Analyzing Business Markets

Marketing Management, 13th ed

Chapter Questions

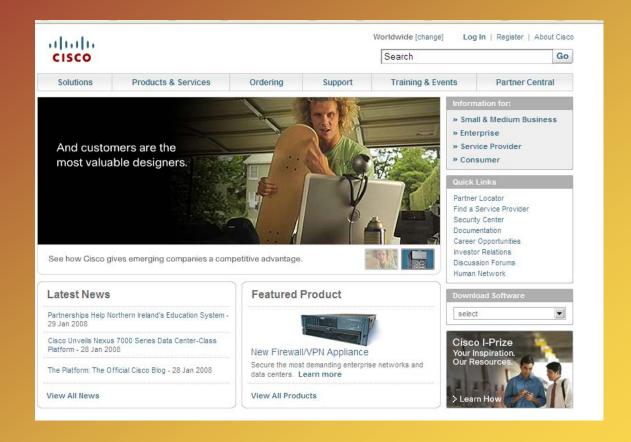
- What is the business market, and how does it differ from the consumer market?
- What buying situations do organizational buyers face?
- Who participates in the business-tobusiness buying process?

Chapter Questions

- How do business buyers make their decisions?
- How can companies build strong relationships with business customers?
- How do institutional buyers and government agencies do their buying?



CISCO Targets Businesses



What is Organizational Buying?

Organizational buying refers to the decision-making process by which formal organizations establish the need for purchased products and services, and identify, evaluate, and choose among alternative brands and suppliers.

Top Business Marketing Challenges

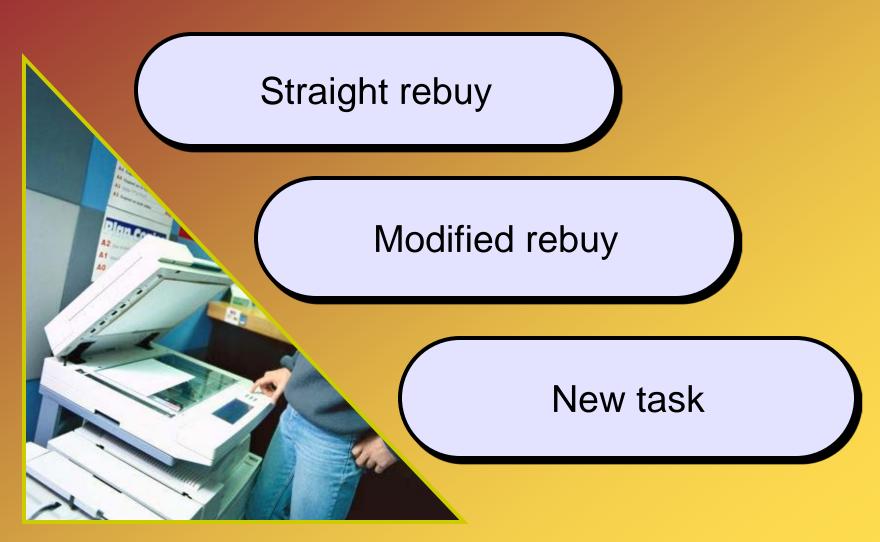
- Expand understanding of customer needs
- Compete globally as China and India reshape markets
- Master analytical tools and improve quantitative skills
- Reinstate innovation as an engine of growth
- Create new organizational models and linkages

Characteristics of Business Markets

- Fewer, larger buyers
- Close suppliercustomer relationships
- Professional purchasing
- Many buying influences

- Multiple sales calls
- Derived demand
- Inelastic demand
- Fluctuating demand
- Geographically concentrated buyers
- Direct purchasing

Buying Situation



Systems Buying and Selling

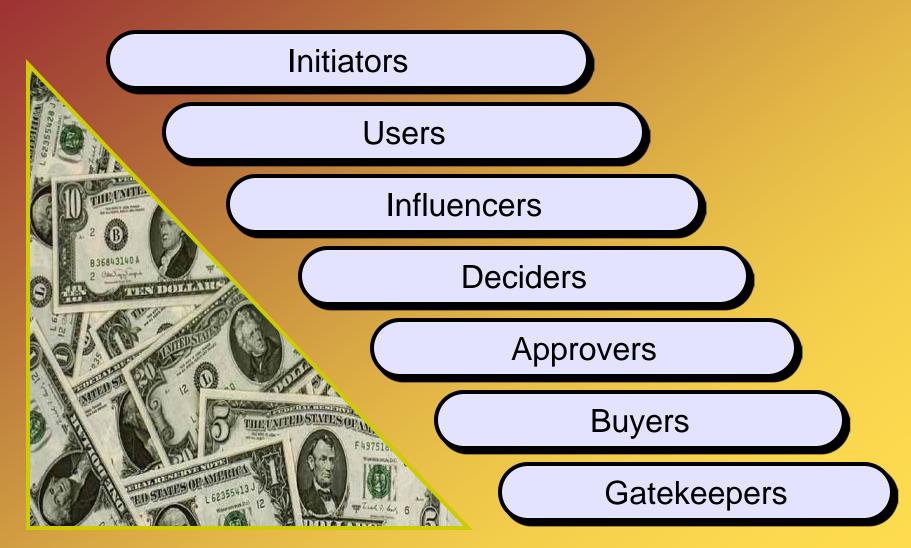
Turnkey solution desired; bids solicited

System subcomponents assembled

Prime contractors

Second-tier contractors

The Buying Center



Of Concern to Business Marketers

- Who are the major decision participants?
- What decisions do they influence?
- What is their level of influence?
- What evaluation criteria do they use?

Sales Strategies

Small Sellers

Large Sellers

Key Buying Influencers

Multilevel In-depth Selling

Stages in the Buying Process: Buyphases

- Problem recognition
- General need description
- Product specification
- Supplier search
- Proposal solicitation
- Supplier selection
- Order-routine specification
- Performance review

Table 7.2 Buygrid Framework

			Buyclasses	
		New Task	Modified Rebuy	Straight Rebuy
	Problem recognition	Yes	Maybe	No
	General need description	Yes	Maybe	No
	Product specification	Yes	Yes	Yes
BUYPHASES	 Supplier search 	Yes	Maybe	No
	Proposal solicitation	Yes	Maybe	No
	Supplier selection	Yes	Maybe	No
	Order-routine specification	Yes	Maybe	No
	8. Performance review	Yes	Yes	Yes

Forms of Electronic Marketplaces



- Catalog sites
- Vertical markets
- Pure play auction sites
 - Spot markets
 - Private exchanges
 - Barter markets
 - Buying alliances

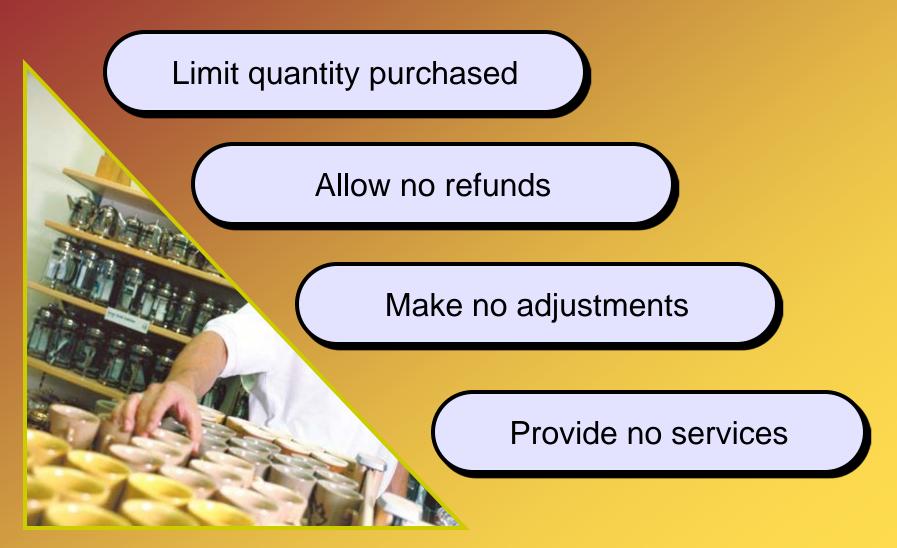
Methods of e-Procurement

- Websites organized using vertical hubs
- Websites organized using functional hubs
- Direct extranet links to major suppliers
- Buying alliances
- Company buying sites

Table 7.3 Vendor Analysis

Attributes	Rating Scale					
	Importance Weights	Poor (1)	Fair (2)	Good (3)	Excellent (4)	
Price	.30				х	
Supplier reputation	.20			Х		
Product reliability	.30				Х	
Service reliability	.10		х			
Supplier flexibility	.10			Х		
Total score: .30(4) + .20	0(3) + .30(4) + .10(2)	+ .10(3) = 3.5	5			

Handling Price-Oriented Customers



Methods for Researching Customer Value

- Internal engineering assessment
- Field value-in-use assessment
- Focus-group value assessment
- Direct survey questions

- Conjoint analysis
- Benchmarks
- Compositional approach
- Importance ratings

Order Routine Specification

Stockless purchase plans

Vendor-managed inventory

Continuous replenishment





Establishing Corporate Trust and Credibility

Expertise

Trustworthiness

Likeability

Figure 7.1 Trust Dimensions

Transparent

Cooperating Design

Product/Service
Quality

Product Comparison

Incentive

Supply Chain

Partnering

Pervasive Advocacy

Factors Affecting Buyer-Supplier Relationships

Availability of alternatives

Importance of supply

Complexity of supply

Supply market dynamism

Categories of Buyer-Seller Relationships

- Basic buying and selling
- Bare bones
- Contractual transaction
- Customer supply

- Cooperative systems
- Collaborative
- Mutually adaptive
- Customer is king

What is Opportunism?

Opportunism is some form of cheating or undersupply relative to an implicit or explicit contract.

Aramark Successfully Services Institutional and Government Markets



Marketing Debate

✓ how different is B-to-B marketing?

Take a position:

1. Business-to-business marketing requires a special, unique set of marketing concepts and principles.

or

2. Business-to-business marketing is really not that different and the basic marketing principles apply.

Marketing Discussion

- ✓ Consider some of the consumer behavior topics from Chapter 6.
- ✓ How might you apply them to businessto-business settings?