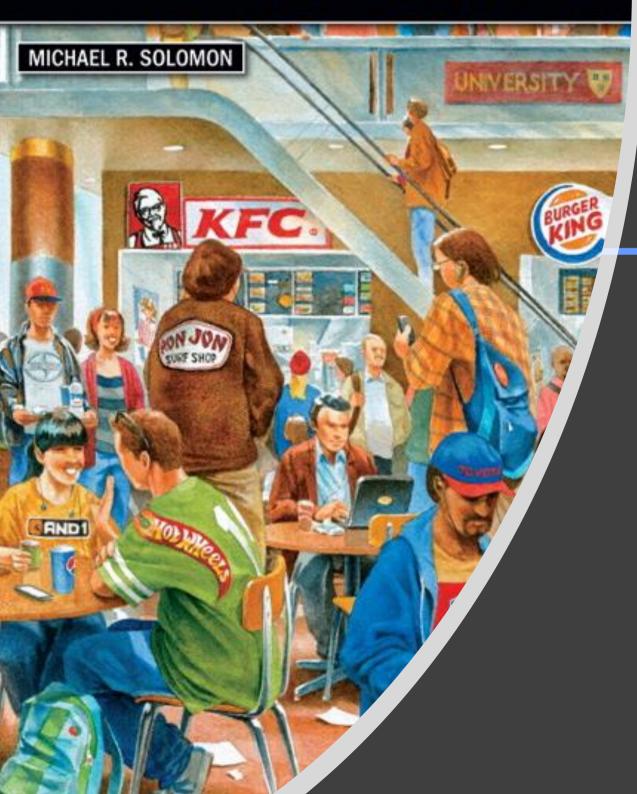
Consumer Behavior

BUYING, HAVING, AND BEING • TENTH E



Chapter 2 Perception

Learning Objectives

When you finish this chapter, you should understand why:

- Perception is a three-stage process that translates raw stimuli into meaning.
- 2. The **design** of a product today is a key driver of its success or failure.
- 3. Products and commercial messages often appeal to our **senses**, but we won't be influenced by most of them.

Learning Objectives (continued)

- 4. The concept of a **sensory threshold** is important.
- **5. Subliminal advertising** is a controversial—but largely ineffective—way to talk to consumers.
- 6. We interpret the stimuli to which we do pay attention according to learned patterns and expectations.
- 7. Marketers use **symbols** to create meaning.



Perception

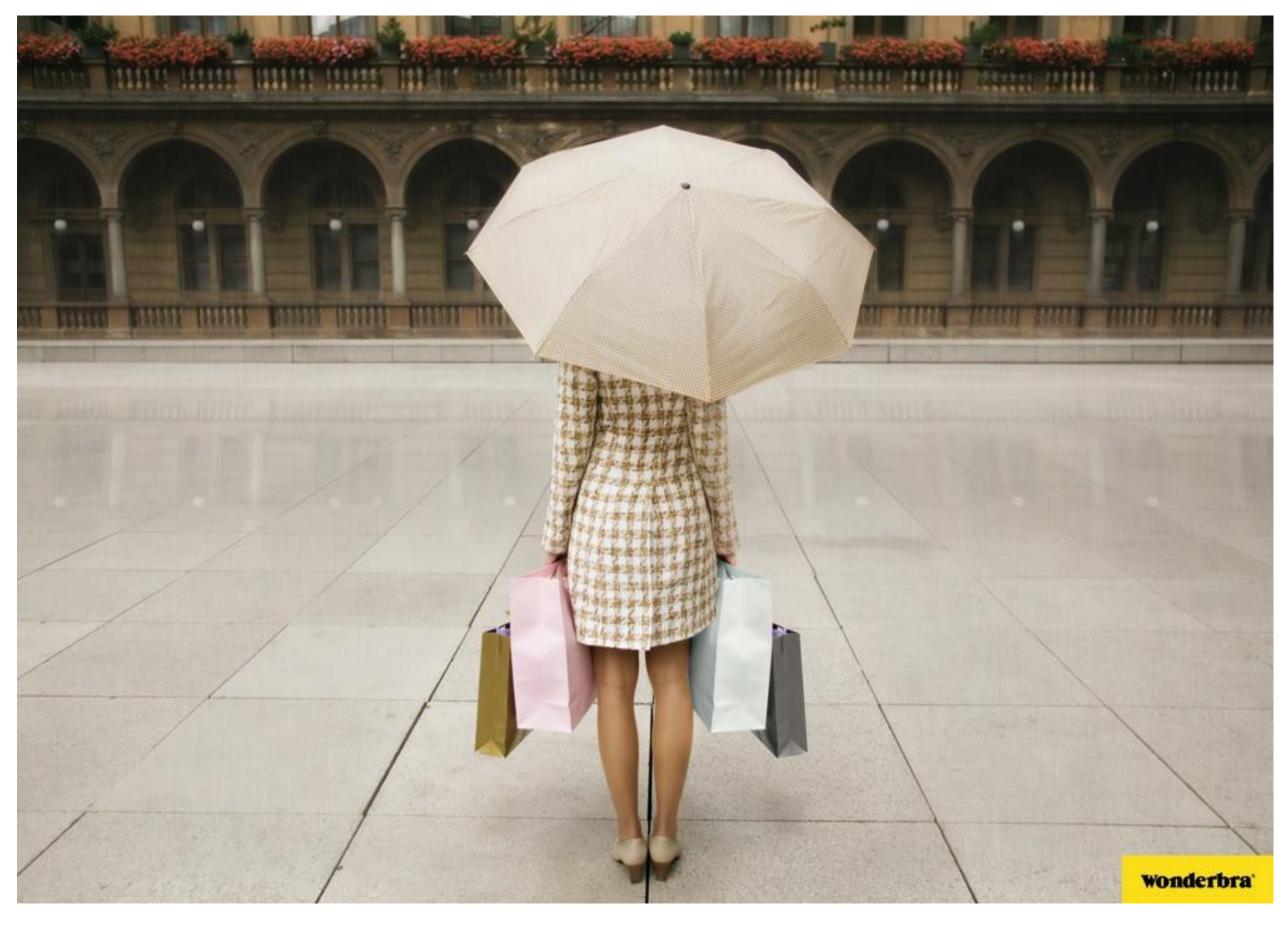
• The process, whereby we absorb and interpret information about products and other people from the outside world.

Learning Objective 1: Perception

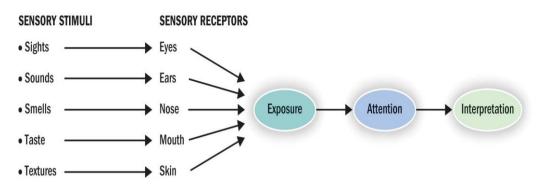
- ☐ A three-stage process that translates raw stimuli into meaning.
 - ☐ Exposure, Attention, Interpretation
- ☐ Physical sensations i.e sights, sounds, and smells are selected, organized and interpreted.
- ☐ The interpretation of a stimulus allows it to be assigned meaning.



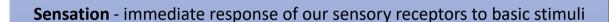
ensKiss/Shutterstock.

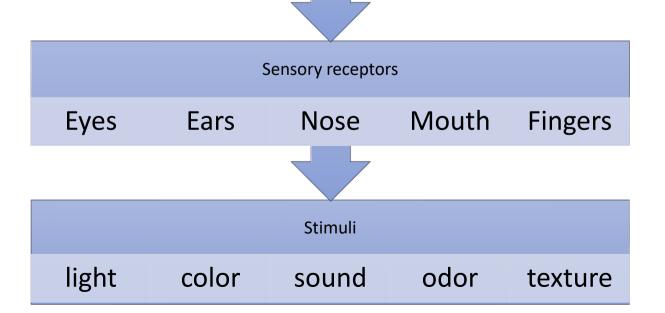


Sensory Systems



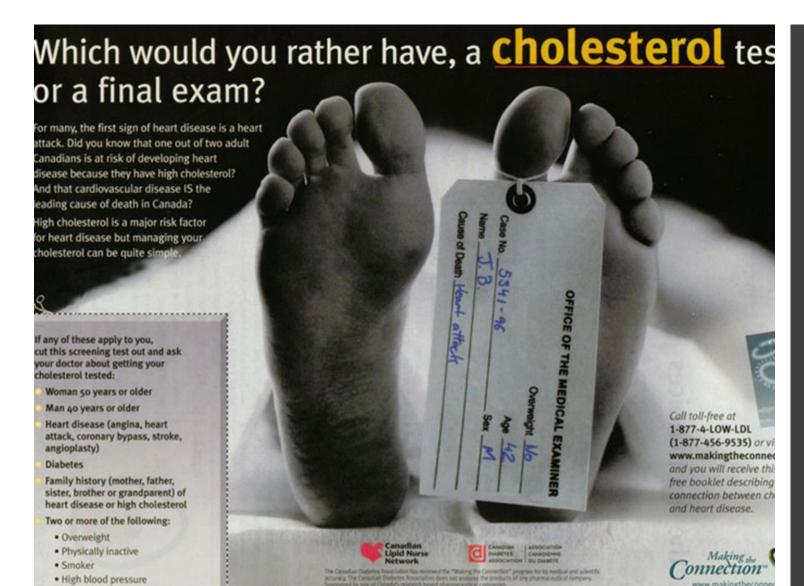
Like computers we undergo stages of information processing in which we input and store stimuli. We receive external stimuli or sensory inputs on a number of channels. The inputs our five senses detect are the raw data that begin in the perceptional process.











 The study of perception focuses on what we add to these raw sensations in order to give them meaning



Information Processing

- Consumers are constantly processing information
 - Stimuli input is received
 - We only

 process a small
 amount of
 stimuli
 - Even a smaller amount is given meaning



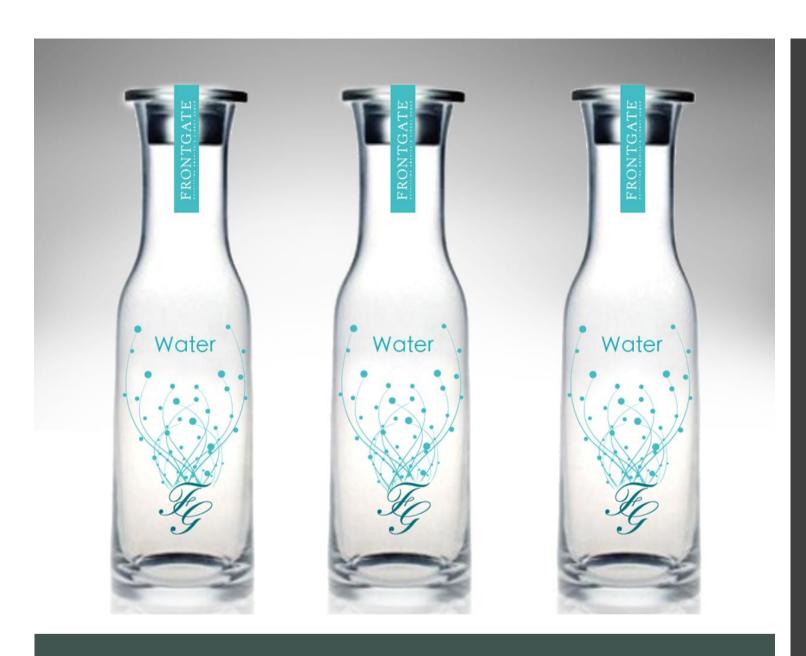
Sensory and Marketing:

- Our brain receives sensory inputs (external data) on a number of channels
 - See a billboard
 - Hear a jingle
 - Feel the softness of a blanket
 - Taste a new flavor ice cream
 - Smell an old book
- The unique sensory quality differentiate a product from competition
- Marketers' messages are more effective when they speak to us via multiple sensory channels

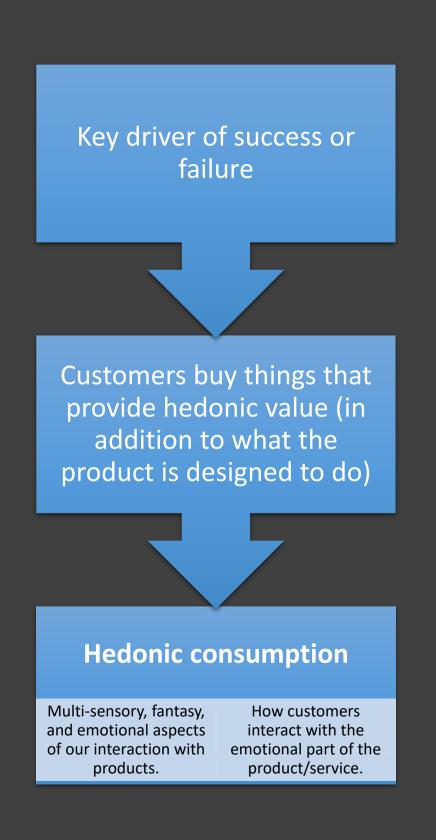


the valley this weekend

Windows Surface



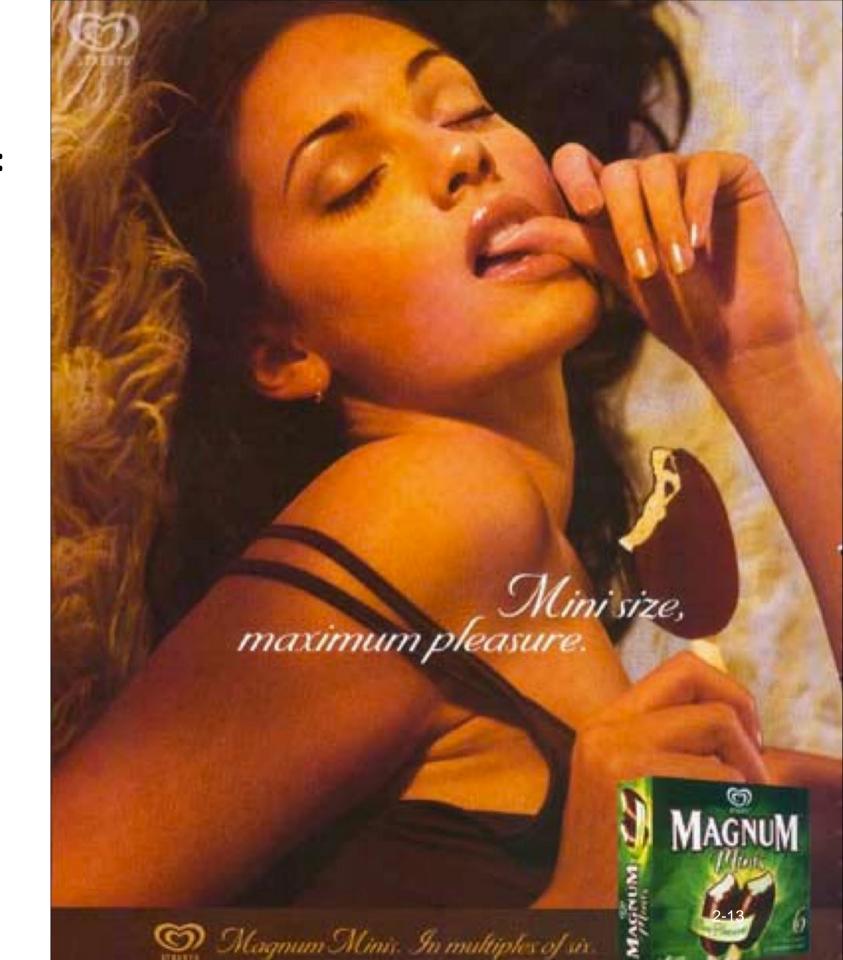
Objective 2: Design is Crucial



Hedonic Consumption:

It involves use of a product to fulfill fantasies and satisfy emotions.

 Refers to consumers' multisensory images, fantasies and emotional arousal in using products









Story of Method







Look-a-likes









In an era of sensory marketing, companies pay extra attention to the impact of sensations on product experiences.





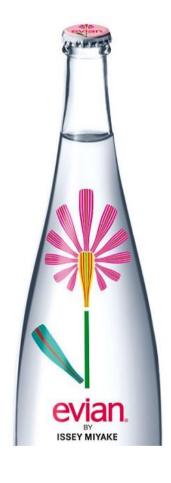










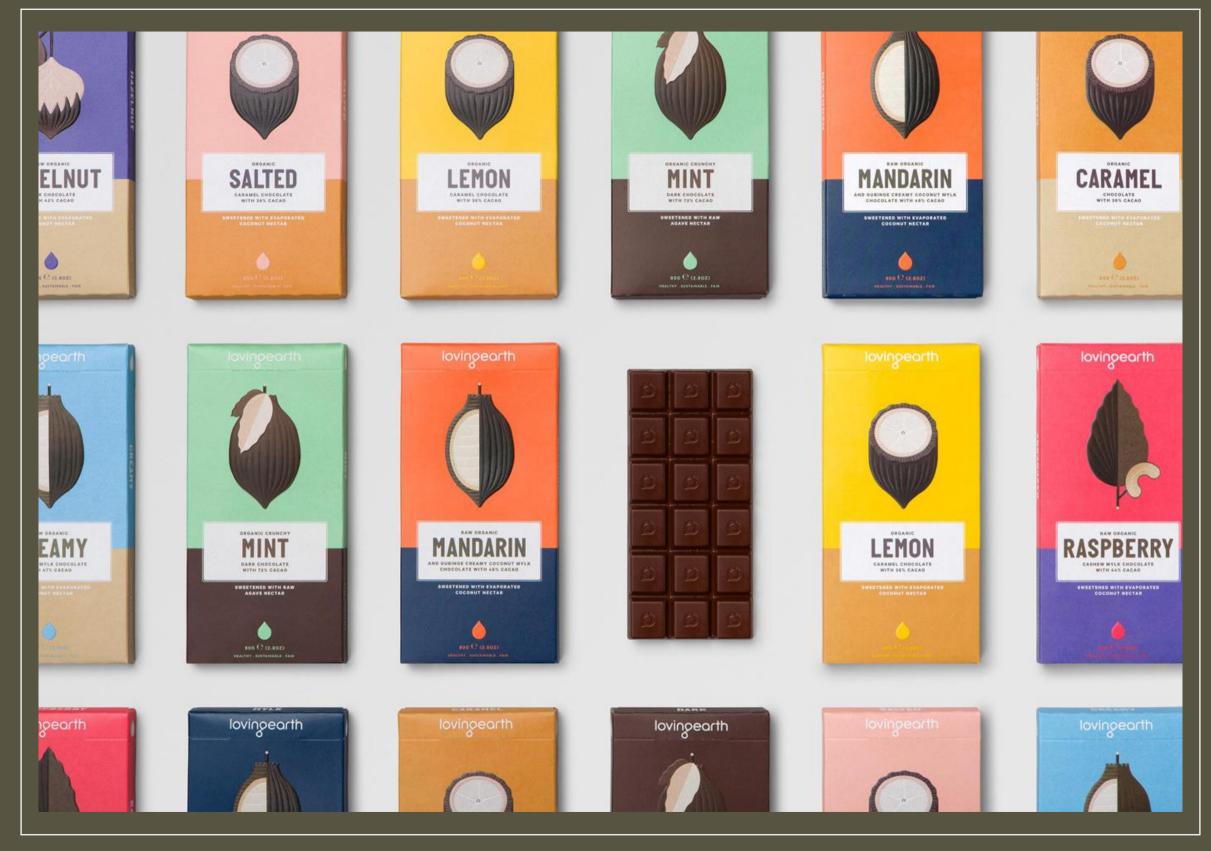




























Design Awards







Blackberry Phone Redesign







Learning Objective
3: Breaking the clutter

1

Sensory Signature

 The sensory impression a brand leaves in people's minds 2

Pay extra attention to how our sensations affect our product experiences. 3

Marketers recognize that our senses help us to decide which products appeal to us.







Sensory Signature

BLACK CAKE

White is for virgins.



Sensory Signature

Scent

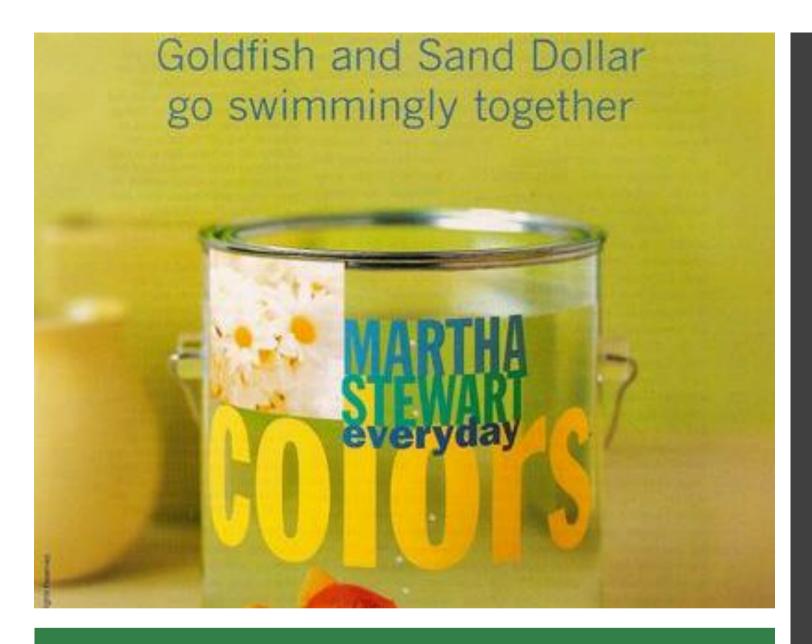
Sound

Touch

Taste

Vision





Vision

- Marketers
 communicate most
 on the visual channel
 - Color
 - Size
 - Styling
 - Rely on visual elements in advertising, store design, and packaging.
- Colors can create feelings of arousal, stimulation, relaxation, and so on.







Trade Dress

 Colors, styles, packaging shapes associated with a corporation or product that distinguishes it from the competition



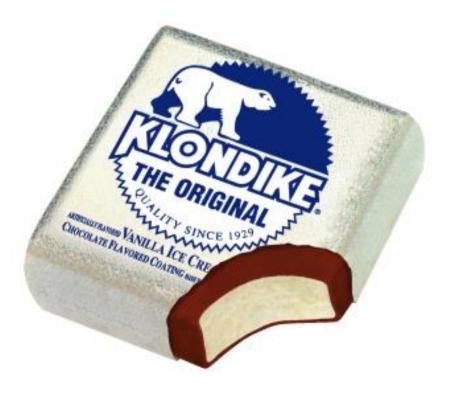












KIND vs. CLIF Bar



- Colors influence our emotions
- Different colors create different feelings of arousal
- Men and women see color differently

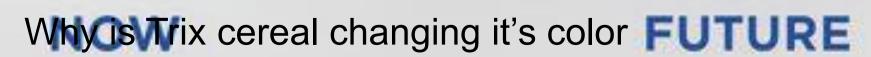
Colors

What colors should you use in marketing?











ESSENSE IN AUTOMOTIVES YIELDS TINTED NEUTRAL, ALMOST PASTEL EXTERIORS, AND LIGHT, OPEN AND SPACIOUS INTERIORS.

Ideal for luxe sports cars, family sedans, and crossover vehicles that blend sport and luxury elements. Round dials and controls and fluid lines are more suitable than boxy shapes or angular lineals.





Gale Force PPG10-08

Peace PPG10-28

Oyster White PPG10-05 Simply Elegant PPG155-3

Orange Mople PPG/069-4 Twilight Stroll PPG10-03



Maleidoscope PPS150-4

Peac





Today, aerospace design is riding a wave of technological and aesthetic advancements that aim to modernize the entire experience of air travel,

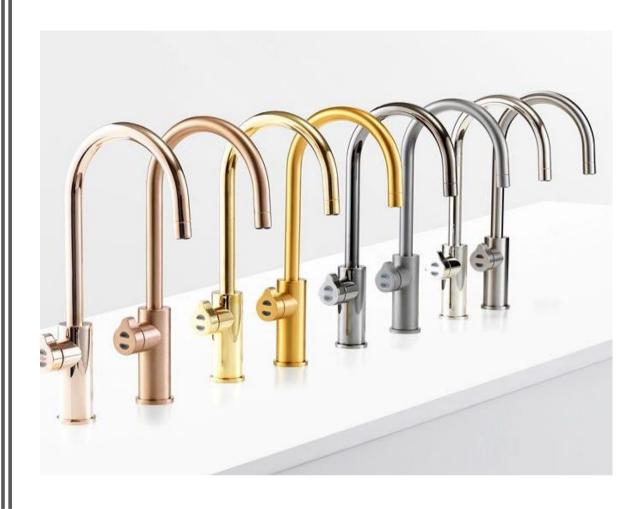
AEROSPACE

AUTOMOTIVE

Color Trends

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Home Furnishing Colors



Pantones new green

1/25/2019 2-41

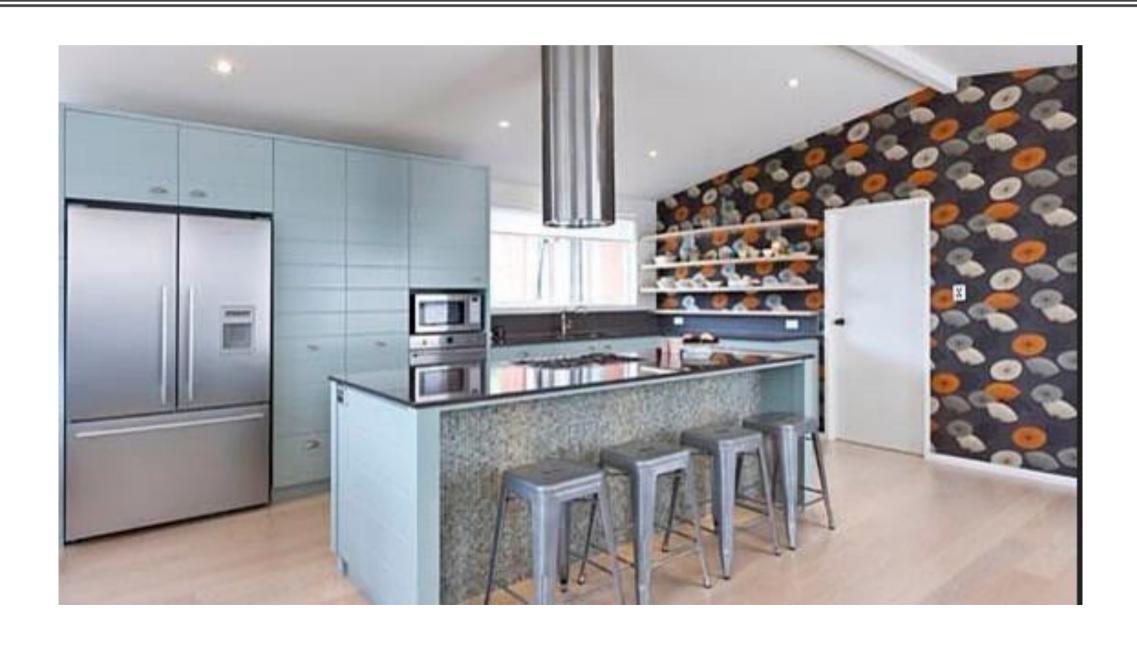






Retro is back

Integration of old and new





Colors

- Red can create feelings of arousal and stimulate appetite, red backgrounds
 perform better when consumers have to remember details, and women in red
 are rated as more attractive by men than those who where blue.
- Blue can create more relaxing feelings, consumers do better at imaginative tasks when they are presented on blue backgrounds, and products presented against blue backdrops are liked better than products shown against red backdrops.
- Black is associated with power and mourning.
- Women are drawn toward brighter tones, perhaps because females see color better than males.
- Older people prefer white and bright tones, perhaps because colors look duller to older people.
- Hispanics prefer brighter colors, perhaps because of intense lighting conditions in Latin America.
- Some cultures do not have words that correspond to colors available in other cultures.





COLORS / WOMEN





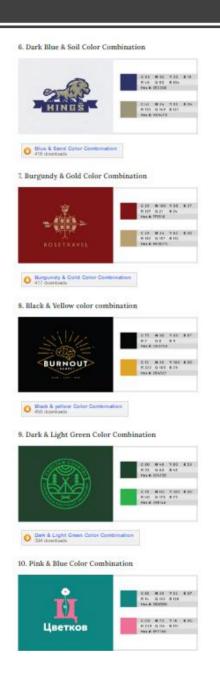


COLORS / INTIMO MEN

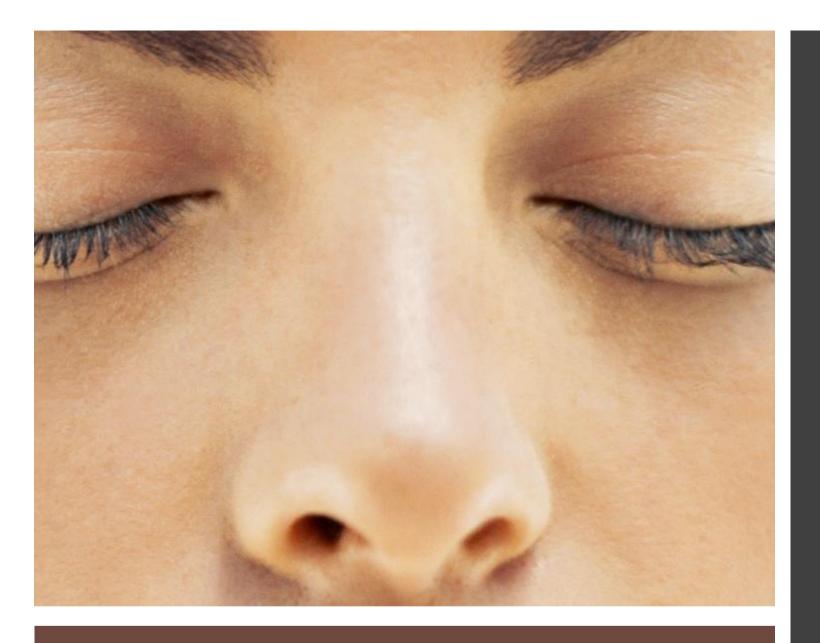


Color Forecast

Top Logo Design Color Combinations







Scents

- Odors can stir emotions or create a calming feeling.
 - Invoke memories or relieve stress.
- Fragrance cues are processed by the <u>limbic system</u>
 - the most primitive part of the brain and the place where immediate emotions are experienced
- Recent developments in the use of fragrance include
 - scented clothes
 - scented stores
 - scented cars and planes
 - scented household products
 - scented advertisements.

Scent Marketing in Your Store

Numerous scientific studies have proven that adding scent to the store environment affects consumer behavior in a variety of ways that are good for business.

- Increase sales
- Improve customer perceptions of your store & product quality
- Encourage customers to spend more time in your store
- Associate positive emotions with your store and products
- Increase customers' intention to return to your store





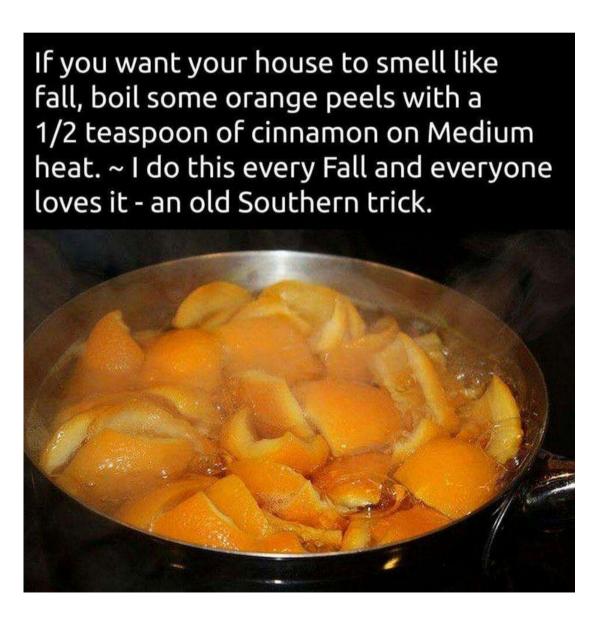






Scent helps sell your house







Karl Lagerfeld & Wallpaper Magazine Create a Perfume that Smells Like a Freshly-Printed Book



Scent Marketing



Sound





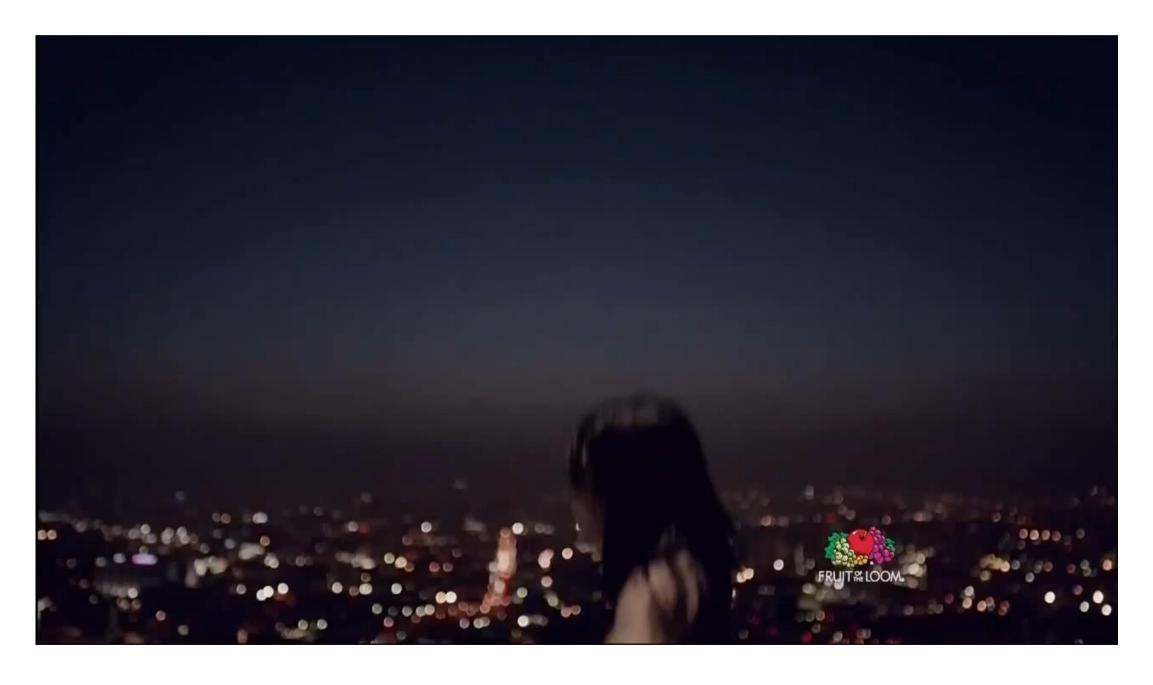
Audio watermarking

 When producers weave a sound/motif into a piece of music that acts like an earworm we compulsively hum.

Sound symbolism

- Process by which the way a word sounds influences our assumptions about what it describes and attributes like its size.
 - Consumers are more likely to recognize brand names that begin with a hard consonant (K or P).

Fruit of the Loom



1/25/2019 2-55

Naming is Big Business

Acronyms and Initials - Names created from the initials of longer names: AFLAC, FUBU, M&M (for Forrest Mars and Bruce Murrie).

Amalgam- Names created by taking parts of words and putting them together: Nabisco (National Biscuit Company).

Alliteration and Rhyme - Fun to say, and particularly memorable: Nutter Butter, YouTube, Piggly Wiggly, Nutella

Descriptive - Names ascribe to the product a characteristic: Toys R Us, General Motors.

Evocative - Invoke a vivid image that alludes to a brand benefit: London Fog, Amazon, Banana Republic

Neologism - A completely new made-up word: Kodak, Verizon.

Founders' Names - Use the name of a founder of founder family member: Hewlett-Packard, Wendy's.

Naming is Big Business

Nickname - Use a founder's nickname: Adidas aka Adolf Dassler, Kinkos. FUBU

Ingredients - Base the name on ingredients: Clorox for chlorine plus sodium hydroxide, Pepsi for the digestive enzyme pepsin.

Geography - Chose a name associated with company/product location: eBay for East Bay, Fuji for the tallest mountain in Japan.

Humor/Slang - For a name with personality: Yahoo!, Cracker Jack. However, Yahoo is the pronunciation of the Chinese name of one of its founder, Jerry Yang.

Mimetics - Use alternative spellings for common sounds: 2(x)ist, Krispy Kreme, FCUK

Onomatopoeia - Use a sound associated with a product function or other brand idea: Twitter, Meow Mix, BoBo

Clever Statement - Names don't have to be just a word or two: Seven for All Mankind, I Can't Believe It's Not Butter!.

Sasha Strauss on Naming



Touch

- **Touch** has been shown to be a factor in sale interactions.
 - Consumers are stimulated by sensations that reach the skin
 - Primal Language
 - <u>Haptic</u> senses moderate the relationship between product experience and judgment confidence
 - i.e., people are more sure about what they perceive when they can touch it.
 - The Japanese practice, Kansei engineering, is a philosophy that translates customers' feelings into design elements.



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Touch increases confidence

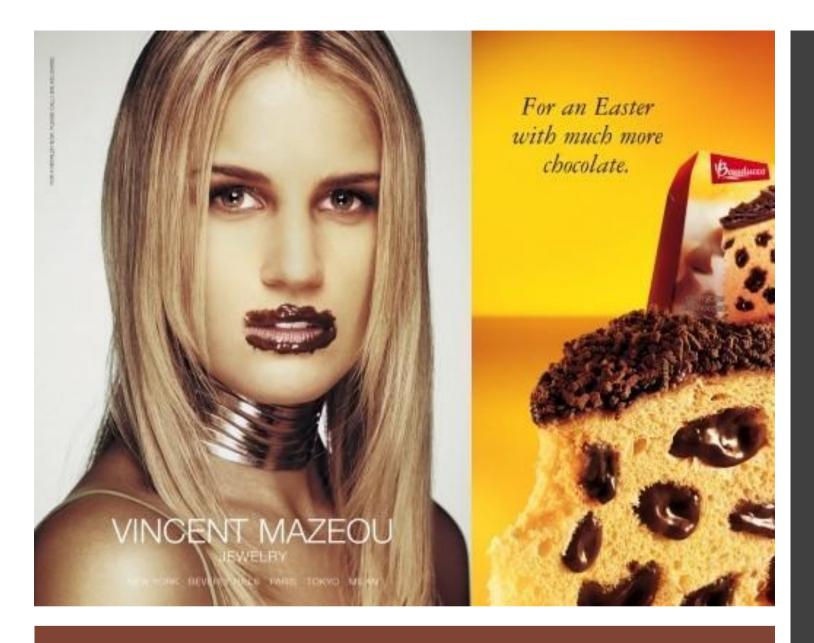




Kansei Design







• *Taste* is influenced by biological factors (taste receptors) and cultural factors (the image and values associated with food influence how we experience taste).

Taste

Children think milk & apples taste better if they're taken out from McDonald's bags.



Source: Paul Bloom. "How Pleasure Works" 2011

Sensory Exposure is Key..



- Occurs when a stimulus comes within the range of someone's sensory receptors
 - Consumers concentrate on some messages, and ignore others
- Job of the marketer to get the message noticed in a short time

PEPSI 1962:



PEPSI 1940



PEPSI 2009:



PEPSI 1987:



Learning Objective 4: Concept of Sensory Threshold is important for marketers

People have different thresholds of perception.

- Absolute threshold A stimulus must be presented at a certain level of intensity before our sensory detectors can detect it.
- Differential threshold A consumer's ability to detect whether two stimuli are different is an important issue in many marketing contexts, such as package design, the size of a product, or its price.

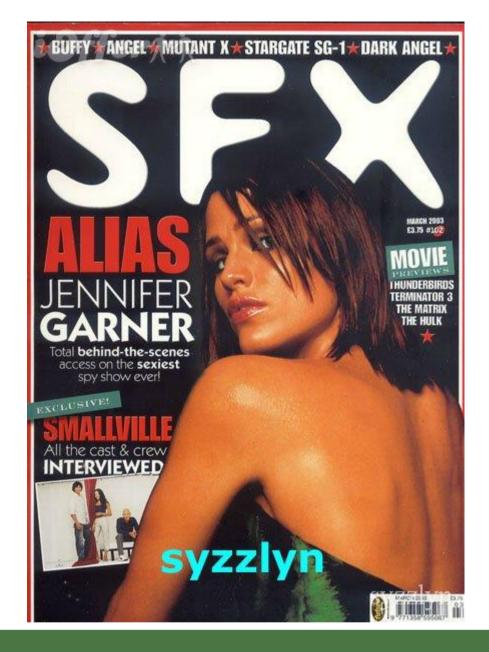
The ability of a sensory system to detect changes in or differences between two stimuli j. n. d. (just noticeable difference)











Learning Objective 5: Subliminal Advertising

- Sensory stimuli <u>below</u> an individual's threshold for conscious perception.
- Controversial but largely ineffective way to talk to consumers
- Messages below the sensory threshold are controversial
- No evidence of effectiveness
 - Consumers believe advertisers use this technique

Subliminal Techniques

Embeds: figures that are inserted into magazine advertising by using high-speed photography or airbrushing.

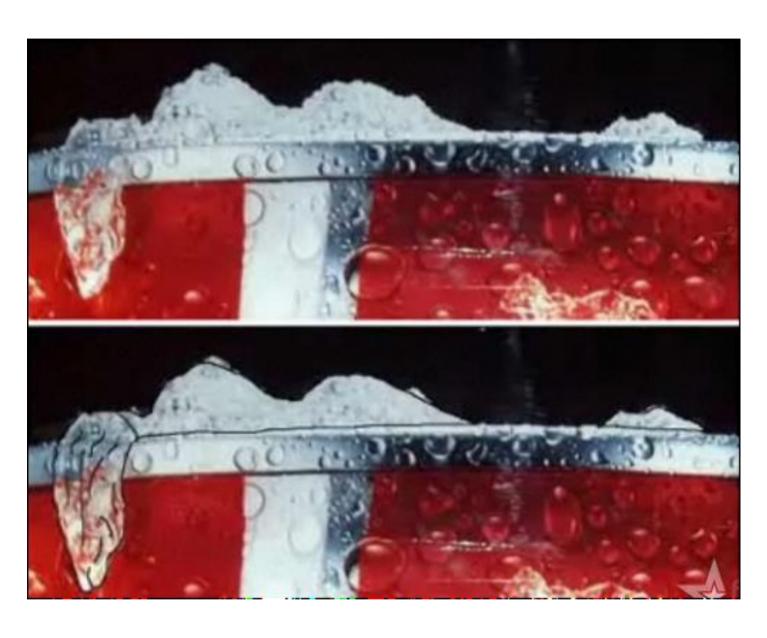
Subliminal auditory perception: sounds, music, or voice text inserted into advertising.





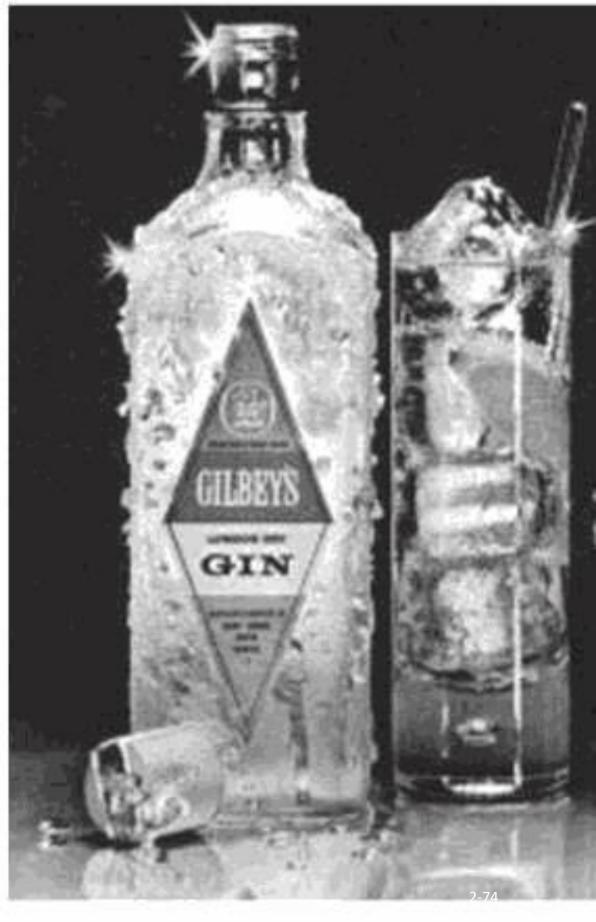


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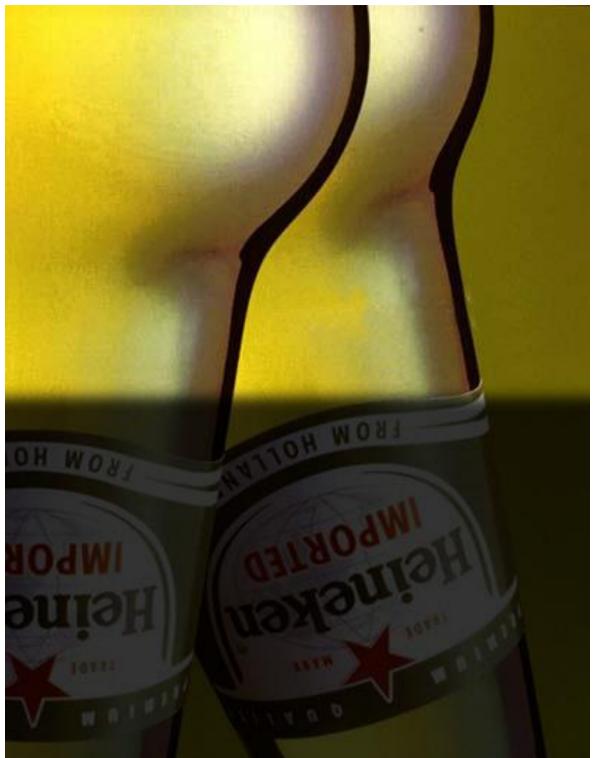










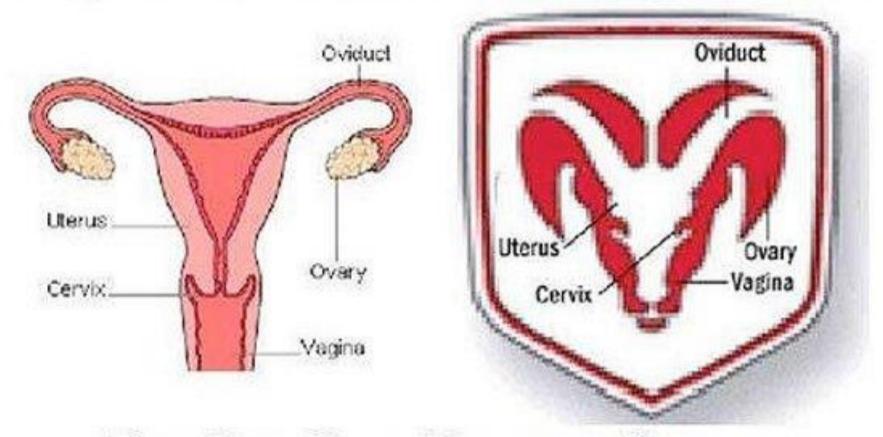






Dodge Trucks Exposed

Why men are so attracted to Dodge Trucks:



They thought you'd never notice...



facebook







Facebook helps you connect and share with the people in your life.





Last N

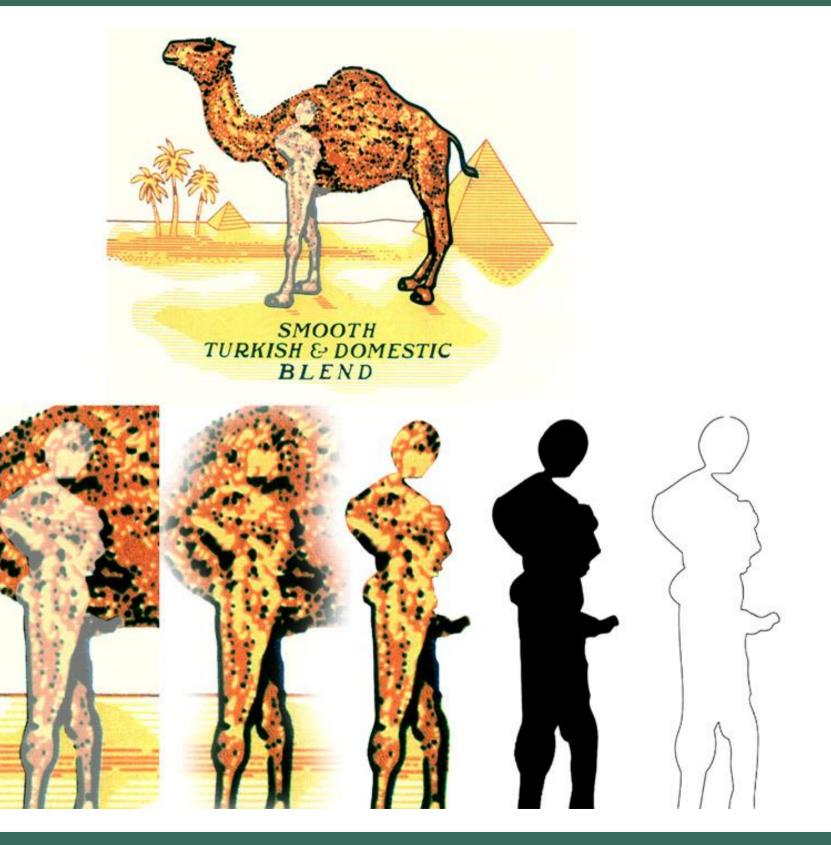
Your E

Re-enter E

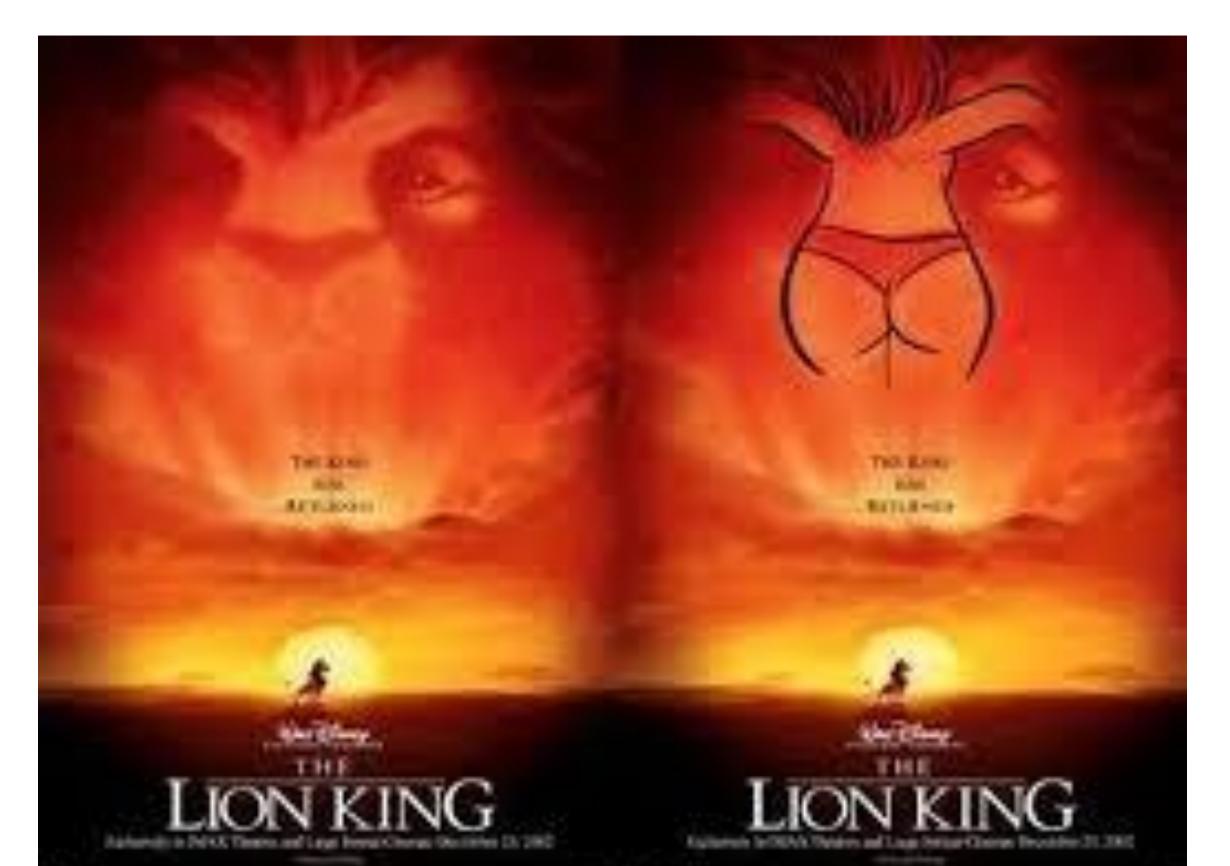
New Passy



Social Puma "



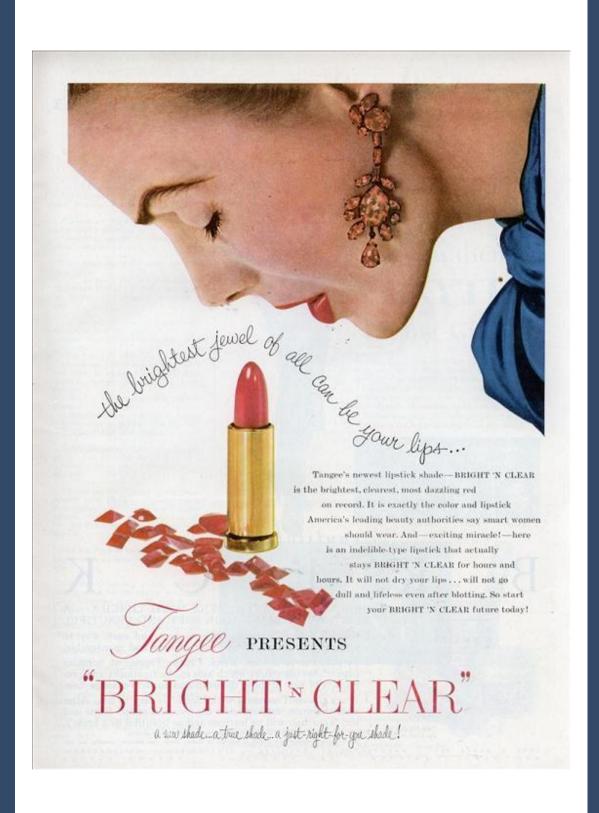




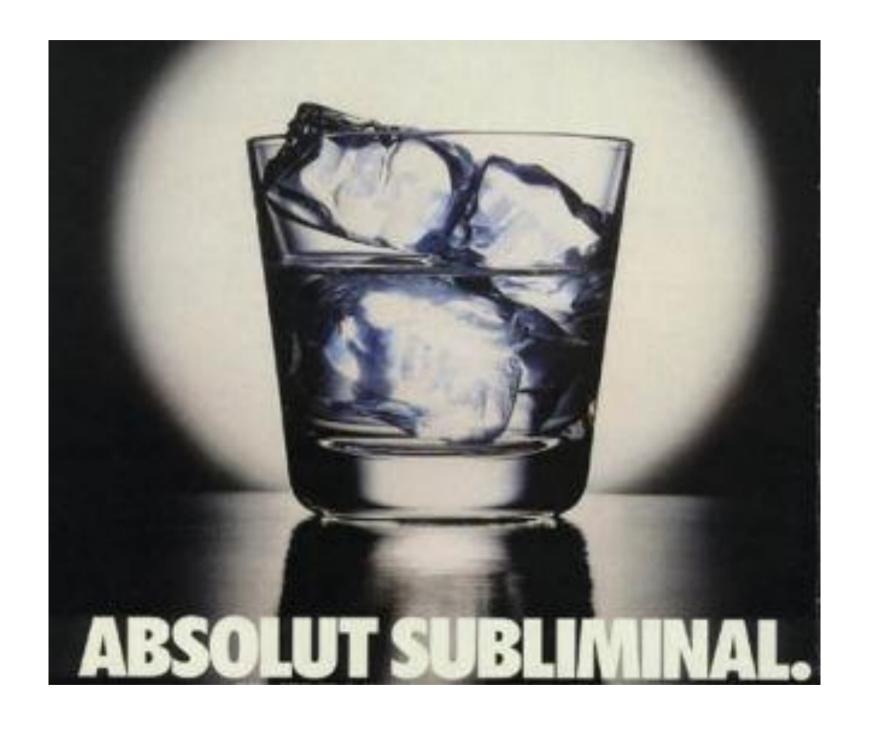
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100.00









Just plain dumb...





How do Marketers get our Attention?

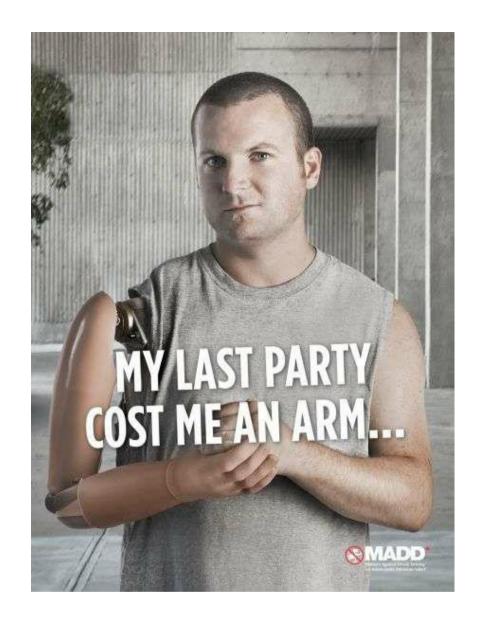
- 1. Provide original content
- 2. Look for ways to break clutter
- 3. Get consumers talking about you (Redbull)
- 4. Outrageous, unusual, in a public place

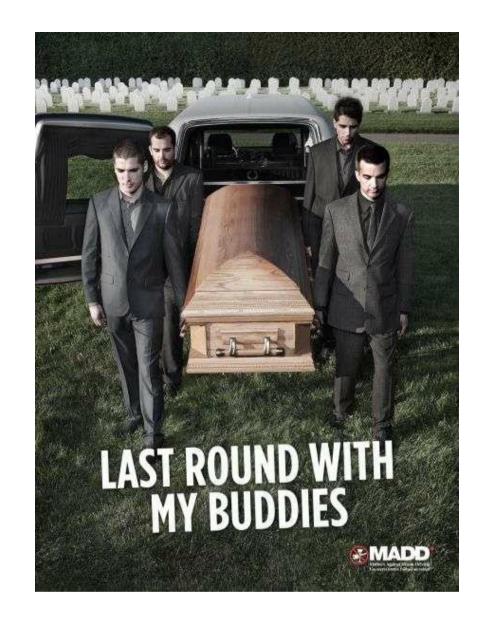
Perceptual Selection

- Because the brain's capacity to process information is limited, consumers are very selective about what they pay attention to.
- <u>Filters</u> based on our past experience, we decide what to process
- <u>Vigilance</u> consumers are more likely to be aware of stimuli that relate to their current needs
- <u>Perceptual defense</u> consumers may not process or distort the meaning of a threatening stimulus



Vigilance





Perceptual defense



- The degree to which consumers continue to notice a stimulus over time
 - Occurs when consumers no longer pays attention to a stimulus because it is so familiar
 - Smell of Abercrombie store
 - Music being played in a Yoga studio
 - Commercial for a scary movie
- Consumer can "habituate" and require increasingly stronger "doses" of a stimulus to notice it.



Learning Objective 6

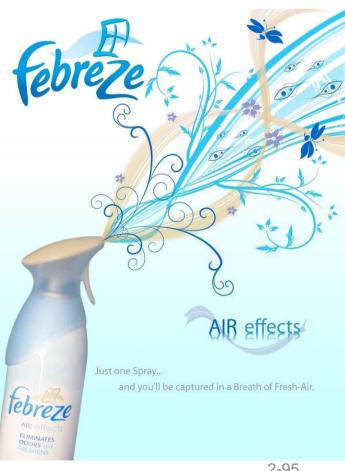
- We <u>interpret</u> the stimuli to which we do pay attention according to learned patterns and expectations.
- Meanings we assign to sensory stimuli
 - Spoiled milk smells bad
 - Chocolate tastes sweet
 - Beer is bitter as a kid

Interpretation

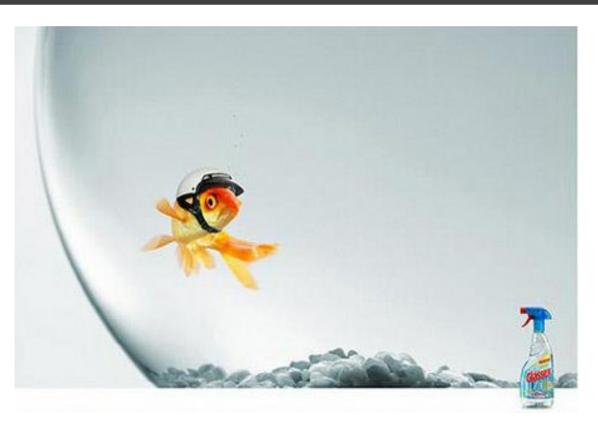
• Interpretation refers to the meaning we assign to sensory stimuli, which is based on a schema (set of beliefs)









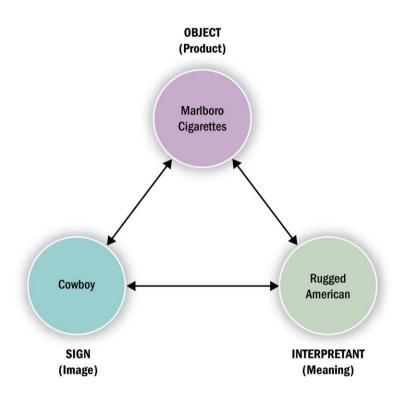




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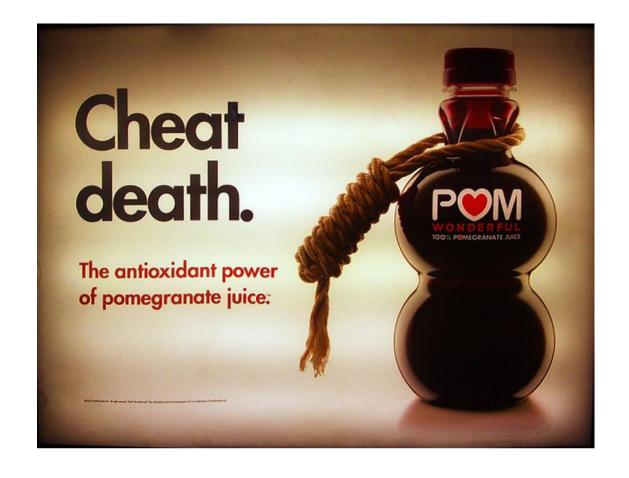






Learning Objective 7

- To help them understand how consumers interpret the meanings of symbols, some marketers turn to **semiotics**.
- The study of correspondence between signs and symbols and their roles in how we assign meanings.
 - analysis requires the interpreter to look at the signs, symbols, and codes in an advertisement to determine the meaning of the ad









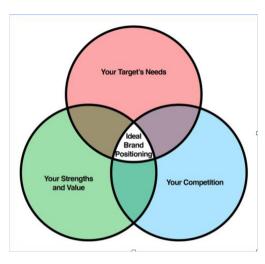
Positioning: The battle for your mind

- A part of a company's marketing efforts as it used to influence the consumer's interpretation of its meaning.
- Real estate in a consumers mind that your brand occupies
 - Different from the competition

Positioning

- Arranging for a product or brand to occupy a clear, desirable and distinctive place relative to the competition in the minds of the target customers.
- A process which influences customers overall perception of the brand.

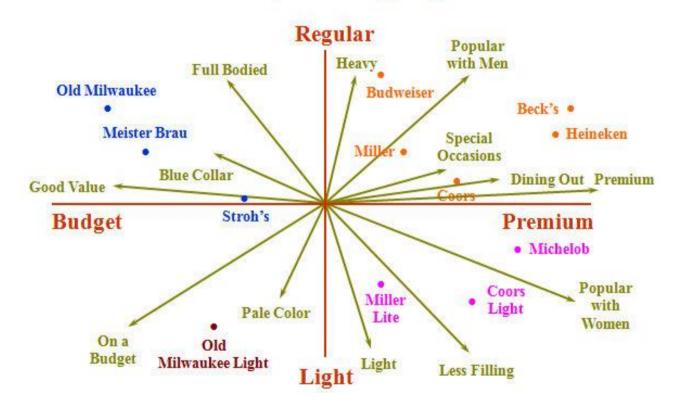




- Clear: easy for the customer to understand and remember
- Relevant: desirable and compelling for the customer
- Distinctive: different from the competition in way that is meaningful to the customer

Positioning Bases

Beer Market Perceptual Mapping



Attribute

Price and Quality

Use or Application

Product User

Product Class

Competitor

Emotion

Attribute Positioning

- Association of a product with a product feature, an attribute, or customer benefit.
- Rice Krispies
 - Snap, crackle, pop Simply highlighting the attribute of noise that this cereal makes, which adds a fun benefit to the product
 - <u>KFC</u>
 - Finger Linkin' good Focuses on the enjoyable taste of the product
 - M&M's
 - Melts in your mouth Connects product feature directly to the benefits

Attribute

Price and Quality

Use or Application

Product User

Product Class

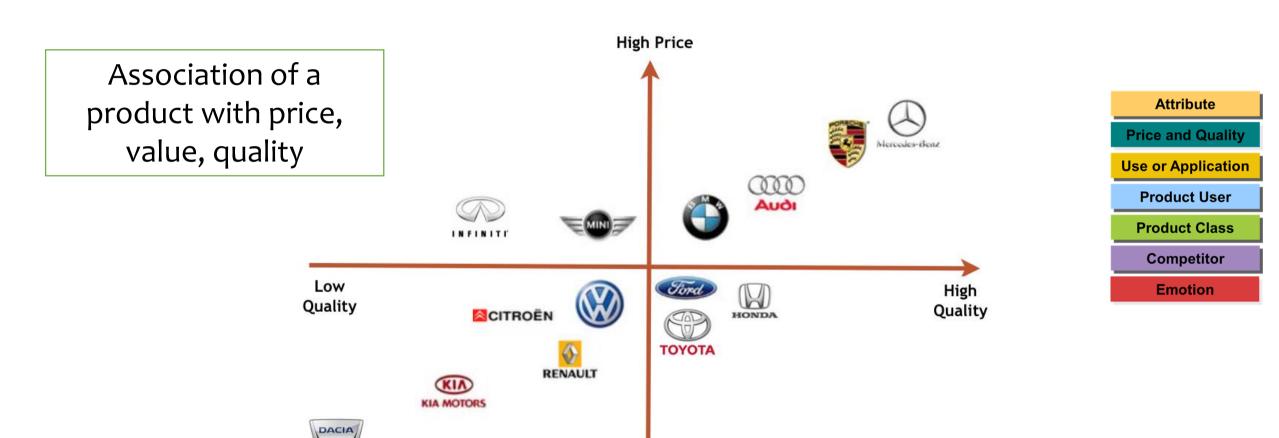
Competitor

Emotion





Price & Quality Positioning



High price as a symbol of quality, or low price as an indicator of value may be used to position a product.

Low Price

Use or Application

Association of a product with some type of use or application

American Express

Don't leave home without it –
 states that the product is vital when
 traveling

Arm & Hammer

- Fruit and vegetable wash for clean and healthy vegetables
- Vicks VapoRub
 - For use on chest and back to suppress cough and cold











By User

• Positioning base focuses on a personality or type of user.





By Product Class

Product is positioned as associated with a particular category of products.

- Subway
 - Eat Fresh positioned against other food products
- Federal Express
 - When it absolutely, positively has to be there overnight – states there is no competitive alternative when you want promptness
- Activia Yogurt
 - Breakfast blend states can eat on the go as breakfast meal







By Competitor

Positioning against competitors



Burger King

• Have it you way – Highlights the flexibility of their menu choices, implied against McDonald's offerings

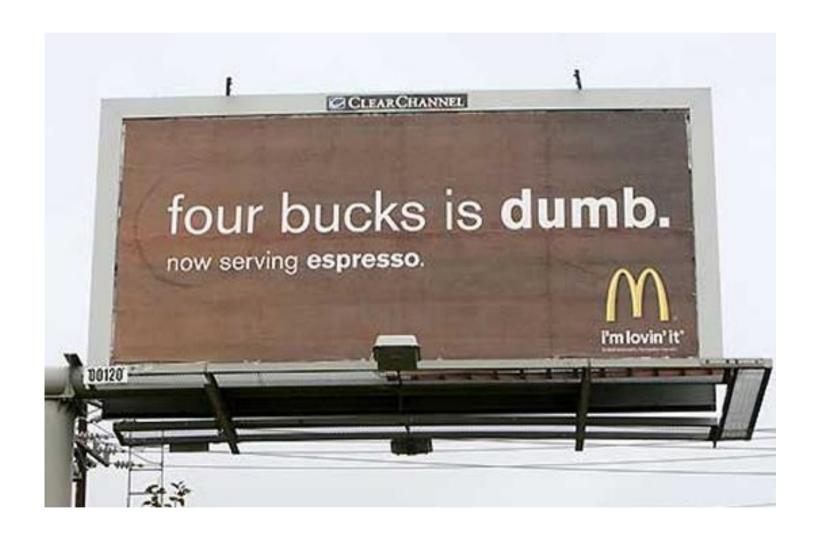
Avis Rent-a-Car

• We try harder - Targets the market leader (Hertz), by implying that they are lazy and complacent, particularly in the area of customer service

Apple Computer

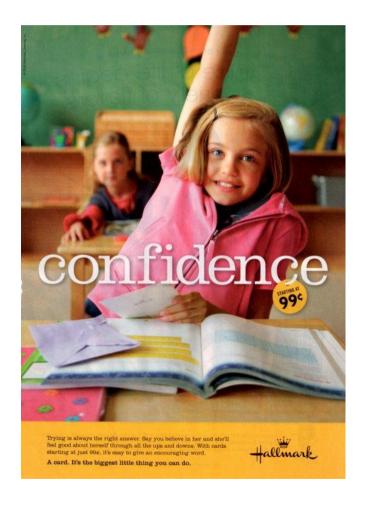
• I'm a Mac, I'm a PC – Highlights the young progressive user against the competition





Emotion Positioning

Positioning using emotion focuses on how the product makes customers feel.





Attribute

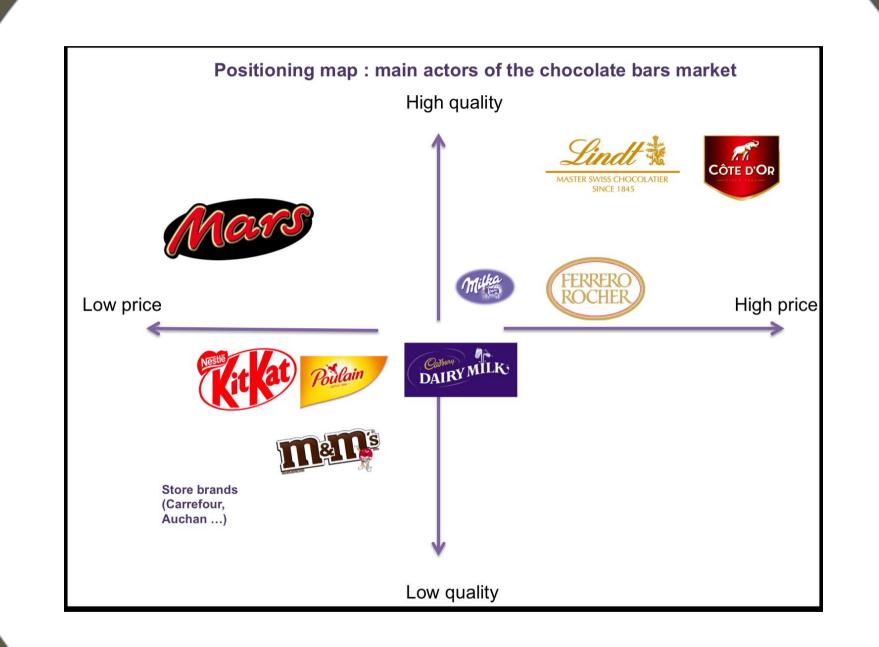
Price and Quality

Use or Application

Product User

Product Class

Competitor



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Chapter Summary

- Perception is a three-stage process that translates raw stimuli into meaning.
- Products and messages may appeal to our senses.
- The design of a product affects our perception of it.
- Subliminal advertising is controversial.
- We interpret stimuli using learned patterns.
- Marketers use symbols to create meaning.

• END