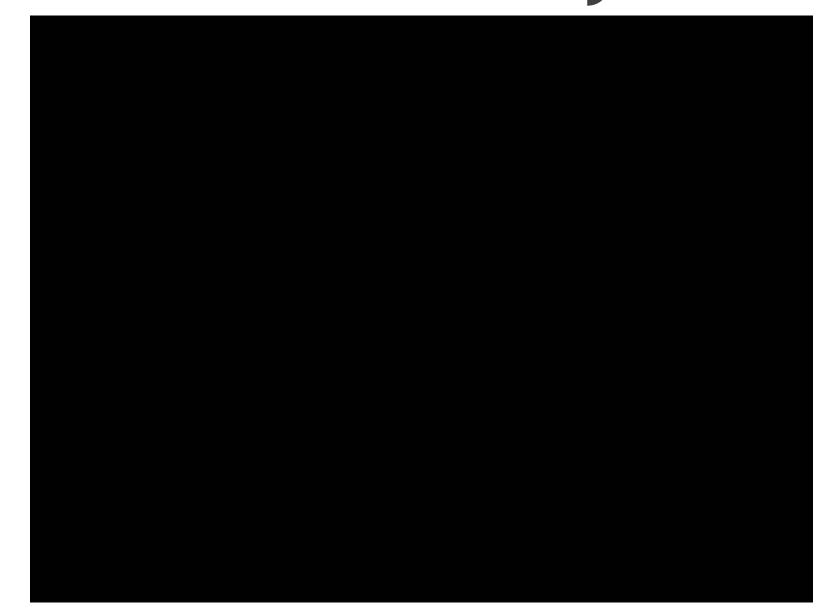


In conclusion Vision

Instinct
Learned association
culture influence

SCENT: OLFACTORY

Scent: Olfactory









Sound

 Many aspects of sound affect people's feeling and behaviors.

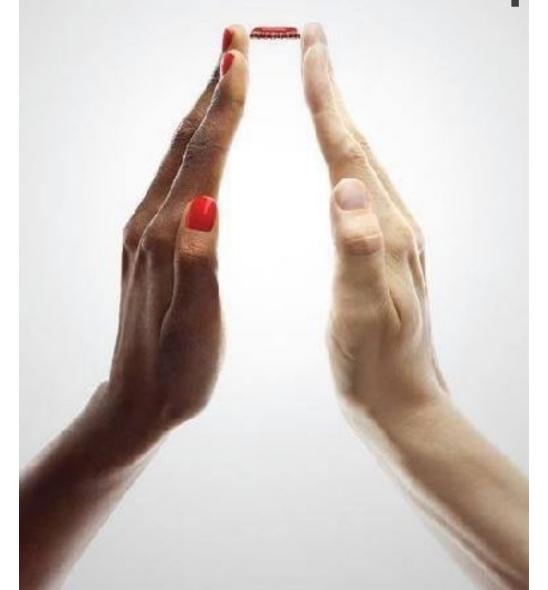




Touch: Tactile/ Haptic

Sensation of touch can reflect to emotional value

Touch: Tactile/ Haptic



Touch: Tactile/ Haptic





Touch (Haptic)

- Perfume and cosmetics sellers tend to speak to consumer via their tactile appeal.
 - Made of glass → Sense of luxury





Tactile - Quality Associations

Perception	Male	Female	
High Class	Wool	Silk	Fine
Low Class	Denim	Cotton	
	Heavy	Light	Coarse









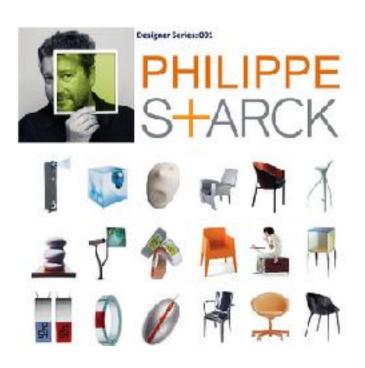
How to influence Perception

- Thru Sensation
 - Hedonic Value → Hedonic Consumption

hedonic Value —> Hedonic consumption

- Consumer increasingly want to buy things that will give them hedonic value in addition to functional value
 - Hedonic Consumption:
 multi-sensory, fantasy, and
 emotional aspect of
 consumers' interactions
 with products







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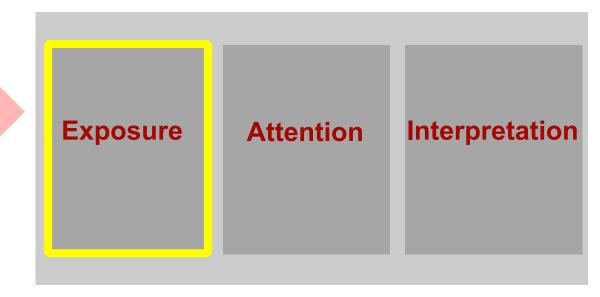
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Sensation

Exposure

- Occur when a stimulus comes within the range of someone's sensory receptors.
 - → → "Receptor detects Stimulus" (receptor)
 - → Stimulus reaches Threshold Level (stimulus)

- Marketing Application
 - Absolute Threshold
 - The differential Threshold
 - Application for Threshold

Absolute threshold

- Refer to the minimum amount of stimulation that can be detected on a given sensory channel.
 - Hearing: Voice Pitch/ sound level
 - Vision : Dark/ night vision
 - Odor: Dog/Human



- Billboard
 - With the very creative copy, not too small to see it.



The differential Threshold

 Refer to the ability of a sensory system to detect changes or differences between two stimuli.

A A D D
B B
E E

Application for Thresholds

- Marketing Application
- Sometimes a marketer may want to ensure that consumers notice a change when a retailer offer merchandise at a discount.
- Regular price → New price





Application for Thresholds

- Brand that need to update their images without sacrificing the brand image they have worked.
 - Make product, logo, trademark, or package different enough so that consumers will notice the change.
 - but not too or completely different to avoid misunderstanding that it's no longer the same product.
 - Starbuck, Coke, Sunsilk.



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Attention

 Refer to the extent to which processing activity is devoted to a particular stimulus.

- Information society (Consumer various channel)
 - → Sensory overload → multitasking

Attention: Perceptual selection

 People attend to only small portion of the stimuli to which they are exposed.

Personal Selection factors

- Experience
- Perceptual filters
 - Perceptual vigilance
 - Perceptual Defense

Stimulus Selection Factors

- Size
- Color
- Position
- Novelty

Perception as a 3-step **process**

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Interpretation

- Refer to the meanings we assign to sensory stimuli.
- Two people can see and hear the same event, but their interpretation of it can be different as well.
- It's from experience and expectation

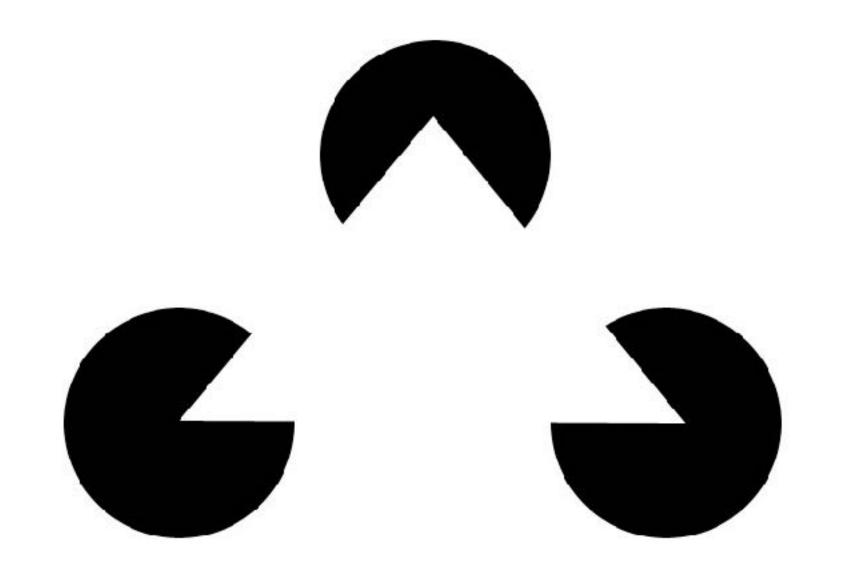
Stimulus Organization

- One factor that determines how we will relate a new incoming stimulus to those already in the memory
 - such as other events, sensations, or image in memory.
- The Gestalt principle provides several rules that relate to the way our brains organize stimuli.

 Remark: Gestalt is the German term means "whole, pattern, and Configuration

Gestalt Principle

- The closure principle: fill in the blank
 - People tend to complete incomplete picture as complete. We fill in the blank
- The principal of similarity
 - People tend to group together objects that share similar physical characteristics
- The figure-ground principle
 - One part of a stimulus will dominate (the figure), and other parts recede into the backdrop (the ground).

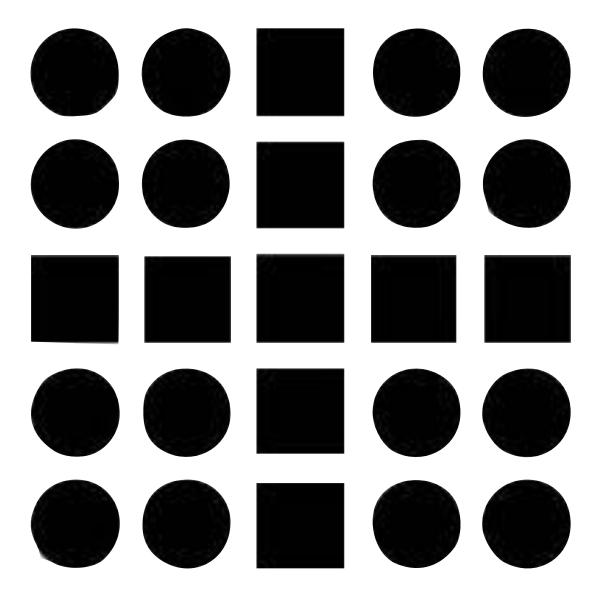




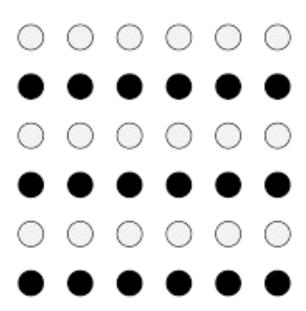




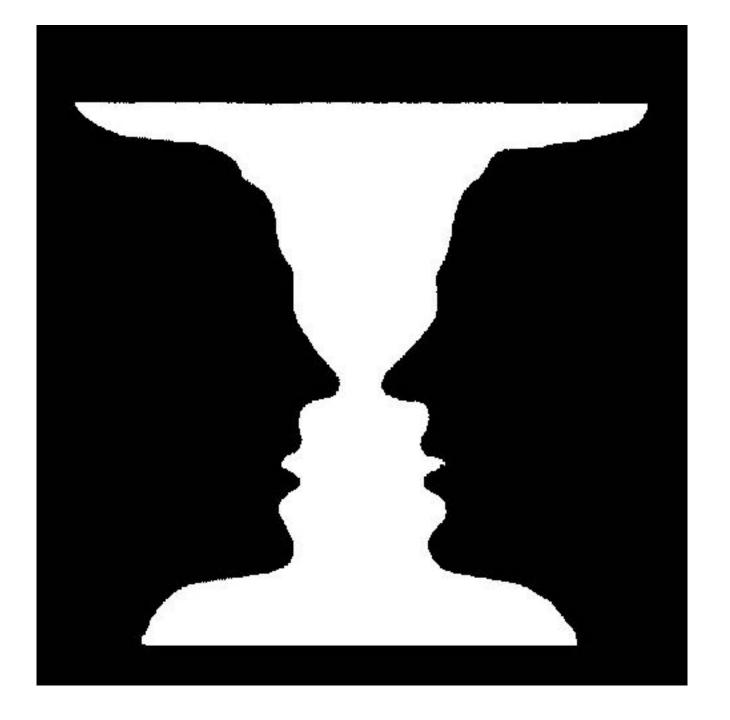












HOW FAST YOU CAN GUESS THE WORDS?

1. BOO_S

2. NDOM

3. F K

4. P_N_S

5. PU_S_

6. S_X

IA 9646.COM

Interpretational Biases

"Seeing what you want to see"

 Determine the meaning based on our past experiences, expectations, and needs.



INTERPRETATION COULD BE LEARNED.... SO.....

Marketer can teach consumer.

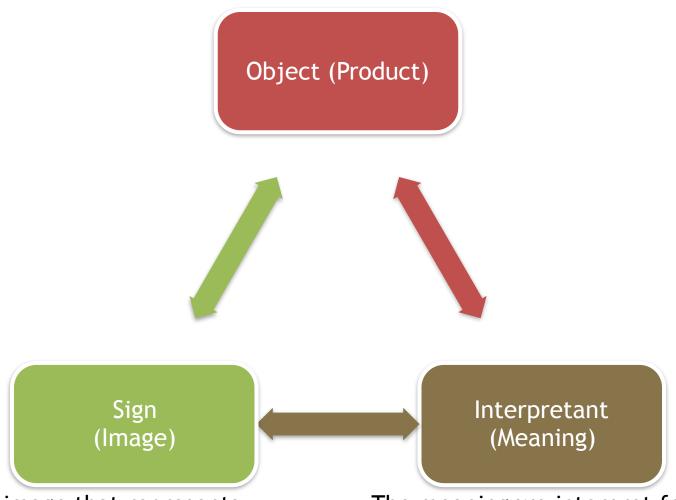
Semiotics: The symbols around us

 semiotics helps us to understand how marketers use symbols to create product meaning.

 the relationship between <u>signs and symbols</u> and their roles in how we <u>assign meanings</u>.

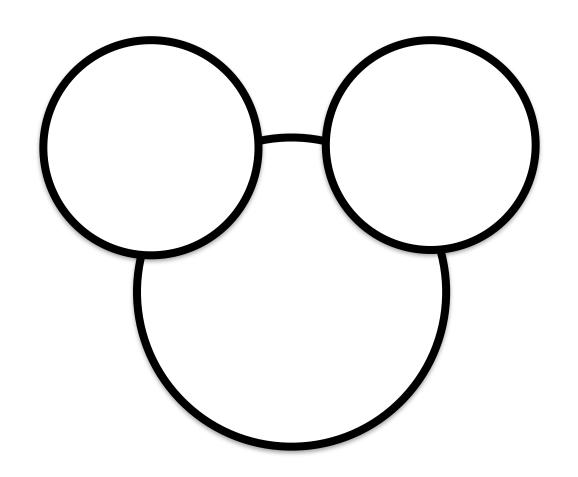


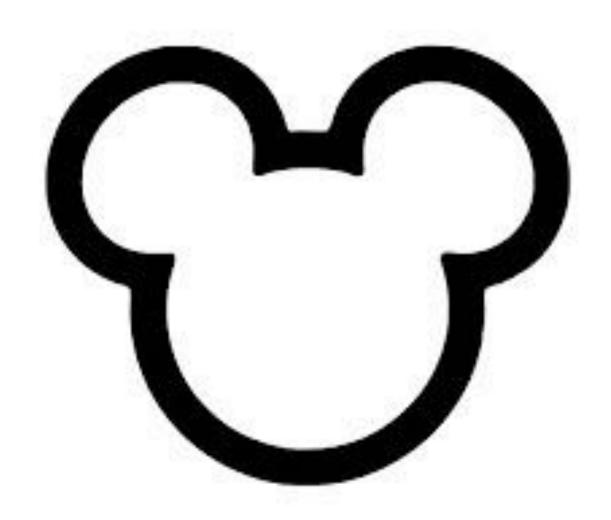
The product that is focus of the message



The sensory image that represents the intended meaning of the object

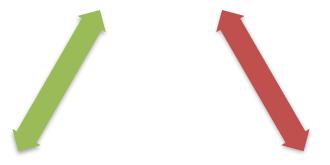
The meaning we interpret from the sign





Object (Product)

Disney

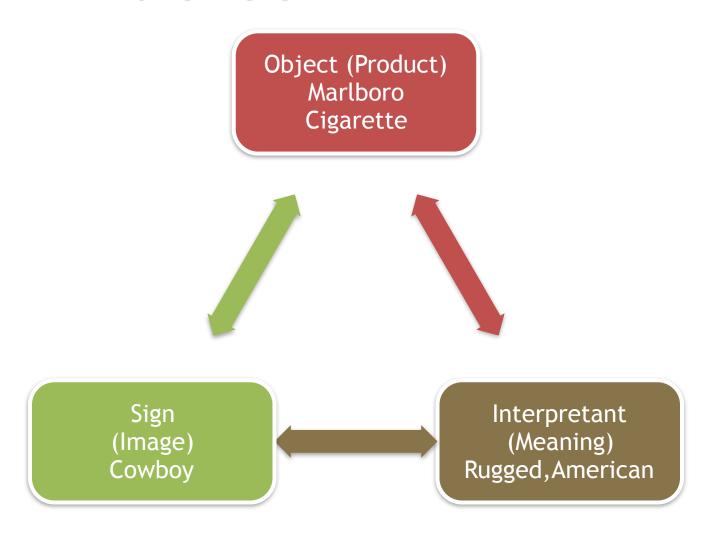




Sign (Image)

Interpretant (Meaning)





Perceptual Positioning

 Perception of a brand consist of both its functional attributes and its symbolic attributes

Perceptual Map: represents what it means rather than what it did



