

Opening Vignette: Quisp

- ⇒ How was Quisp brand cereal saved from product extinction?
- How can companies capitalize on products that have been previously retired?
- What makes vintage products so successful in the marketplace?
- Can you think of a product from your youth that you would buy if it became available?

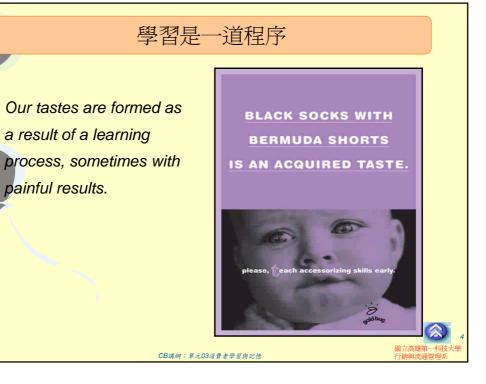
學習歷程模式

- →學習(Learning)
 - ■指經過練習或經驗,而使個體在行爲(或行爲潛勢)上 產生持久的改變(A relatively permanent change in behavior caused by experience) -
- →隨機性學習(Incidental Learning)
 - -Casual, unintentional acquisition of knowledge
 - →學習是一項持續程序(Learning is an Ongoing Process)
 - -Constantly being revised

a result of a learning

painful results.

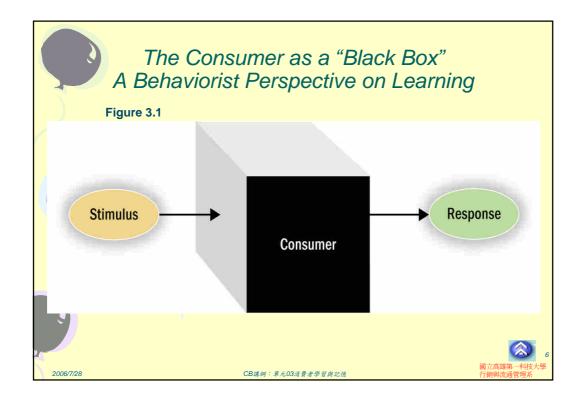
-Can be either simple association (logo recognition) or complex cognitive activity (writing an essay)



行爲學習理論

- Assume that learning takes place as the result of responses to external events.
- View is represented by two major approaches to learning:
 - 1) Classical Conditioning
 - 2) Instrumental Conditioning
- People's experiences shaped by feedback they receive as they go through life
- Actions result in rewards and punishments, which influences future responses to similar situations.

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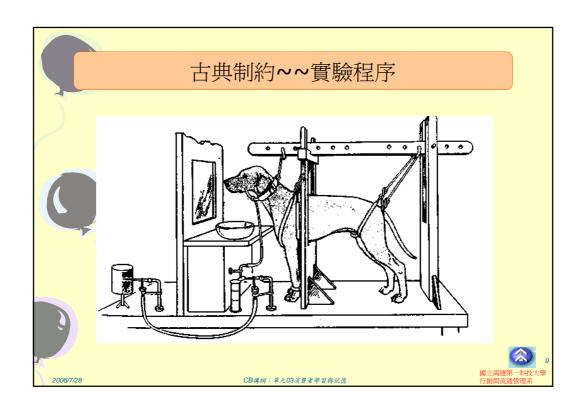




古典制約

- Ivan Pavlov's Dogs
 - Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) Naturally capable of causing a response.
 - Conditioned stimulus (CS) Does not initially cause a response
 - Conditioned response (CR) Response generated by repeated paired exposures to UCS and CS. Eventually, through learned association and repetition, the CS will cause the CR.

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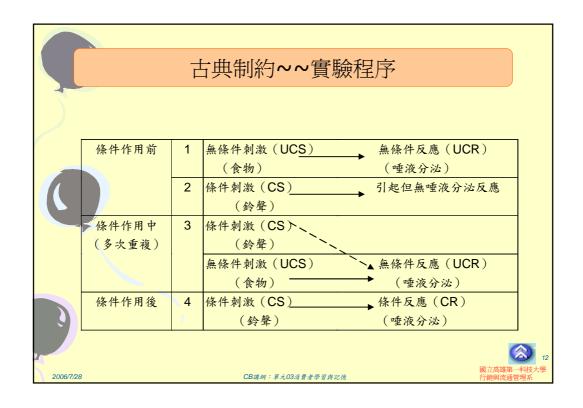
古典制約~~實驗程序

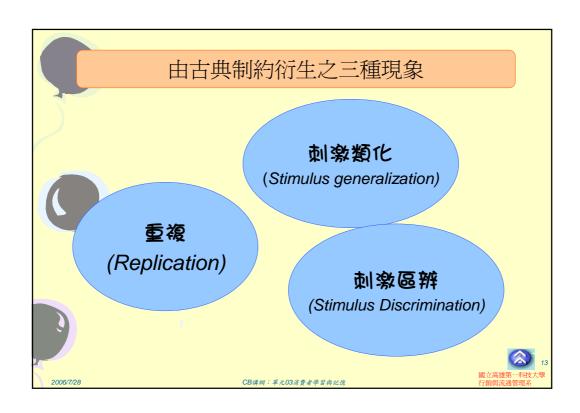
- → 當呈現一個中性刺激與一個已經會引起某一個反應的刺激配對在一塊,經過重復的出現以後,單獨使用這個中性刺激則會引起與原先反應相似的表現。
- → 消費者行爲學的應用採用可引起消費者正面情緒的無條件刺激,搭配中性的無條件刺激來使用,重複曝光引起 反應。

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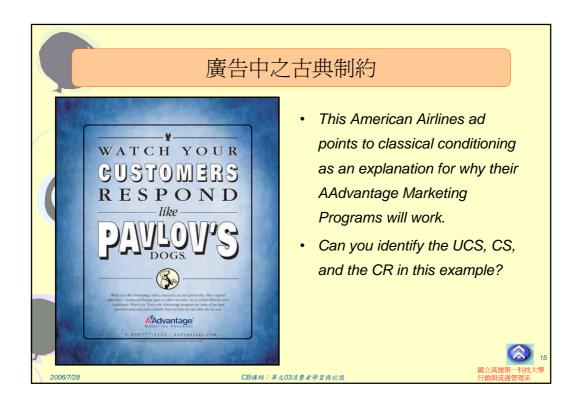
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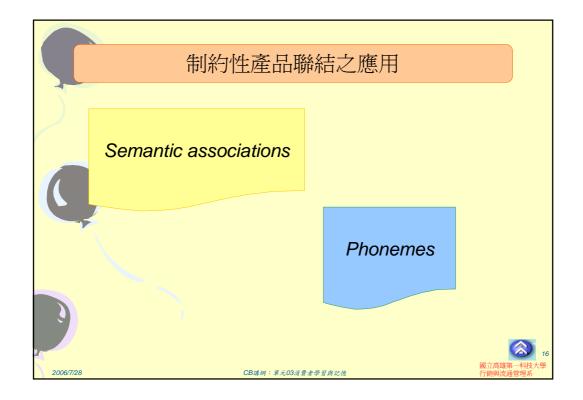












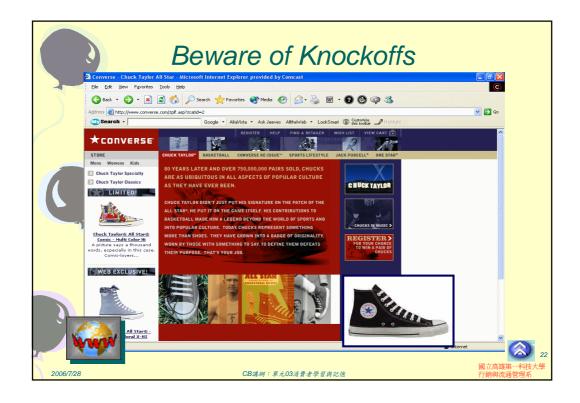


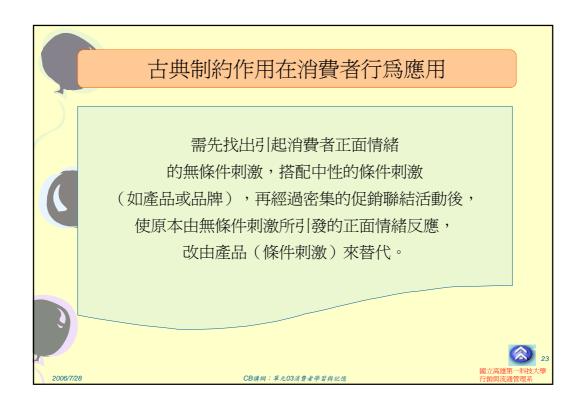


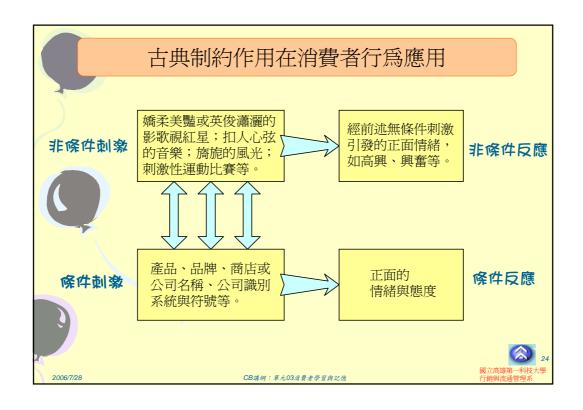


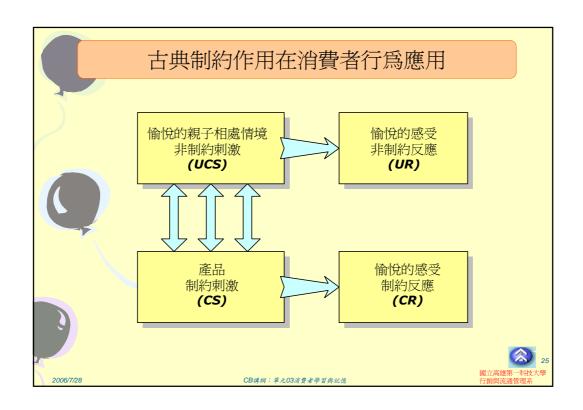












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	古典制約~~提出對行銷策略之啓示								
	對新刺激的制約反應								
	非制約刺激	制約刺激	例子						
	興奮事件	產品或主題音樂	在保齡球比賽中所廣告的新產品						
	愛國事件或音樂	產品或人員	在商業廣告中以愛國歌曲做爲背景音樂						
	」以引發「反應出現」								
	制約刺激	制約反應	例子						
	流行音樂	放鬆、興奮	零售店中之聖誕音樂 著名運動員或電影明星在廣告中擔任敘述者						
	熟悉聲音	興奮、注意							
	性感聲音、身軀	興奮、注意、喚起	香水廣告等						
	熟悉線索	興奮、注意、焦慮	廣告中之警報聲音、電話鈴聲						
	熟悉的社會線索	友誼與情愛之感覺	電視廣告中提及來自親友的電話						
20	006/7/28	CB講網:	單元03消費者學習與記憶 國立高雄第一 行銷與流通管						

Discussion Question

- In the 1980's, the Lacoste crocodile was an exclusive logo symbolizing casual elegance. When it was repeated on baby clothes and other items, it lost its cache and began to be replaced by contenders such as the Ralph Lauren Polo Player.
- Can you thing of other logos that have lost their prestige due to repetition?







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有個護士剛跟男朋友分手了,滿懷著心的她剛好被分配到照顧一個車禍骨折的病人,她每天下午都要來幫這個病人換藥,過了一個星期她跟這個病人漸漸混熟了,她知道這個病人是個知識分子,對心理學有些許的見略,也跟病人聊起這失戀的事情。

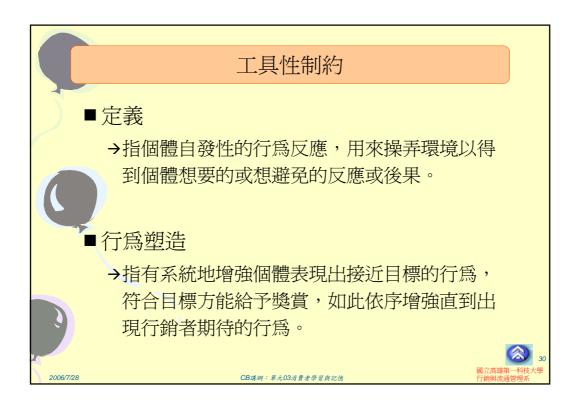
病人告訴她:你每天固定下午四點打電話給他,但是跟他聊天不超過三分鐘,這是一種制約反應,等到了你沒打給他的時候,他會想念起你喔!說不定就又想來跟你和好也不一定。

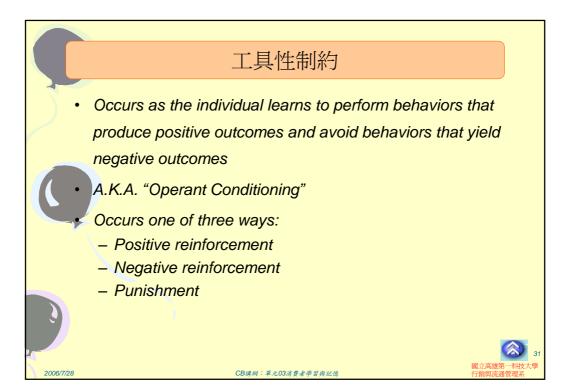
然後護士照著他的方法做了,護士也是天天固定在五點左右去幫病人換藥時 跟病人報告電話的內容一個星期後,她告訴病人她前男友請她一起吃頓飯,兩個 星期後她說她男友請她看電影,三個星期過去了....今天病人要出院了,五點多了 還沒見著那護士,病人一直想著她,等著她出現。

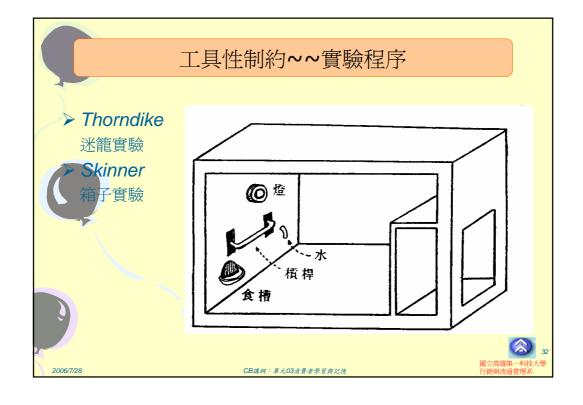
病人覺得他好像是被那護士所制約了,因爲他滿腦子都是護士的身影,他想他等不到護士(傷好了護士不會再來幫他換藥了);所以他抱著見不到護士的失望感走出了病房,一出病房他眼精一亮....他看到護士手裡捧著一束花,洋溢著很甜美的笑,向他走了過來,他心想:可能是護士跟他前任男友復合了吧!(心裡頭有點不是滋味)護士向他走了過來把花遞給他...花裡頭的一張小卡片寫著..XX:祝賀你康復,在你康復的同時,我發現,我被你制約了...被你制約了的小護士。

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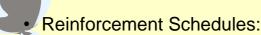
工具性制約

- 增強物
 - →正增強物是指能讓行為重複發生的一些事件或物品,如食物、金錢、輕撫的動作等。
 - →負增強物是指使個體感到厭惡或痛苦的刺激,例如雹擊、噪音、恐怖感覺等嫌惡刺激。
- ■增強作用
 - →正增強作用指個體表現操作行為後,因為提供滿足需求的正 增強物,使日後相同情境再度出現時,個體表現該反應的機 率增加。
 - →<u>旬增強作用</u>指個體表現出某種反應後, 恰巧能夠使負增強物 消失,未來相以情境再次表現該行為的機率增加。

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工具性制約

 Extinction: When a positive outcome is no longer received, the learned stimulus-response connection will not be maintained.



- Fixed-interval reinforcement
- Variable-interval reinforcement
- Fixed-ratio reinforcement
- Variable-ratio reinforcement



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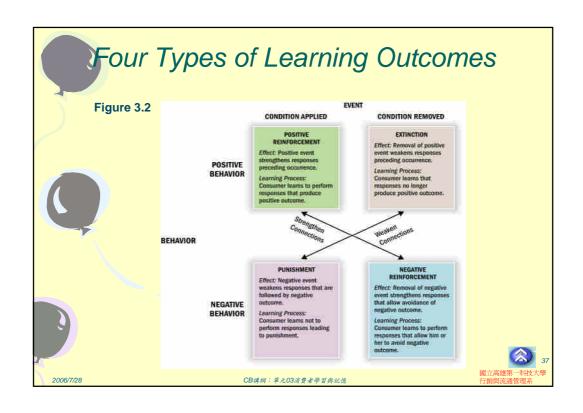
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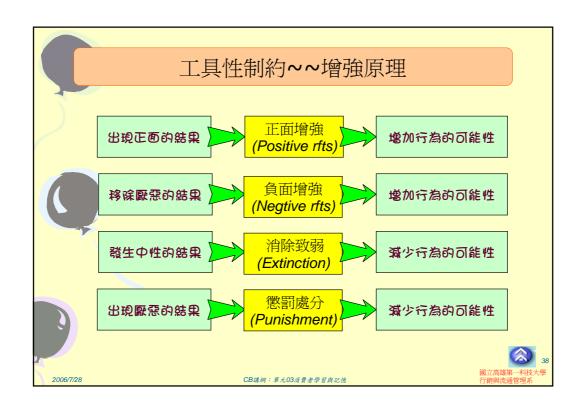
工具性制約

- ∄除作用
 - → 指操作條件作用建立後,個體持續反應卻無法得到增強物,終使已 成立的反應逐漸消退的情形。
 - → 造成消除现象的最主要原因是產品行銷活動或屬告太少,導致消費 者對產品產生遺忘的情形。
- 處罰作用
 - → 指操作反應後會導致負增強物的增加,所以個體必須把反應機率確低,以去除嫌惡的負增強物。
 - → 處罰常與負增強作用混淆不清,事富上兩者是不同的概念。負增強作用是做動作以去除負增強物。處罰則是做動作會增加負增強物,所以不去做動作,才能把負增強物去除。

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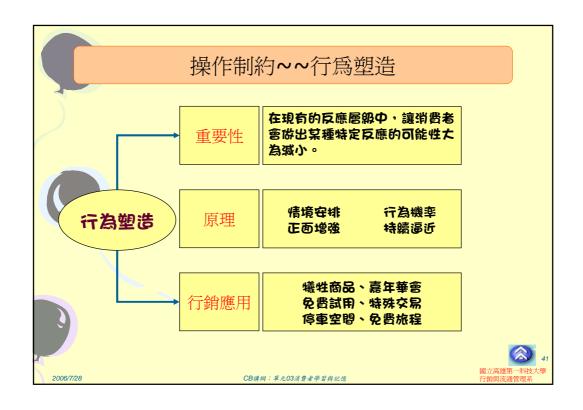


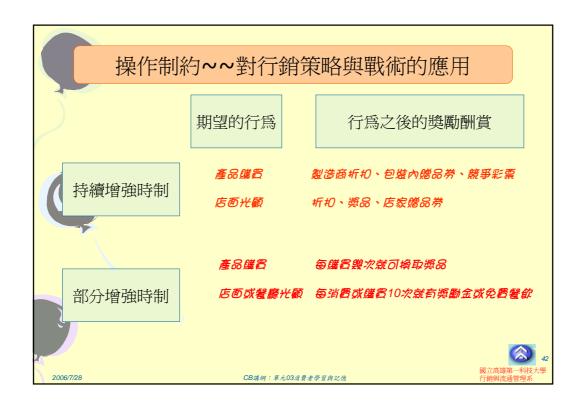












工具制約原理之應用

- Reinforcement of Consumption:
 - Thank you
 - Rebates
 - Follow-up phone calls
- Frequency Marketing:
 - Reinforces regular purchases by giving them rewards with values that increase along with the amount purchased
 - Frequent flyer miles

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認知學習理論

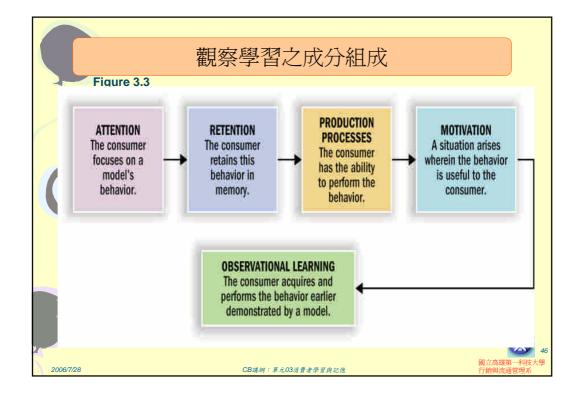
- Is learning cognitive or not?
 - Trigger feature
 - A stimulus that cues an individual toward a particular pattern and activates a reaction

Observational learning:

- Occurs when people watch the actions of others and note reinforcements received for their behaviors
- Learning occurs as a result of vicarious, rather than direct, experience.

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認知學習理論~~社會觀察學習

- ▶ 在社會情境中,個體藉由觀察他人的行為表現與行為後果,而間接學習到相關行為的歷程。
- → 社會學習是一種間接性的學習方式,故又稱為替代學習或稱觀察學習。
- ★ 計會學習在行銷的應用大抵可分為三個方向
 - 發展新的行為
 - 抑制包面行為
 - 引發潛在的行為出現



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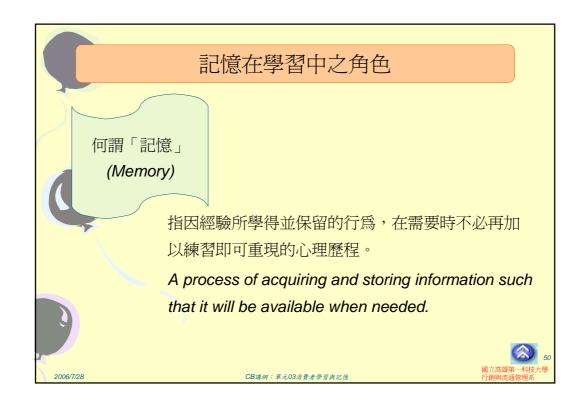
觀察學習之成分組成

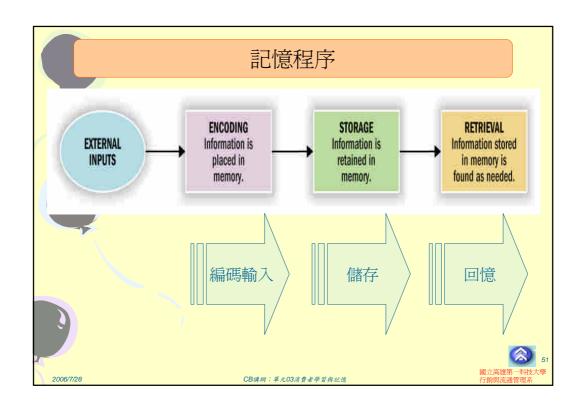
- Consumers learn vicariously by seeing others receive reinforcement for their behaviors.
- Marketers can reinforce or punish consumers indirectly by showing what happens to desirable models who do or do not use their products.
- Consumers' evaluations of models are not limited to stimulus-response connections.
 - Attractiveness can be based on several components (e.g. physical attractiveness, expertise, similarity to the evaluator)

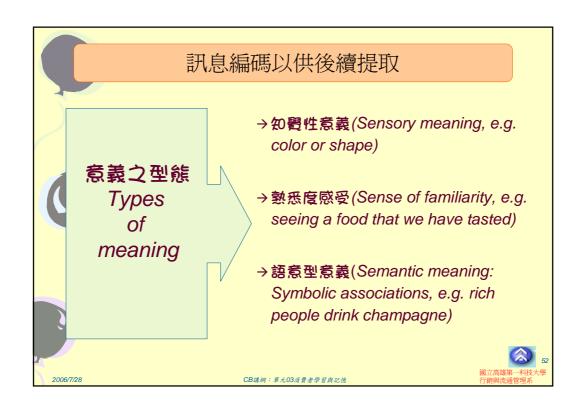


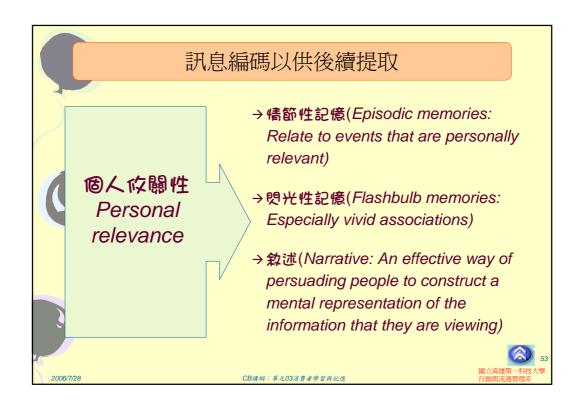
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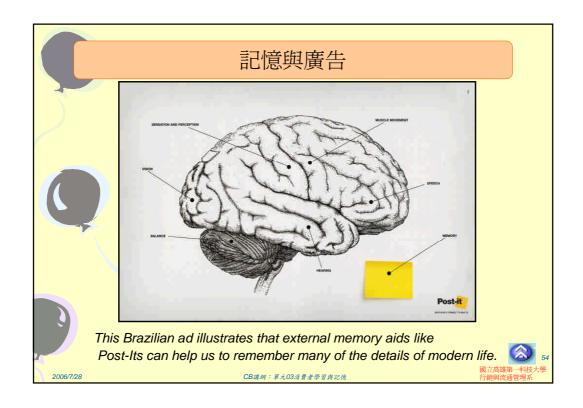






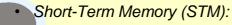






記憶系統

- · Sensory Memory:
 - Very temporary storage of information we receive from our senses



- Limited period of time & limited capacity
- Working memory (i.e., holds memory we are currently processing)
- Long-Term Memory (LTM):
 - Can retain information for a long period of time
 - Elaboration rehearsal is required: Process involves thinking about a stimulus and relating it to information already in memory



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記憶流程之處理順序

感官記憶

指個體憑著感覺器官,感應到刺激後所引起的短暫記憶,通常不加以注意即消失無蹤。

短期記憶

是一個假設機制,專門貯存感官記憶因注意而保存下的刺激。 短期記憶保存時間極 為短暫,約莫20秒之內,如未被進一步處 理,則會消失無蹤。

長期記憶

指記憶中能夠長期保存者。短期記憶轉送長期記憶途徑中,如果經過重復或大聲朗讀的復誦(rehearsal)過程,將能減少訊息遺漏的情形。



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短期記憶與產品命名

- ▶ 編碼以聲碼爲主。
- ▶ 儲存空間有上限,一般人短期記憶廣度一次約爲7±2 意元
- ★ 當短期記憶容量無法處理過多訊息時,容易產生訊息過載負荷的情形
- ★ 產品名稱是否引起注意產生短期記憶,對商品銷售影響甚鉅。 產品的命名原則以產品特性命名、以負面語命名、以消費者喜 好命名爲主。
- ▶ 產品的命名測驗以記憶、學習、聯想、偏好等測驗原則爲主。



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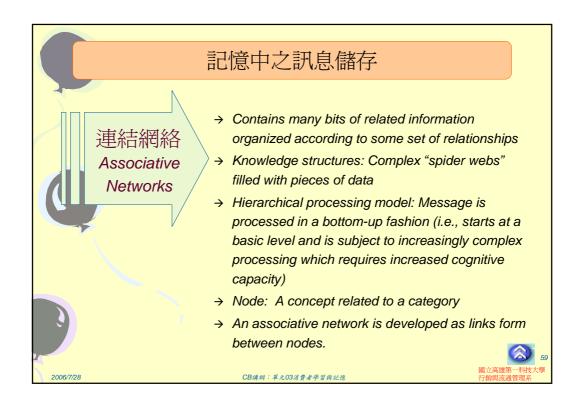
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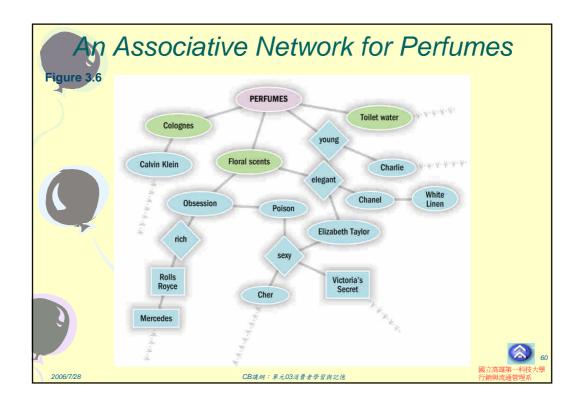
記憶中之訊息儲存

- · Multiple Store Models of Memory:
 - Traditional perspective which assumes that STM & LTM are separate systems.
 - Activation Models of Memory:
 - Argues that different levels of processing occur depending on the nature of the processing task.
 - The more effort it takes to process information, the more likely that information will be placed in LTM.



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記憶中之訊息儲存

- → 啓發傳動(Spreading Activation)
- A process which allows consumers to shift back and forth between levels of meaning



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記憶中之訊息儲存

- →知識水準(Levels of Knowledge)
 - Knowledge is coded at different levels of abstraction and complexity.
 - -命題(Proposition):當「結點」與「結點」間,併合爲一個較深入的語 意組織時稱之。
 - 基模(Schema):若幾個命題群集在一起,將形成更複雜的單位稱之,是個體用以認知周圍環境的基本架構,架構內貯存著個體所學習到的各種經驗、意識、概念,基模是與外在現實世界相對應的抽象認知架構,每當個體遇到外界刺激情境時,就會使用類似的基模架構去核對、了解、認識環境,產生同化或調適的現象。
 - -而「<mark>腳本」Script:</mark> 是消費者在認知上對事件進行所期待的步驟與程序。



長期記憶與知識分類

- 同化
 - 新進入的訊息若能與原存在的基模相似一致程度高的話,個體會以本身的預期心態去理解訊息。
- 調適
 - 當個體無法理解與基模結構不太符合的刺激訊息時,他會試著去解決 這些差異的情形,其中一種方式爲修改其原先存有的基模認知結構, 或建立新的基模認知結構,來歸類新的刺激訊息。
- 知識
 - -經過年齡、心智的成長,基模同化與調適的移動幅動將形加大,所記憶的概念越多也越有彈性,也更能容納抽象的符號與事件而形成。

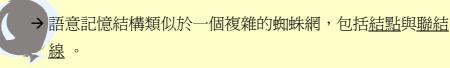


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長期記憶與知識分類

→ 在長期記憶中,<u>語意記憶</u>指個體對周遭事物的認識,特別 是對代表事物的抽象符號意義的了解,所聚集形成的儲存 系統。



→ 當消費者需求產生時,將從組織結構裡提取訊息,通常比較重要,或先前學習程度較強的結點,會比其他的結點有更高的被觸動機率。一旦第一個結點被觸動,與這個結點關係緊密的其他結點,也有較高的機會被連續的牽動。

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長期記憶與知識分類

• 指把短期記憶輸入的訊息,依所具備的特徵或屬性在心智系統中分門別類的過程。



分類的層級通常訊息的儲存可相對地分爲上、中、下三個階層,是相對的非絕對的。分類的方式也可從不同的角度進行。類別也會產生成長與衰退。

知識分類在行銷上的應用

- 一行銷者需要慎選產品提供的線索,使消費者能依行銷者的期望分類。
- 善用舉例法則可幫助消費者輕易且快速的把產品與所要競爭的品牌歸類在一起。



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產品分類的層級

	上層(比較抽象) 下層(比較不抽象)				
)	產品類別	產品形式	品牌	特徵	
	奶粉	嬰兒	雀巢成長奶粉	一公斤裝,含比菲德林抗菌	
				素	
7		成人	豐力富奶粉	五公斤裝,高鈣高鐵,適合	
				婦女營養補充	
	汽車	轎車	福特	Mondeo動力安全引擎防	
	5			護	
	~ \	跑車	三菱	3000GT,雙渦輪V6引擎,	
				全時四輪驅動、四輪轉向	
		休旅車	Rover,	底盤粗壯、越野功能強	
			Discovery		
	飲料	果汁	香吉士	含果粒	
2		機能性飲料	老虎牙子	添加中藥調製而成	

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- > 生理方面因素(如年齡)
- ▶ 情境方面因素
 - 先驅品牌(Pioneering brand) 通常較易由記憶中回複。
 - 具描述性意味品牌名稱,通常較易回憶之。

觀賞行銷訊息時之環境因素:在列廣告中首先出現的商業訊息,通常較易回憶之。

- > Postexperience advertising effects:
 - When consumers confuse recently viewed ads with their own experiences.



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訊息提取以進行購買決策~熟悉度與回憶

Prior familiarity enhances recall.

- 音樂提升記憶度:音樂旋律的廣告訊息是一個強而有力的檢索線索,能有效提升回憶。
- 20007700

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B講網:單元03消費者學習與記憶

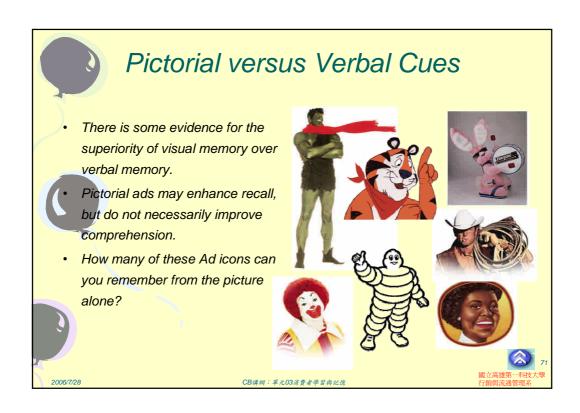


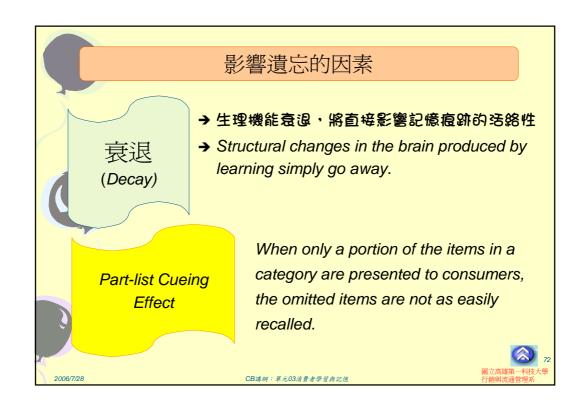
訊息提取以進行購買決策~顯著性與回憶

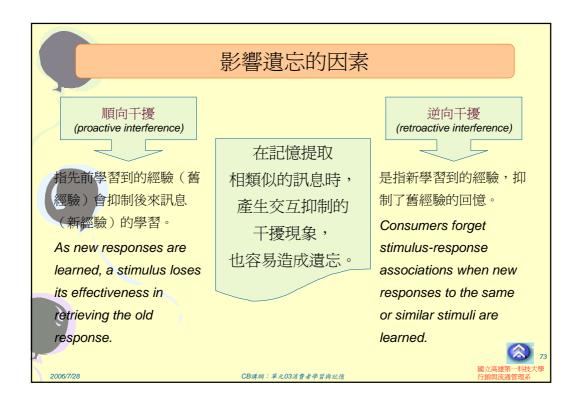
- → Salience: The prominence or level of activation of stimuli in memory
- 孤立效果(Von Restorff effect):係指在多個刺激組成的學習情境之中,比較突顯與眾不同的刺激,最能夠讓消費者產生儲存與檢索的效果(Any technique that increases the novelty of a stimulus also improves recall.)











以產品做爲記憶標註

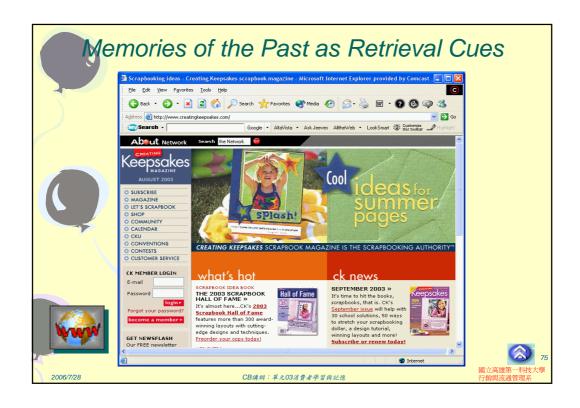
- Products and ads can serve as powerful retrieval cues.
 - Autobiographical memories: Consumer memories related to their own past.
 - Mnemonic qualities: Aspects of a consumer's possessions that serve as a form of external memory which prompts the retrieval of episodic memories.

The Marketing Power of Nostalgia

- Spontaneous recovery: The ability of a stimulus to evoke a response years after it is initially perceived.
- Memory and Aesthetic Preferences
 - Ads and products that remind consumers of their past also help to determine what they like now.



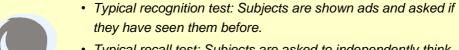
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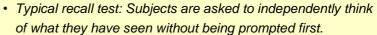




對行銷刺激記憶量之衡量

- · Recognition Versus Recall:
 - Two basic measures of impact.



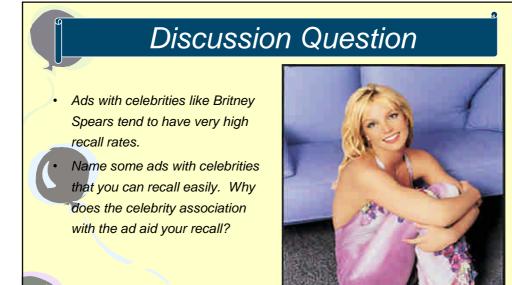


- The Starch Test
 - A widely used commercial measure of advertising recall for magazines.



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CB講網:單元03消費者學習與記憶



CB講網:單元03消費者學習與記憶

prepared by Dr. Fu-yung Kuan

記憶衡量方面之問題

- Response Biases
 - A contaminated result due to the instrument or the respondent, rather than the object that is being measured.
 - Memory Lapses

Unintentionally forgetting information:

- · Omitting: Leaving facts out
- Averaging: "Normalizing" memories by not reporting extreme cases
- Telescoping: Inaccurate recall of time
- Memory for Facts Versus Feelings
 - Recall is important but not sufficient to alter consumer preferences
 - More sophisticated attitude-changing strategies are needed.



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