## Session 6: Consumer behavior theory (framing, schemata, BDT)

- Customer analysis from other sessions
  - customer lifetime value (analytics)
  - voice of the customer (product development)
  - pricing (in H2)
    - EVIU (expected value in use),
    - EVC (expected value to channel)
    - conjoint analysis



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    - conjoint analysis
- Today: consumer behavior theory (sampling)
  - framing
  - memory schemata
  - behavioral decision theory



### **Brita Hints**

- 1. The Brita case explores both qualitative insights and marketing analytics.
- 2. Use strategic positioning to understand the qualitative insights. For example, use the case descriptions to decide what various segments (if there are more than one segment) of customers want? Think carefully about the strategic (long-run) implications.
- 3. The case contains data from a laboratory test market. Analyzing these data help you to determine whether to launch a faucet filter and, if it is launched, what marketing tactics to use during launch.





### **Blackberries**



### 100 lbs



?? lbs



99% water

98% water

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### Nails puzzle

- Take six ordinary nails and balance them on the head of a seventh nail.
   No strings, clue, magnetism, etc. allowed. Just the nails.
- Reframing next period.



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### Simple example of framing



1% Distortion \$1,000



5% Distortion \$800

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### Framing example

A



- •\$3.60 per gallon
- •10¢ a gallon surcharge for using a credit card

В



- •\$3.70 per gallon
- •10¢ a gallon discount for using cash.

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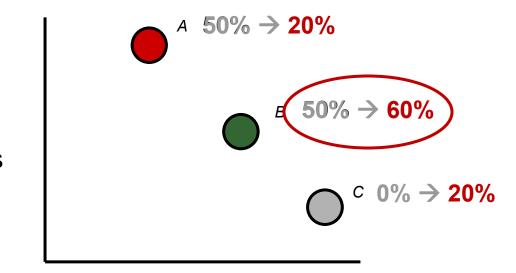
### Framing (classic example)

- Selective influence over the consumer's <u>perception</u> of the meanings attributed to words, images, and products. Limiting mental representations, interpretations, and simplifications of focus. Equivalence frames represent logically equivalent alternatives portrayed in different ways. Emphasis frames focus on a subset of relevant perspectives.
- Prototypical Example (from Tversky and Kahneman, Science, 1981)
  - Between groups
    - Outbreak of an unusual flu this season. Expected that 600 people will die if untreated.
      - A: 200 people will be saved
      - B: 1/3 probability that 600 are saved, 2/3 that no one is saved
      - VS.
      - C: 400 people will die.
      - D: 1/3 probability that no one will die, 2/3 that 600 will die.
      - A > B by 72%, but D > C by 78%
  - Within group?



### Framing through context

(perceptual map now in perceptual dimensions)



Richness

Clarity



### Framing example

Regular

\$3.559

Mid-grade

\$3.899

Super

 $$3.99^9$ 

Octane 87 Octane 89 Octane 93



## **Another framing example**



**Short** 



### Framing by paradigms

- We see the world through accepted "paradigms."
- We all have "referent bins" in memory.
- Fracture the paradigm
  - Buy music in albums on hard media (records, tapes, CDs)



The web is all about information.







 Cellphone service providers need contracts to get a return on upfront subsidies.



### Cadillac

- Perceived as luxury
- Your parents' car
- Loyal customers are literally dying off
- How do you reframe the referent bin?









with the next generation of the luxury car. Fleetwood Brougham. Coope del/file. Sedan del/file. Designed and engineered for a changing world. Relating the thing that have made Cadillar. America's most popular luxury car.... Boominiess. Elegance. Security. And adding to it With more maneuverability than in 1976 for passing parking. More rear legroom and headroom in the DeVilles. More extensive measures to help fight corresion. Even more comfort and convenience. Small wonder Caddias 1977 has received such fantastic acceptance in the market place. But you must drive it. You must drive it to know why we call it the next generation of the kousury car.







### Framing household robots

#### Huge demand for household robots

- more two-income families
- heavy demand on time for many families
- (\$10,000/robot) x 100 million families = \$1 trillion market in US alone

#### But

- failed introduction could set everything back
- Al is not ready, works only some of the time
- potential catastrophic failures in the household
- Terminator paradigm (in US)

Doonesbury Comic, August 26, 1993. The Washington Post.







### Honda's frame

- Goal: get R&D experience and consumer feedback
  - What size robot do you make?
  - How do you control the image?
  - What tasks do you assign to the robot?



### Alibaba Taobao

- Taobao (eBay folded)
- But, unlike in the US
  - culture of bargaining
  - personal relationships are important to assess trust (affect <u>and</u> cognition)
  - crowded vs. sparse feel
- Designed for cultural frames
  - mimic Chinese department store
  - Taobao sellers register with details
  - separate reputation as seller from reputation as buyer
  - Alipay escrow service to eliminate settlement risk
  - embedded IM service to facilitate bargaining





### Memory schemata drive framing

#### Schema (plural is schemata)

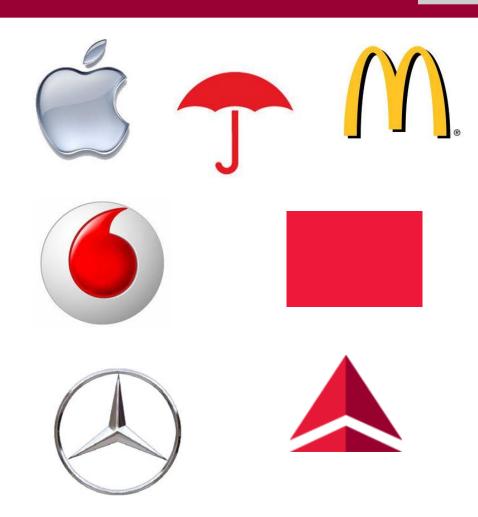
- organized pattern of thought or behavior
- mental structure encapsulates experience and ideas
- system to organize and process new information

#### **Implications**

- influence attention and accept new information
- consumers notice features that fit their schemata
- consumers reorganize information to fit schemata

#### **Relationship to Framing**

- framing draws on existing schema
- new frames force schemata reorganization





## What schemata are consistent with the Lifesavers brand?



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### **Memory schemata**



### Examples of schema explanations

- Snapple Wendy
- Tylenol poisoning
  - Cyanide in capsules
  - But not due to any action by Johnson & Johnson
  - Off the market for a year
- Audi 5000 sudden acceleration
  - Sales dropped 81% after a 60 Minutes' video aired
  - Subsequently vindicated, but damage was done
  - More recently Toyota had similar issues

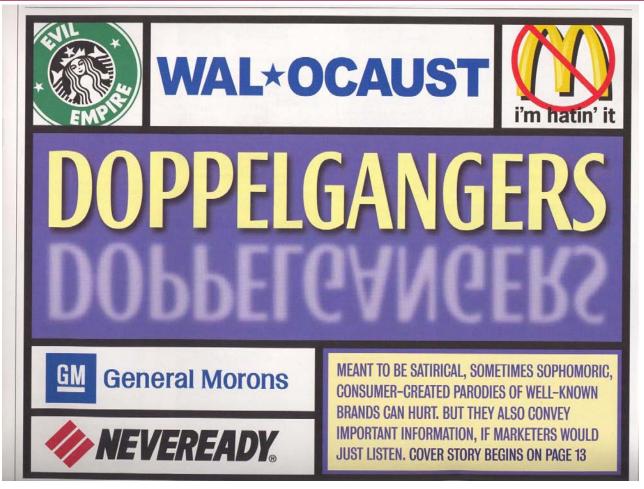
Safety seal is now mandated as a response to the incident.







### Rumors





### Urban myths can kill sales

Eating effervescent candy and coke



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Spider eggs at K-mart







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### **P&G Satanism rumor**

Logo, appearance on a major talk show





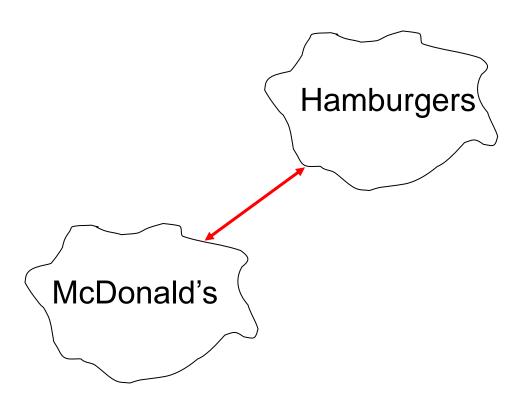


### Rumors affect sales

 Choi, Candice. "Food Safety Scare Puts Dent in McDonald's Sales." Boston Globe (AP), Aug. 9, 2015.



## Rumor: McDonald's hamburgers are made from worm meat.



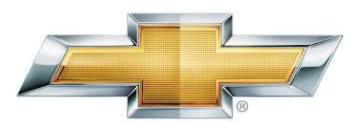


## **Schemata**













### Framing by cultural norms

- Coca-Cola's price discrimination
  - at the supermarket
  - at MIT Sloan (machine, 100 Main St.)
  - at the Bayside Expo
  - at an exclusive bar (e.g., Alibi, Grill 23)
  - on the beach at a resort
- Why not change the price automatically based on the outside temperature?



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## Pricing norms are critical to resource conservation.



#### STREET PRICES

Donald Shoup thinks that's fine—if the rate drops when demand falls. The University of California at Los Angeles urban planning prof wants to end wasteful trolling for empty meters by charging market prices on smart meters. "It's like Goldilocks," he says. "The price is too low if there are no spaces open, and too high if there are a lot of spaces open." Drivers should pay up at peak times and get a break when demand ebbs, he argues. Chicago, where an hour in a downtown lot can cost \$17, is studying the idea. And in February, Redwood City, Calif., will adjust meter rates—every three months—to assure 15% vacancies.

—Joseph Weber

 Pay more to use a road during rush hour?

Pay more for more data?

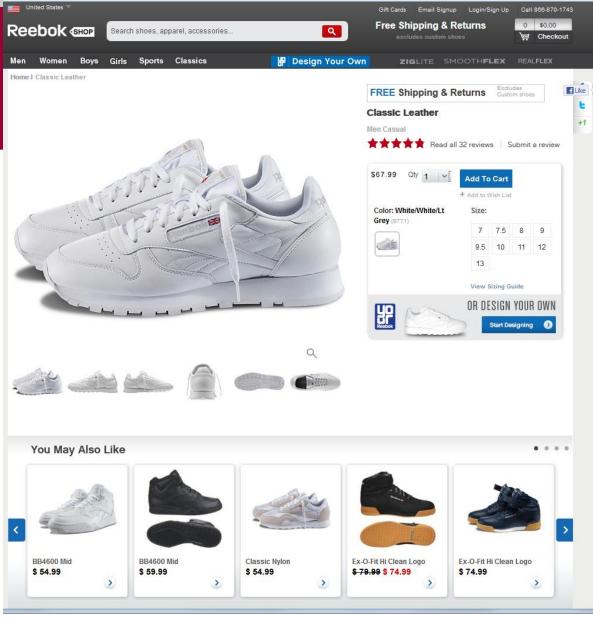
Carbon footprint?

### More framing examples

- Luxury boxes
  - expensive and further from field, but
  - sushi, special meals
  - special elevator
- You can charge more in a movie theater for popcorn economic argument of price discrimination.
- But why are the sodas and popcorn so large?



# What do you notice about the prices?



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## A bit more upscale

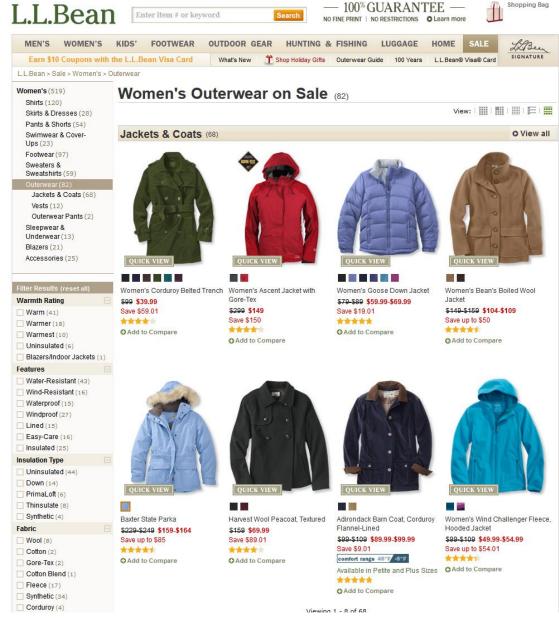


**OFF BALANCE** 

THE NEW WAL-MART By Bruce McCall



## What is the reference price?



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### Summary

#### Framing

- select mental focus
- change mental representations
- switch among equivalence frames
- context is important

#### Schema

- consumer's mental structure
- influence attention and emotion
- reaction to product and communication depends on existing schemata
- path by which much framing occurs



### The tip of the iceberg

#### Formal models of framing

- prospect theory gains vs. loses
- mental accounting separate "mental accounts" for gains and losses

### Ecological rationality affects marketing

- free implies low value
- anchoring and adjustment
- decoy effect can increase share
- conjunctive fallacy helps advertising

### Cognitive simplicity

- heuristic decision and search rules
- primarily in consideration decisions









## Behavioral decision theory (cognitive simplicity) examples

- We are unlikely to have time in class to cover all of behavioral decision theory, but if you are interested, many theories are covered in 15.847, Consumer Behavior.
- Framing and schemata are relevant in 15.846, Branding.
- The following marketing examples illustrate some of the established results from behavioral decision theory. I've provided them in the handouts for students who are interested.



## Paradigm: If it's free it may not be high quality.

### **EvanstonReview**



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	ш	

Reg. Price	28.1%
------------	-------

**Free trial 70.6%** 

Free + coupon 76.2%

**Control** 



### Free trial lowers repeat purchase

### **EvanstonReview**

STNG	SUN-TIMES NEWS GRO	
------	-----------------------	--

Recall BBVA iPad give-away reduced some funnel measures.

	IIIai	Nepeat	IOtai
Reg. Price	28.1%	32.4%	9.1%
50% discount	29.3%	44.1%	12.9%
Free trial	70.6%	2.8%	2.0%
Free + coupon	76.2%	18.8%	14.3%
Control			9%

Trial

Reneat

Total



### **Anchor and adjust**



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A case and stand in one, the Vers Shellcase brings a warm organic aesthetic to the iPad with steel-reinforced, hand-crafted hardwood or bamboo.

TABLE I

AVERAGE STATED WILLINGNESS-TO-PAY SORTED BY QUINTILE OF THE SAMPLE'S
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER DISTRIBUTION

Quintile of SS# distribution	Cordless trackball	Cordless keyboard	Average wine	Rare wine	Design book	Belgian chocolates
1	\$ 8.64	\$16.09	\$ 8.64	\$11.73	\$12.82	\$ 9.55
2	\$11.82	\$26.82	\$14.45	\$22.45	\$16.18	\$10.64
3	\$13.45	\$29.27	\$12.55	\$18.09	\$15.82	\$12.45
4	\$21.18	\$34.55	\$15.45	\$24.55	\$19.27	\$13.27
5	\$26.18	\$55.64	\$27.91	\$37.55	\$30.00	\$20.64
Correlations	.415	.516	0.328	.328	0.319	.419
	p = .0015	p < .0001	p = .014	p = .0153	p = .0172	p = .0013

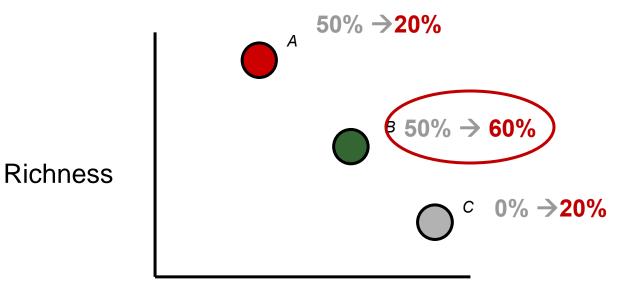
If the Vers Shellcase were offered at a price equal to the last two digits of your SS#, would you buy it?

- How much would you be willing to pay for the Vers Shellcase?
  - When tested on students, those with higher SS# digits were willing to pay more!
- But does not replicate well.

(Ariely, D., et al. "Coherent arbitrariness: Stable demand curves without stable preferences." *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 2003, 118, pp. 73-105.)



### Decoys can increase targets



Clarity



## Recent research clarifies the decoy effect

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Widely reported example, is actually from a hypothetical experiment and does not replicate well.

Direct Replication			
N=2,003	Web	Print	Web/ Print
2 choice	75%		25%
3 choice	69%	18%	21%

#### Prototypical counterexample:









Lesson: Stay tuned. This research is at a turning point. Works well for verbal (web-based) but not necessarily visual (shelf-based) stimuli. Although in the "popular press," effects are more subtle.

## Preference for the complex, the conjunctive fallacy



Pantene makes your hair beautiful.

Pantene makes your hair healthy, shiny and beautiful.

What is more probable?

HTHH or THTHH



## Consumers often use simple decision rules

### "I will only consider GPSs with small size, color displays, that float"







**Small Size** 

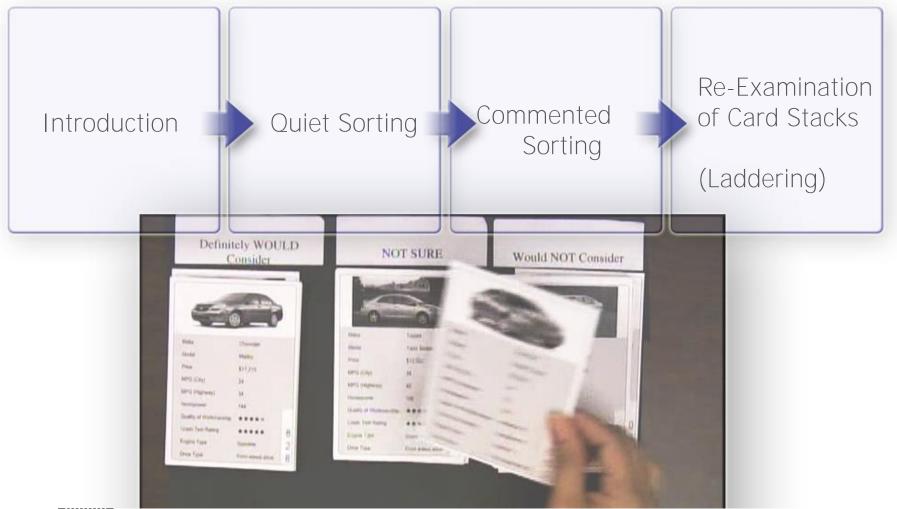
Color Display

**Floats** 

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### An example verbal protocol study.



## Automotive consumers use fast, simple heuristics for consideration

- Percent who take less than 5 seconds per vehicle\* 87% (during the silent sort phase)
- Percent who use a cognitively-simple rule 76% (during the vocal sort phase)



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