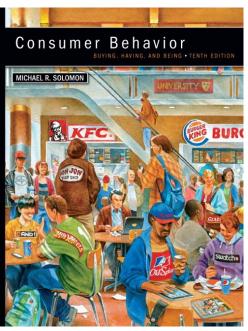
Chapter 5
The Sel

CONSUMER
BEHAVIOR, 10e
Michael R. Solomon



#### CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

Study of the processes involved when individuals or groups select, purchase, use or dispose of products, services to satisfy needs and desires

- We use products to help us define our identities in different settings.
- Consumer behavior is a process.
- Marketers need to understand the wants and needs of different consumer segments.
- Web is changing consumer behavior.
- Our beliefs and actions as consumers strongly connect to other issues in our lives.

## Internal Influence: PSYCHOLOGICAL

### Perception

- Translates raw stimuli into meaning
- Design is key
- Messages appeal to our senses (sight, touch, smell, taste, hearing)
- Sensory threshold
- a Subliminal advertising

#### Learning and Memory

- Learning is a change in behavior that experience causes
- Conditioning classical and instrumental (operant)
- Learned associations generalize to other things
- Brand information retained in our brains
- Products aid in memory retrieval from past
- Marketers use past memories in products/ads

### Motivation

- Markers recognize that products can satisfy a range of consumer needs
- Δ Degree of involvement
  - Product
  - Message
  - Purchase situation
- o Cultural values = products we seek
- Vary in the importance we attach to worldly possessions
- Western culture huge impact globally

## Self

- Self-concept strongly influences behavior
- a Products play a key role in defining self
- Society's expectation of masculine/feminine
- a Perception of body drives purchases
- Living up to cultural expectations dangerous
- Different cultures have different body image perceptions

#### Personality

- A consumer's personality influences the way we responds to marketing stimuli
- a Id, Ego, Superego
- Products have personalities
- Psychographics help marketers understand and reach

## External Influence: SOCIAL

### Household Type

- Marketers often need to understand consumers' behavior rather than a consumer's behavior.
- Traditional notions about families are outdated.
- Demographic dimensions relate to family and household structure.
- Age, income, race, education
   Members of a family unit play different roles and have different amounts of influence.
- Children learn over time what and how to consume.

## Groups & Social Media

- Others, especially those who possess some kind of social power, often influence us.
  - α Reference groups, influence
    - InformationalUtilitarian
    - Value-expressive
- Motivated to buy or use products to be consistent with what others do. -Conformity
- Certain people are likely to influence others' product choices.
  - Reference, information, legitimate, expert, reward, coercive power
- Things that others tell us about products (good and bad) are often more influential than the advertising was see.
- Online technologies accelerating impact of word-of-mouth communication
- Social media are changing the way companies and consumers interact.

## Subculture and Culture

- Consumers defined by group memberships within the society-et-large (Subculture, microculture, cosplay)
- Memberships in ethnic, racial, and religious subcultures guide consumption behaviors
- Δ Tweens, Gen X, Gen Y, Baby Boomers
- Culture is a society's personality; shapes our identities as individuals.
- Accumulation of shared meanings, rituals norms, and traditions
- A consumer's culture determines the overall priorities he or she attaches to different activities and products.

#### MARKETING PROGRAMS

- Product
- Price
- Promotion
- Placement



### **BUYER DECISION PROCESS**

### Consumer Decision Making

- Central part of consumer behavior
   Need recognition, information
   search, evaluation of alternatives,
   purchase, post purchase
- a Perspectives on decision making
  - Rational
  - Purchase momentum
- Experiential
   Consumers don't search
- rationally
- o Study of Neuromarketing big
  - How our brain works

#### Buying and Disposing

- Factors at the time of purchase influence the decision-making process.
  - Time perspectives (pressure cooker, map, mirror, river, feast)
- Information a store or Web site provides influences a purchase
- A salesperson often is the crucial connection to a purchase
- Marketers concerned about a consumer's evaluations of a product after he buys
- a WOM is huge

## Chapter Objectives

When you finish this chapter, you should understand why:

- 1. The self-concept strongly influences consumer behavior.
- 2. Products often play a key role in defining the self-concept.
- Society's expectations of masculinity and femininity help to determine the products we buy to meet these expectations.

# Chapter Objectives (continued)

When you finish this chapter, you should understand why:

- 4. The way we think about our bodies (and culture tells us we should think) is a key component of self-esteem.
- 5. Our desire to live up to cultural expectations of appearance can be harmful.
- 6. Every culture dictates certain types of body decoration or mutilation.



# Learning Objective 1

The self-concept strongly influences consumer behavior.



## **Self Concept**

 The belief a person holds about his/her own attributes, and how he/she evaluates these qualities



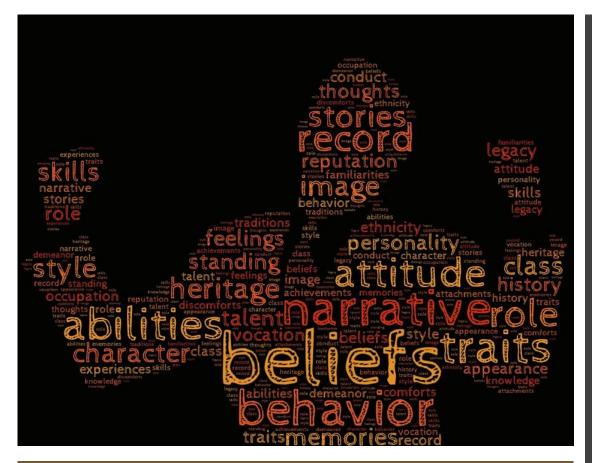
# Self-Concept

- A collection of beliefs about one's own nature, unique qualities, and typical behavior.
  - Your self-concept is your mental picture of yourself.
  - Factual description of how you perceive yourself.
- It is a collection of selfperceptions.
  - Easygoing
  - Stylish
  - Hardworking
  - Aggressive
  - Loud
  - Kind
  - Short
  - Fit
  - Cute
  - Ugly

## Self-Concept

- Work in progress
- Some parts are stable
  - Each of us modifies some elements of it as we make our way through life
    - Discover new ideas
    - Social groups we admire
    - Images we receive from the culture around us that endorse certain types of people over others





Identity

- Elements that contribute to our self concept
  - "any category label with which a consumer selfassociates that is amenable to a clear picture of what a person in that category looks like, thinks fells and does."
    - Mother, African
       American, college
       student, Prius drivers,
       professor, etc.

# We describe attributes of self concept across four dimensions:

- Content Facial attractiveness vs. mental aptitude
- **Positivity** evaluation of our own worth
- Intensity & Stability (over time)
  - The type and intensity of motivated behavior produced by selfdiscrepancies
  - Ex: Desire for: Social status, where you fit in socially, what others think about you, trust, support, selfish, mean, good friend, bad friend, to be liked, to be funny, to be stylish
- Accuracy The degree to which one's selfassessment corresponds to reality

# WHAT MATTERS MOST IS HOW YOU SEE YOURSELF.



- What has the media taught you not to like about yourself.
  - Height
  - Weight
  - Eye lashes
  - Wrinkles
  - Breath
  - Hair
    - Think of one part of your body advertisers don't criticize



## **Self-Esteem**

- The positivity of a person's self concept
  - How much you value yourself
- Low self-esteem: think they will not preform well
- High self esteem: think they will be successful and will take risks
- Ads can trigger social comparison
  - Attractive models using products
  - Most of the time to lower self-esteem

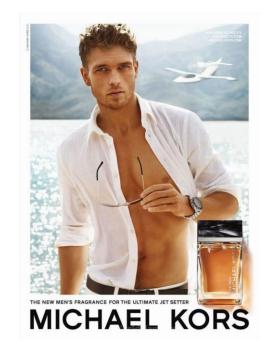




# How do marketers influence Self Esteem

- Expose us to ads that trigger social comparison
  - Comparing your image to those portrayed in the ad
  - Study of female college students exposed to ads afterwards express lower satisfaction with own appearance





# Clearasil



# Actual vs. Ideal Selves

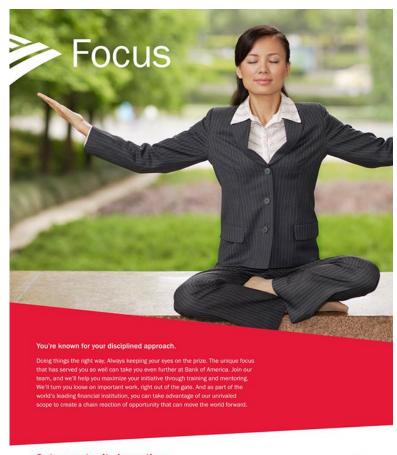
- Ideal self: our conception of how we wish we could be
- Actual self: our more realistic appraisal of the qualities we have
  - Products can:
    - Help us reach ideal self
    - Be consistent with actual self
- Impression management work hard to manage what others think of us
  - Strategically choosing products/services and other cues that will put us in a good light.
- Badges to bolster self-esteem/show evidence of their achievements



# Fantasy Appeals

- Most of us experience a discrepancy between our real and ideal selves
  - For some the gap is large
  - Fantasy: Bridging the Gap
     Between the Selves





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EAST END MORRITT'S SHOPPING CENTRE +345-946-9859



# Multiple Selves

- Each of us is really made up of multiple selves.
- Marketers pitch products needed to facilitate an active role identities.

Sister

Woman

Wife

**Pro athlete** 



**American citizen** 

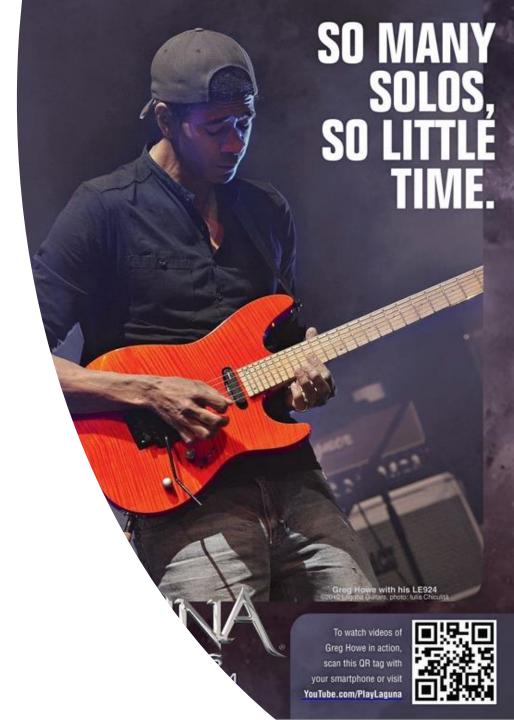
**Friend** 

Spokesperson

**Mother** 

# Different Role Identities

- The self has different components or role identities.
  - Central mom, student, daughter
  - Dominant in certain situations dancer, musician, advocate for the homeless).
- Marketers want to ensure the appropriate role identity is active





## Virtual Identity

- People are assuming virtual identities in cyberspace
  - Dating sites (as well)
  - Avatars represent visual identity

# Self-Consciousness

- Ever walked into class late right into the middle of an ongoing lecture? All eyes of you.
- Era of the Selfie
  - More that 35MM posed daily
  - Why... because we can
- Empty self
  - This perspective points to the decline of shared points of reference over the last 50 years as we witnessed a decline in family, community, and traditions
    - As a result, people have shifted inward and focus on the self in an unconscious way to compensate for what we have lost.
      - This focus on self-reliance creates a culture of narcissism – we are obsessed with what we do and fell and record it



# Objective 2: Products play a key role in defining the self-concept.

- We choose products because we think that they are similar to our personalities
- View individual's consumption behaviors to help them make judgments about that person's social identity. (data mining)
- We are attached to an object when we rely on it to maintain our selfconcept.



# Objects are a security blanket in unfamiliar environments

- Coping process may protect the self from being diluted in a strange environment
- Ask students if there has ever been a time when an object was a security blanket for them. Explain how this occurred.





# You are what you consume?

- Question: Who am I now?
- Answer: To some extent, your possessions
- Inference of personality based on consumption patterns
- We attach ourselves to products to maintain selfconcept



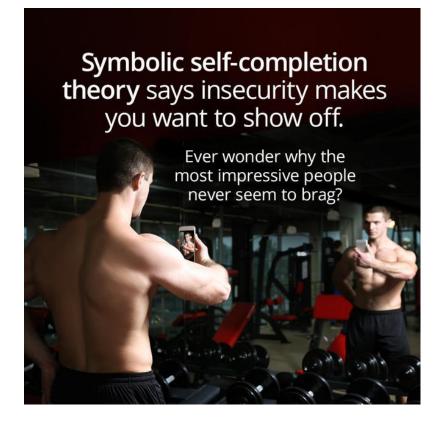
# Symbolic Self-Completion Theory:

 The theory of symbolic self-completion is a psychological theory which holds that individuals seek to acquire and display symbols that are strongly related to what they perceive as their ideal self.













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## The Extended Self

External objects we consider a part of us Four levels of extended self have been described:

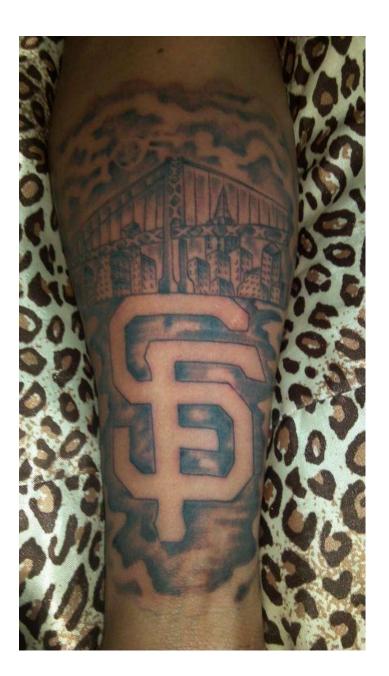
- Individual level—Personal Possessions (cars, clothing)
- **2. Family level** residence & furnishings
- **3. Community level**—neighborhood and hometown you are from
- **4. Group level** Social groups you belong to, includes your religion, flag, sports team, etc.

































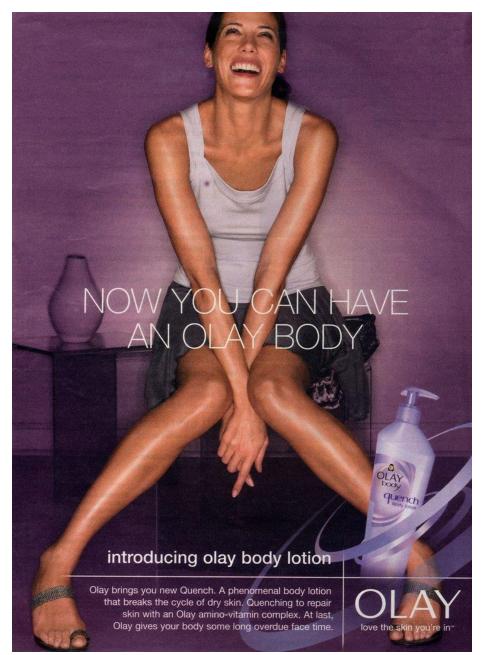


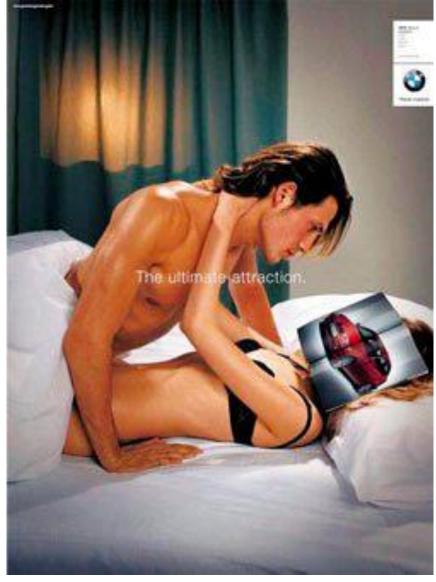












# Objective 3: Society's Expectations of Masculine and Feminine determine the products we buy.

- <u>Sexual identity</u> important component of a consumer's self-concept.
  - We tend to conform to culture's expectations (sex roles) about how those of our gender should act dress or speak; these expectations, however, change.























# Sex-Typed Traits and Products

- Sex-types products: take on masculine or feminine attributes
  - Gender-bending
     products are
     traditionally sex-typed
     items adapted to the
     opposite gender (e.g.
     Febreze as the Official
     Air Freshener of the
     N.F.L.).













# Gender Differences in Socialization

- <u>Gender socialization -</u> ideal gender behavior stressed by parents, friends, media, community
  - Societies assumptions about how we should act
- Gender roles vary by culture, but are changing
  - Males are controlled by agentic goals that stress self-assertion and mastery.
  - Females are taught to value communal goals, such as affiliation and the fostering of harmonious relations.



### Female Sex Roles





- caring
- emotional
- passive
- sensitive
- quiet
- graceful
- innocent
- weak
- flirtatious
- nurturing
- self-critical
- soft
- sexually submissive
- accepting

### Male Sex Roles

- Men receive mixed messages about how they are supposed to behave and feel.
- Men are trying to make sense out of three different models of masculinity:
  - 1. Breadwinner
  - 2. Rebel
  - 3. Man-of-action hero

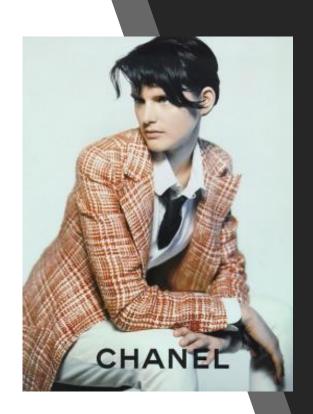
- independent
- non-emotional
- aggressive
- tough-skinned
- competitive
- clumsy
- experienced
- strong
- active
- self-confident
- hard
- sexually aggressive
- rebellious

# My Tide





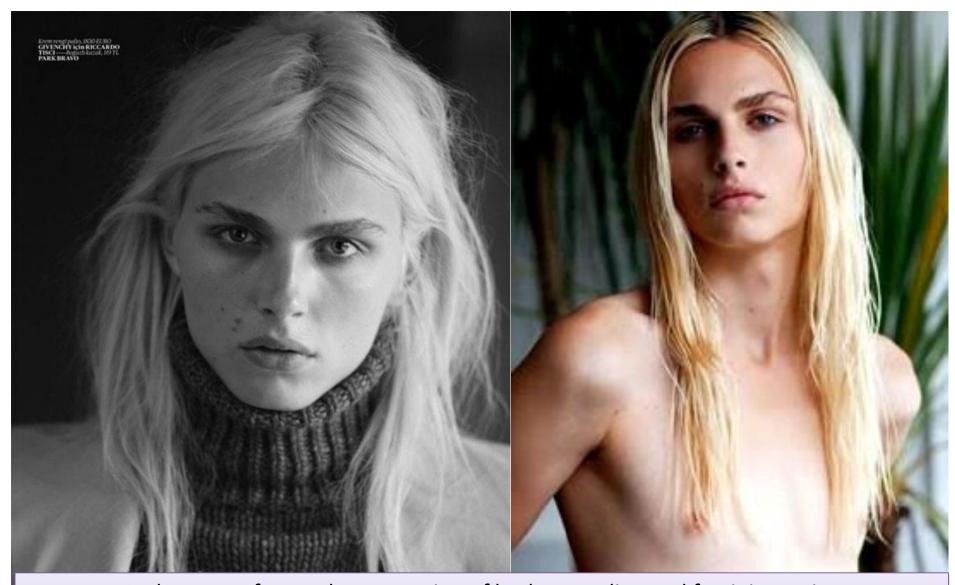




# Gender vs. Sexual Identity

- To close the gap, we attach names to our identity
- Tomboy Young girl/tween with males like characteristics in behavior and dress
- **Bromance** is affection between straight male friends.
- Androgyny refers to the possession of both masculine and feminine traits.
  - Sex-typed people are stereotypically masculine or feminine; androgynous people do not have a clearly defined orientation.

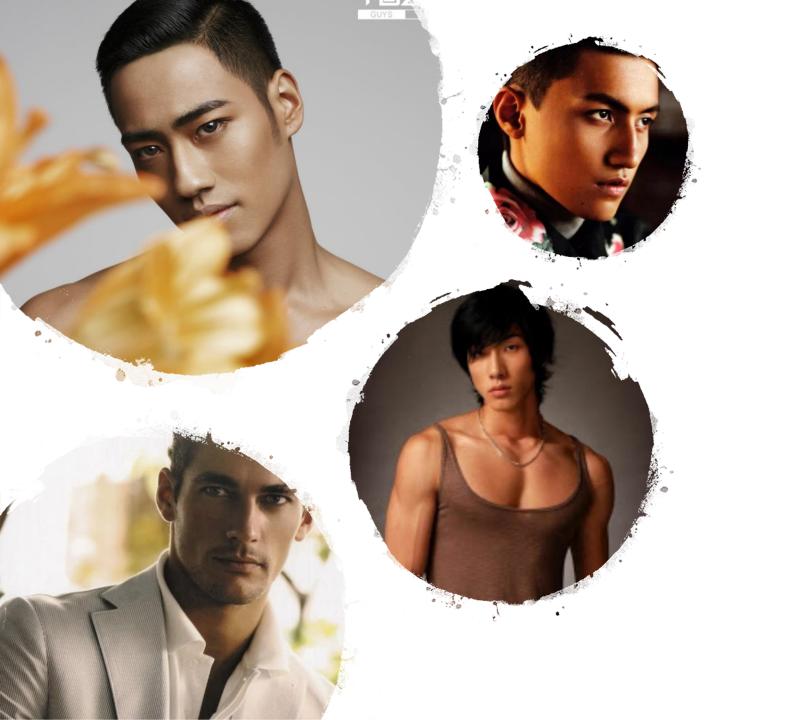




Androgyny refers to the possession of both masculine and feminine traits.

Sex-typed people are stereotypically masculine or feminine; androgynous people do not have a clearly defined orientation





## **Gender Bending Products**









### **LGBTQ**

#### WHAT DOES LGBTQ+

LGBTQ is an initialism that means:



People often use LGBTQ to mean all of the communities included in the "LGBTTTQQIAA":



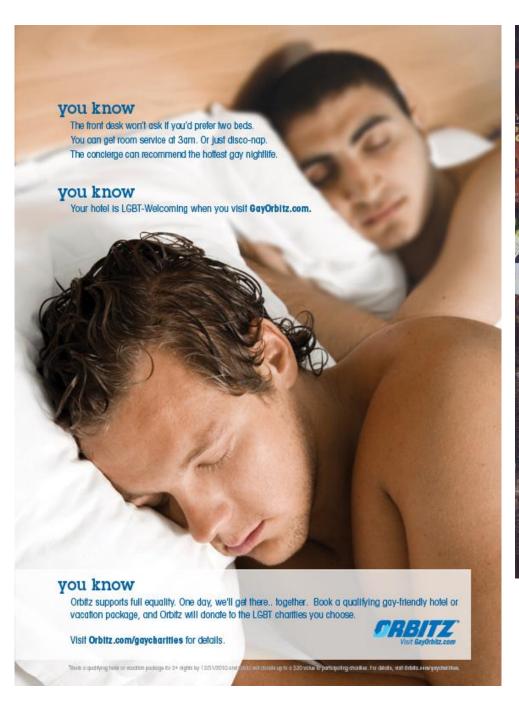
LGBTQ is the more commonly used term in the community; possibly because it is more user friendly! You may also hear the terms "Queer Community" or "Rainbow Community" used to describe LGBTQ2+ people. This initialism and the various terms are always evolving so don't try to memorize the list. The most important thing is to be respectful and use the terms that people prefer.

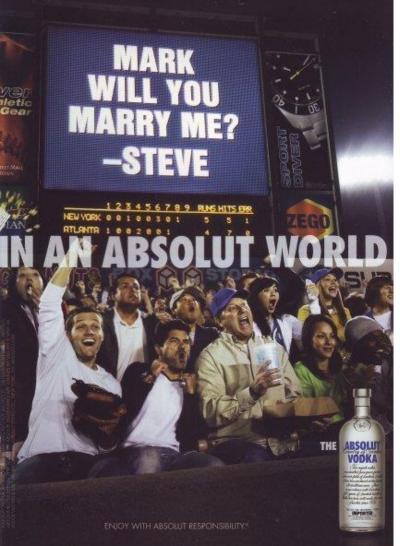
### Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Queer + (LGBTQ) Consumers

- Size of GLBT is difficult to determine
- At least as large, if not larger, than the Asian American population (currently at about 12 million people) and consumers in this market spend \$250-\$350 billion a year.
- Gay relationships are increasingly mainstream in most parts of the US



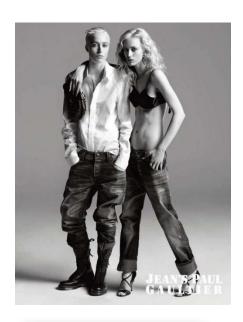


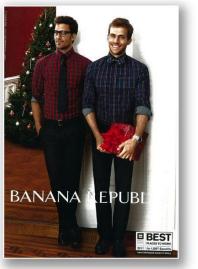
















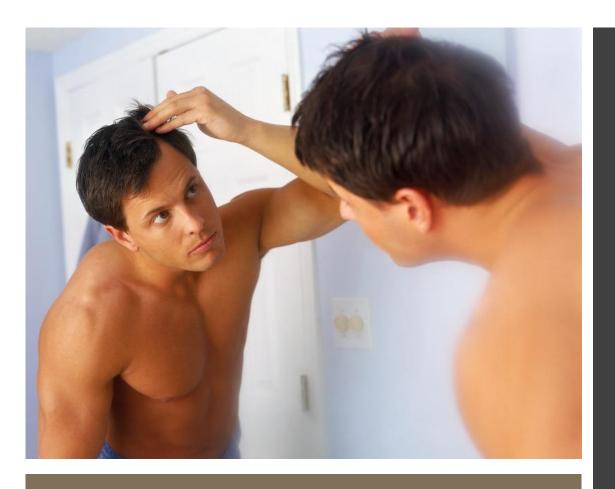












 The way we think about our bodies (and the way our culture tells us we should think) is a key component of self-esteem.

## Learning Objective 4











### Ideals of Beauty

- Physical appearance is a large part of his or her self-concept.
- Body image refers to a consumer's subjective evaluation of his or her physical self.
- Marketers try to create a gap between the real and idea self to motivate consumers to buy products that will narrow that gap.

# Is Beauty Universal?

- The "what is beautiful is good" stereotype describes the assumption that attractive people are smarter, more interesting and more competent.
- Research indicates that preferences for some physical features over others are "wired in" genetically
- Male and female preferences may be triggered physiologically by hormonal changes.
- The Western ideal of beauty is about big round eyes, tiny waists, large breasts, blond hair and blue eyes.
- Products used to attain those ideals, vary across periods.
  - These changes have resulted in a realignment of sexual dimorphic markers—those aspects of the body that distinguish between the sexes.
- Some brands appeal to women by pointing out that the average woman is not a supermodel.
- There are also ideals for male beauty, which tend to include a strong, muscular physique.

#### race snape (neart):

Natalie Portman Emilia Clarke Cheryl Fernandez-Versini

#### Eyebrows (arched, shaped):

Natalie Portman Angelina Jolie Emilia Clarke

#### Eyes (almond-shaped):

Jennifer Lawrence Scarlett Johansson Emilia Clarke

#### Nose (small, slim):

Emilia Clarke Scarlett Johansson Kate Middleton





David Beckham Brad Pitt Ryan Gosling

#### Eyebrows (straight):

David Beckham Ashton Kutcher Ryan Gosling

#### Eyes (oval-shaped):

David Beckham David Gandy Bradley Cooper

#### Nose (mid-length, straight):

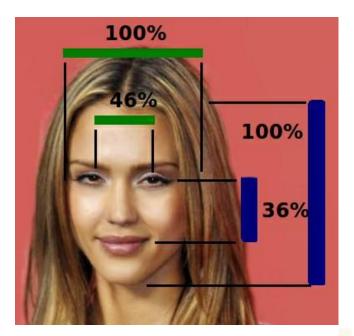
Brad Pitt David Beckham Ryan Gosling

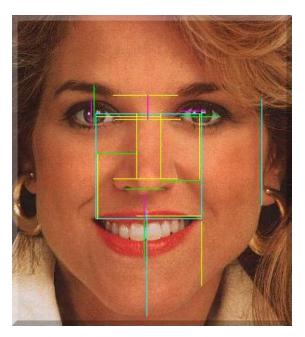
#### Mouth (full lips):

Scarlett Johansson Emilia Clarke Natalie Portman

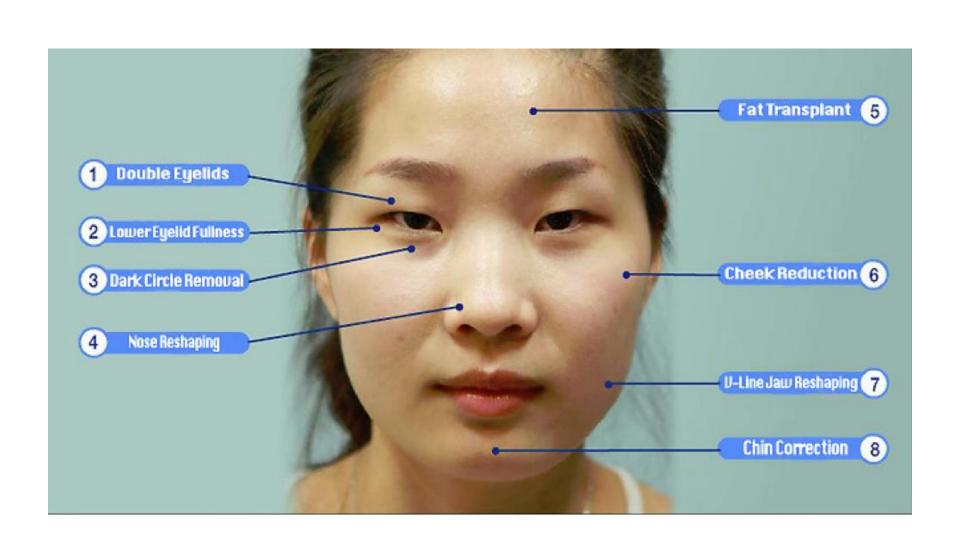
#### Mouth (average lips):

Brad Pitt David Beckham













# The three women are said to have been denied boarding for their flight home to China



10/5/2018 2-64



### Learning Objectives 5

 Our desire to live up to cultural expectations of appearance can be harmful.





### Working on the Body

Working on the Body - Because many consumers are motivated to match up to some ideal of appearance, they often go to great lengths to change aspects of their physical selves.

- Fattism: As reflected in the expression "you can never be too thin or too rich," our society has an obsession with weight.
- Many have elected to have cosmetic surgery to change a poor body image.

### Objective 6:

Every culture dictates certain types of body decoration or mutilation







## **Body Decoration and Mutilation**

 To separate group members from nonmembers

 To place the individual in the social organization

To place the person in a gender category

To enhance sex-role identification

To indicate desired social conduct

To indicate high status or rank

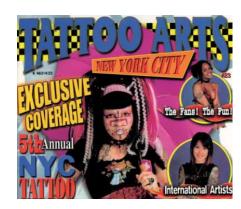
To provide a sense of security

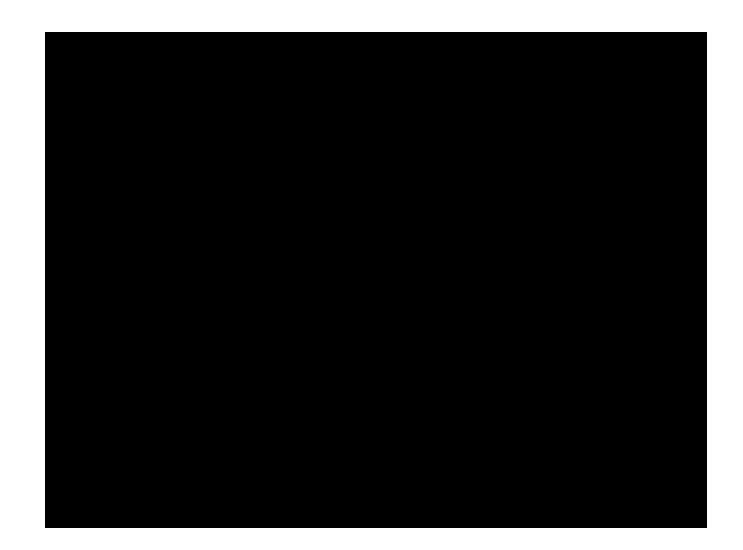




### Working on the Body

- Body decoration and mutilation is in the news on a rather regular basis.
  - To separate group members from nonmembers
  - To place the individual in the social organization
  - To place the person in a gender category
  - To enhance sex-role identification
  - To indicate desired social conduct
  - To indicate high status or rank
  - To provide a sense of security
- Tattoos—both temporary and permanent—are a popular form of body adornment
- Body piercing (decorating the body with various kinds of metallic inserts) has evolved from a practice associated with some fringe groups to become a popular fashion statement.





### **Chapter Summary**

- Self-concept as an influence on behavior
- The role of products in defining self-concept
- The influence of sex-role identity on purchases
- Self-esteem and our body image
- Cultural expectations of appearance