• CH 29 MARKETING RESEARCH

The Marketing Research Process

LEARNING GOALS:

- Explain the steps in designing and conducting marketing research
- Understand the purpose of marketing research
- Compare primary and secondary data
- Collect and interpret marketing information
- Identify the elements in a marketing research report

marketing research



The process and methods used to gather information, analyze it, and report findings related to marketing goods and services.

Defining Marketing Research

Marketing research ◀ involves the process and methods used to gather information, analyze it, and report findings related to marketing goods and services. Marketing research is used by companies to:

- Determine consumers' attitudes and preferences
- Test product features

Defining Marketing Research

- Determine market size and growth potential
- Learn about competitive products
- Determine buying cycles
- Understand how the company is perceived by the public

Why Is Marketing Research Important?

Information obtained from research helps businesses increase sales and profits. Research:

- What products to produce
- At what price to sell them
- Who will buy the products
- How the products will be promoted

 Think of two specific situations when a company might use Market Research.

Who Uses Marketing Research?

Small businesses usually rely on their owners, managers, employees, or hired assistants to do their research. Larger companies have in-house research departments to plan and conduct studies. Trade associations conduct and use research. Nonprofit organizations use customer surveys to get feedback.

quantitative **4**

A type of research that answers questions that start with "how many" or "how much."

qualitative research



A type of research that focuses on smaller numbers of people (usually fewer than 100) and tries to answer "why" or "how" questions.

Types of Marketing Research

Quantitative research ◀ answers questions that start with "how many" or "how much."

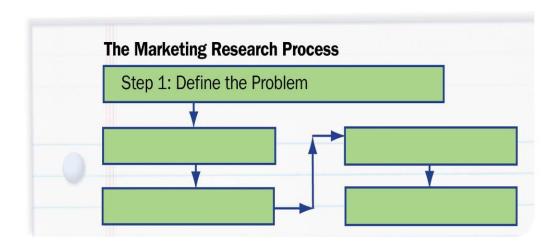
Qualitative research ◀ focuses on smaller numbers of people and focuses on trying to answer questions about "why" or "how."

 Create 1 quantitative research question and 1 qualitative research question.

The Marketing Research Process

Graphic Organizer

Construct a flow chart to record the steps in conducting marketing research.



The Marketing Research Process

The five steps that a business follows when conducting marketing research are:

- Defining the problem
- Obtaining and analyzing data
- Recommending solutions
- Applying the results

problem definition



The process by which a business clearly identifies a problem and what is needed to solve it.

Step 1: Defining the Problem

Problem definition ◀ occurs when a business clearly identifies a problem and what is needed to solve it. Because money and time are limited, businesses must identify which problems and issues are the most important to address at a given time.

primary data 🐗



Data obtained for the first time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue under study.

Step 2: Obtaining Data

The word *data* means facts. There are two types of data used in marketing research:

 Primary data

 are facts obtained for the first

 time and used specifically for the particular problem or issue under study.

Primary research data can be collected using three methods:

- The survey method
- The observation method
- The experimental method

survey method



A research technique in which information is gathered from people through the use of surveys or questionnaires.

sample



A part of the target population that is assumed to represent the entire population.

How Primary Data Are Obtained

The **survey method** ◀ is a research technique in which information is gathered from people through the use of surveys or questionnaires. It is the most frequently used method of collecting primary data.

A **sample** ◀ is a part of the target population that represents it accurately.

• DAILY JEOPARDY

Survey research can be conducted in person, by phone, by mail, or by using the Internet. Questions are written according to the specific needs of that survey.

Personal interviews can be done in focus groups, door-to-door, or randomly in central locations.

A focus group interview involves eight to twelve people who are brought together to evaluate advertising, a product, design, or marketing strategy under a skilled moderator.



A major advantage of personal interviews is that they get a much better and easier response than mail, phone, or Internet surveys.

Telephone interviews are quick, efficient, and relatively inexpensive.

While mailed surveys have low response rates — a successful survey may get a ten percent response – offering some type of incentive to complete them can help to convince more people to respond.

Internet-based surveys are quick and eliminate the need for data entry. A drawback is that Internet surveys are limited to individuals who have access to the Web. Also, many people dislike receiving uninvited e-mail surveys.

observation method



A research technique in which the actions of people are watched and recorded either by cameras or by observers.

How Primary Data Are Obtained

The **observation method** ◀ is a research technique in which the actions of people are watched and recorded either by cameras or by observers.

A mystery shopper is a researcher who poses as a customer. The mystery shopper observes the interactions between customers and salespeople.

One disadvantage of the observation method is that it cannot measure attitudes or motivation. Two advantages of the observation method are that it is faster than personal interviews, and people are unaware that they are being observed.

point-of-sale research

A form of research that combines natural observation with personal interviews to get people to explain buying behavior.

How Primary Data Are Obtained

Point-of-sale research ◀ involves observing shoppers to decide which ones to choose as research subjects. After observation, researchers approach the selected shoppers and ask them questions.

This method provides fresh and accurate information from the consumer.

experimental **4** method

A research technique in which a researcher observes the results of changing one or more marketing variables while keeping certain other variables constant under controlled conditions.

How Primary Data Are Obtained

The **experimental method** ◀ is a technique in which a researcher observes the results of changing one or more marketing variables while keeping others constant under controlled conditions. It is not used frequently because of cost and inaccuracy.

secondary data



Data that has already been collected for some purpose other than the current study.

Step 2: Obtaining Data

There are many ways secondary data can be obtained from both internal sources (within the company) and external sources.

How Secondary Data Are Obtained

Secondary data are most often collected in the following ways:

- The Internet
- U.S. and state government sources
- Specialized research companies
- Business publications and trade organizations

data analysis 🌗

The process of compiling, analyzing, and interpreting the results of primary and secondary data collection.

Step 3: Analyzing the Data

Data analysis ◀ is the process of compiling, analyzing, and interpreting the results of primary and secondary data collection.

Data mining is a computer process that uses statistical methods to extract new information from large amounts of data.

Step 4: Recommending Solutions to the Problem

Solution recommendations must be clear and well-supported by the research data. A typical research report includes the following:

- Title page and table of contents
- Acknowledgments of people who assisted
- List of tables, figures, charts, and graphs

Step 4: Recommending Solutions to the Problem

- Introduction
- Review of the research information
- Procedures used
- Findings and recommendations
- Summary and conclusions
- Appendixes and bibliography

Step 5: Applying the Results

Managers use the research report to make decisions about marketing strategies to address the researched problem or issue.

After the research is completed and changes are made, a business should carefully monitor the results to know if the actions are successful.

The Marketing Survey

Key Terms
validy
reliability
open-ended
questions
forced-choice
questions

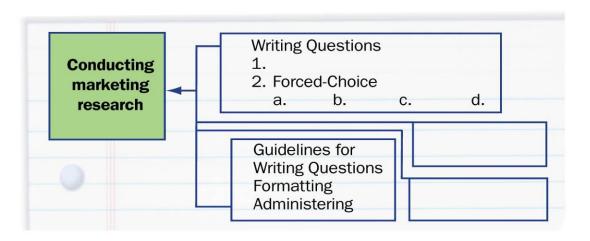
LEARNING GOALS:

- Design a marketing research survey
- Administer a marketing research survey

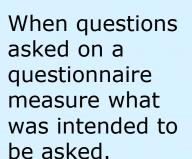
The Marketing Survey

Graphic Organizer

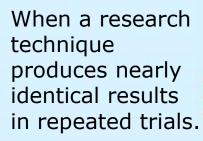
Complete an outline of this section by listing headlines, subheadings, and key concepts.



validity



reliability



Constructing the Questionnaire

A questionnaire has **validity** • when the questions asked measure what was intended to be measured.

Reliability ◀ exists when a research technique produces nearly identical results in repeated trials. It requires that the questions ask for the same type of information from all respondents.

Constructing the Questionnaire

To be valid and reliable, a questionnaire must be properly:

- Written
- Formatted
- Administered

open-ended **q** questions

Questions that require respondents to construct their own answers.

forced-choice **(**) questions

Questions that ask respondents to choose answers from possibilities given on a questionnaire.

Writing Questions

Open-ended questions ◀ ask respondents to construct their own response to a question.

Forced-choice questions ◀ ask respondents to choose answers from a questionnaire.

Yes/No questions should be used only when asking for a response on one issue.

Create a two question survey.

Writing Questions

Multiple-choice questions give the respondent several choices. When constructing these, it is important to make the options mutually exclusive and comprehensive.

Offering the choice of "other" increases reliability.

Writing Questions

Other forced-choice questions may ask respondents to rate a product or service.

Level of agreement questions make statements and ask respondents for their level of agreement. Commonly used options include *strongly agree*, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

Basic Guidelines for Writing Questions

- Each question should be clearly written and as brief as possible.
- Use consistent ranking scales.
- Avoid leading questions and introducing biases.
- Do not use questions that make your respondent guess.

Formatting

You should use dark ink on light paper and type that is easy to read. The questionnaire should be short enough that the respondent does not grow frustrated or tired while answering.

Be sure to put section headings or numbers on all individual survey sections.



We Appreciate Your Comments

YOUR ACCOMMODATIONS

10. How would you rate your accommodations?

To: How would you	race yo		iiiiiodacid	113:	
	Excellent	Very Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Decor/Furnishings					
Room Lighting					
Room Cleanliness					
Daily Room Service					
Telephone Services					
Soundproofing					
Temperature Control					
Quality of Towels					
Comfort of Bed					
Comfort of Pillows					
Jacuzzi					
Bathroom Amenities					
Bathroom Cleanliness					
Bathroom Lighting					
Bathroom Overall					
Overall Accommodation	ns 🗆				
Value for Price/Paid					

11. What changes or additions to your room would you suggest?



We Appreciate Your Comments

 How important of this Resort ti 			e followi	ng in you	ur choice
	Extremely Important	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Not Very Important	Not At All Important
Prior Visit Experience					
Travel Agent	O.		0		
Family/Friend Referral					
Brochure		O.			0
Internet					
Children's Programs					
Location			a	D .	0
Golf				0	0
Meeting/Conference			0	0	0
Price/Package				0	0
Crystal Mtn. Prop. Owne	er 🗅	0			O.
Advertisement Where?	٥	0	0	0	D.
Other (Bleese specify)	- 170	- 0	779	-	

PRIOR TO YOUR ARRIVAL

What is the primary Radio Station you listen to?

RESERVATION

2. How would you rate the Reservation Staff on:

	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average	Poor	No	
Friendly/Helpful	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Product Knowledge			0			0	
Use of Your Name		0			0	0	

Was your reservation in order upon arrival?
 Yes (Skip to #4)
 No

3a. If "No", please indicate which information was not correct:

□ Name Incorrect □ Address Incorrect
□ Arrival Date Incorrect □ Departure Date Incorrect
□ Room Type Incorrect □ Rate Incorrect
□ No. in Party Incorrect □ No Record of Reservation

4. Overall, how would you rate the handling of your reservation?

□ Excellent □ Very Good □ Average
□ Below Average □ Poor □ Did Not Experience

YOUR RECEPTION UPON ARRIVAL

Other (Please specify)_

5. Were your accommodations ready at 5 p.m. or upon arrival (if later than 5 p.m.)?

☐ Yes
☐ No

How would you rate your reception at the Front Desk upon arrival;

	Excellent	Very Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Friendly/Helpful	a		O.		
Check-in Speed		0			
Info. About Resort					
Use of Your Name					
Overall Reception			0	0	

7. Do you have any suggestions for improving our Front Desk reception?

YOUR ACCOMMODATIONS

- 8. What type of accommodations?
- ☐ The Inn at the Mountain
- ☐ Hamlet Hotel Rooms
- ☐ Colony Hotel Rooms
- Pinehurst Studios or 1 Bedroom Condominiums
- ☐ WinterGreen Condominiums
- ☐ Pinehurst Green 3-4 Bedroom Townhomes
- ☐ MountainSide Townhomes
- ☐ Village/Club Homes ☐ MountainTop Condominiums
- 9. What was your room number?

10. How would you rate your accommodations?

	xcellent	Very Good	Average	Below Average	Poor
Decor/Furnishings	O.	D	0		0
Room Lighting	D	0			
Room Cleanliness					0
Daily Room Service	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone Services					0
Soundproofing		O.	0	0	
Temperature Control		O.	0	0	0
Quality of Towels			0	0	
Comfort of Bed	O.	O.		0	0
Comfort of Pillows			0	0	0
Jacuzzi				0	0
Bathroom Amenities	O.	O.	0	0	D
Bathroom Cleanliness	O.	O.			
Bathroom Lighting	O.			0	o.
Bathroom Overall					
Overall Accommodation	s 🔾	O.		0	
Value for Price/Paid	0	D.	0	0	

11. What changes or additions to your room would you suggest?

Formatting

Page numbers are essential to make sure your respondent does not get lost within the survey.

Formatting

General demographic questions about gender, age, ethnicity, and education are typically grouped together at the end of the survey. That is because respondents are more likely to answer personal questions after completing the other questions.

Administering the Questionnaire

A plan must be established for selecting participants in an unbiased way. Be sure to explain the survey's purpose either in person or on the questionnaire.

Many questionnaires offer incentives to encourage people to participate.

• DAILY JEOPARDY

FOCUS on KEY POINTS

Section 29.1

 The five steps that a business follows when conducting marketing research are defining the problem, obtaining data, analyzing the data, recommending solutions, and applying the results. The steps are performed sequentially to arrive at solutions to a problem or research an issue.

continued

FOCUS on KEY POINTS

Section 29.2

 Questionnaires should provide data that are valid and reliable. Marketing surveys may include openended and forced-choice questions. Forced-choice questions include yes/no, multiple-choice, rating scale, and level of agreement questions.