

CHULALONGKORN BUSINESS SCHOOL

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Marketing Research Process and Implementation

Dr. Danupol Hoonsopon, DBA.

Department of Marketing
Chulalongkorn Business School
E-mail: Danupol@cbs.chula.ac.th



Overview of Marketing Research Process

• Why should we do research?

What research should be done?

Is it worth doing the research?

 How should the research be designed to achieve the research objectives?

What will we do with the research?

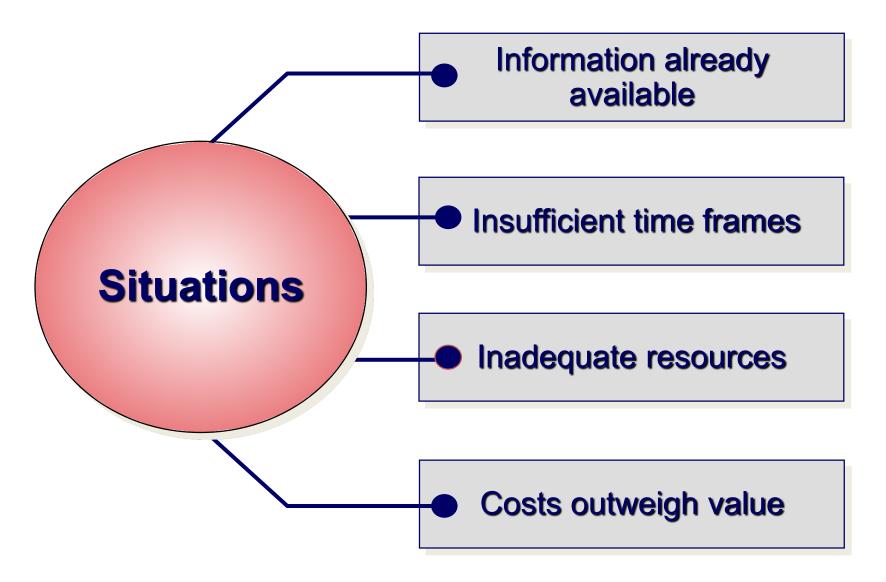


Determining the Need for Research

"Can the problem be solved based on past experience and managerial judgment?"



When Research is Not Needed





Marketing Research Process

I. Determine the research problem

II. Select the appropriate research design

III. Execute the research design

IV. Communicate the research result



I. Determine the Research Problem



I. Determine the Research Problem

1. Identify and clarify information needs

2. Define the research problem and question

3. Specify research objectives and confirm information value



Step 1. Identify and Clarify Information Needs



What information is needed to solve the problem?

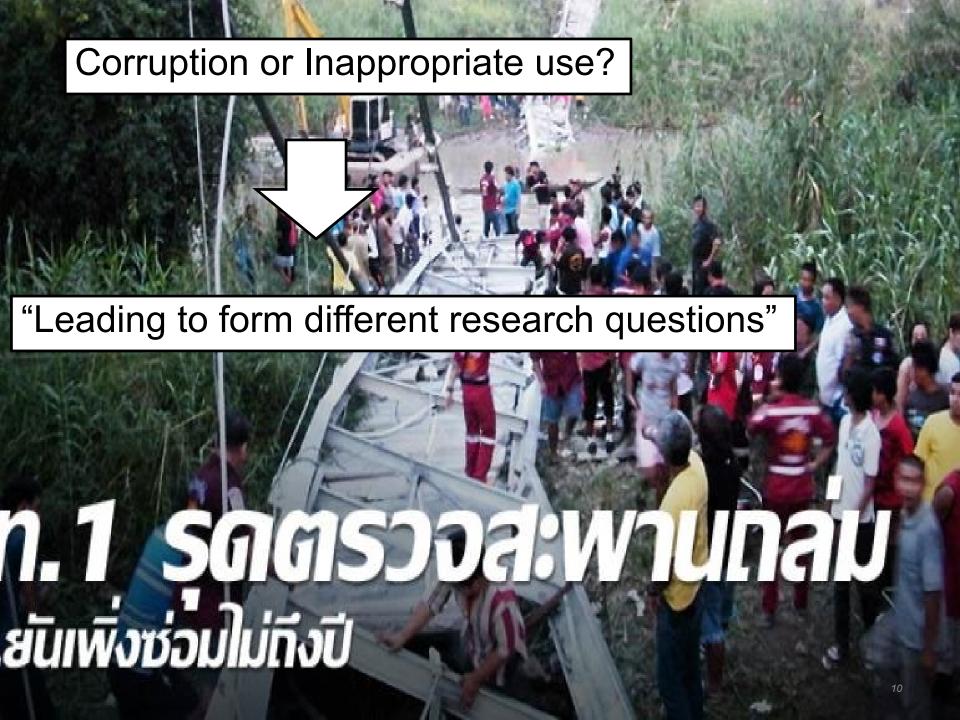


However, "It depends upon what the problem is!"



Step 1. Identify and Clarify Information Needs

"Experience & Information shape the perspective and question of researcher"









From time precision to fashion watch



Step 1. Identify and Clarify Information Needs

If you switch the way you look at things....

Questions are changed & Challenging status quo

New answers & solutions



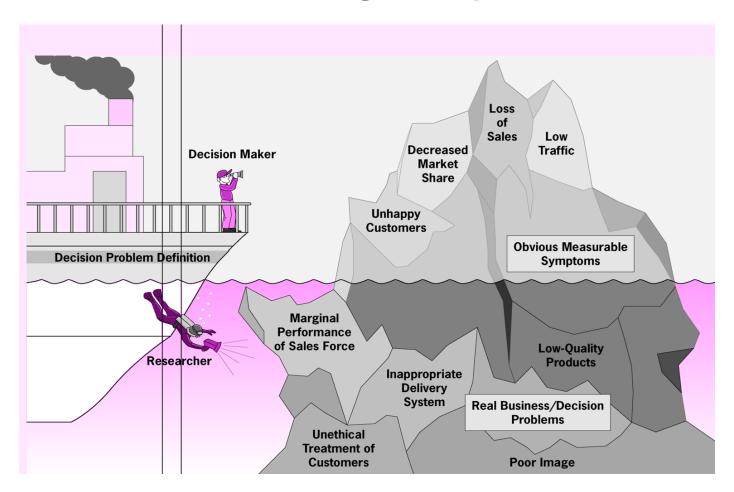


Breaking problem into a smaller part helps researcher to better understand situations



Step 1. Identify and Clarify Information Needs

The Iceberg Principle





Step 1. Identify and Clarify Information Needs

- Purpose of the research.
- Understand the complete problem situation.
- Identify and separate out symptoms.
- Determine unit of analysis the focus of your research.
- Determine the relevant variables brand awareness or attitudes, satisfaction, purchase intention, importance, demographics, etc.



Step 2. Define the Research Problem and Questions

The most important step in the marketing research process is "<u>defining the problem</u>"



Step 2. Define the Research Problem and Questions

What is a problem?

- ... any situation where a gap exists between the actual and the desired state.
- A problem does not necessarily mean that something is seriously wrong. It could simply indicate the desire to improve an existing situation. Thus, problem definitions can include both existing problems in the current situation as well as goals to improve the situation in the future.



Step 2. Define the Research Problem and Questions

Examples of typical business research problems

Competitors have superior product/service features.

Ad campaign is not generating new sales prospects.

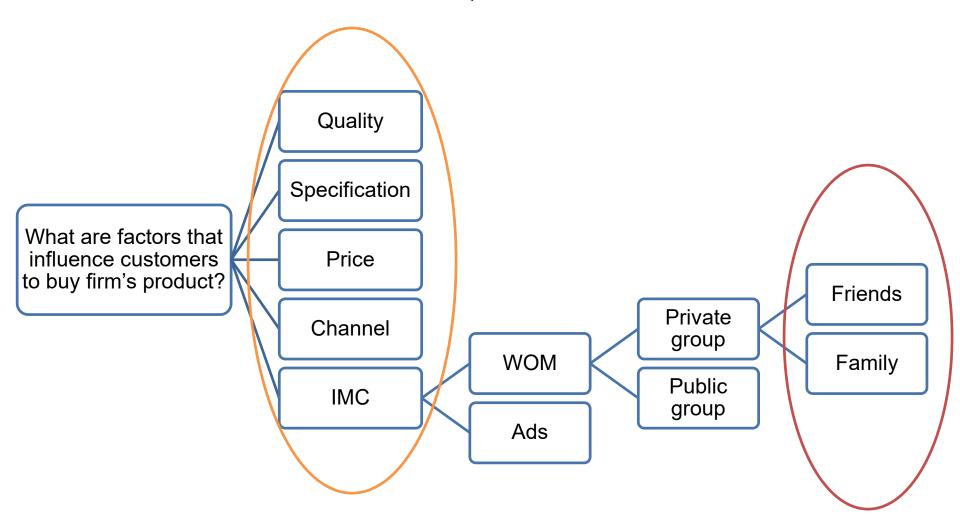
Decreased market share.



Poor service encounters.



How to Define the Interesting Research Questions





Research objective

- A statement of what information is needed
- Research objective should be framed to ensure information obtained will satisfy research purpose



Components of research objectives:

Research Question

Hypothesis Development

Research Boundaries



Hypothesis

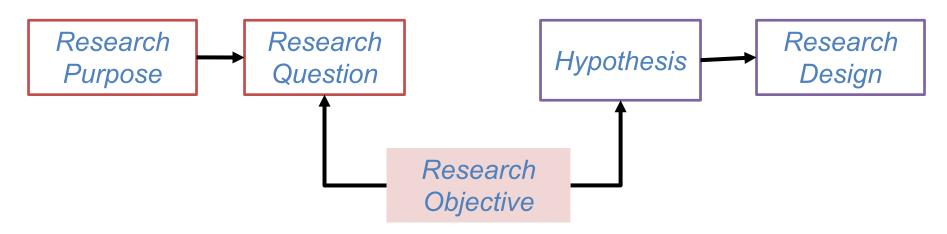
A possible answer to a research question



Hypothesis Development

Source

- Theory
- Management experience
- Exploratory research





Can the information be collected at all?

Does the information tell the decision maker something not already known?

Will the information provide significant insights?



II. Select the Appropriate Research Design



II. Select the Research Design

4. Determine the research design and data sources

5. Develop the sampling design and sample size

6. Examine measurement issues and scales

7. Design and pretest the questionnaire



Exploratory research Descriptive research Causal research

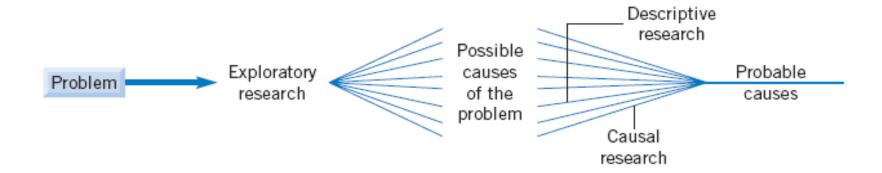


- Exploratory research . . . collecting information in an unstructured and informal manner; secondary data from American Demographics or the Census, or observing students purchasing food the student center on your campus.
- ❖ Descriptive research . . . collecting information using methods that describe marketing variables; e.g. who, what, why and how questions regarding attitudes, intentions, behaviors, etc., or competitive products, stores, services, etc.
- ❖ Causal research (experiments) ... collecting information that enables researchers to identify causes and effects.



Many research studies use combination of all three research techniques:

- Exploratory techniques generate all possible reasons for a problem
- Descriptive and Causal approaches narrow the possible causes





Primary data sources

 obtaining data specifically for current research problems through methods such as the telephone, Internet, mail, face-to-face interviews, or observation.

Secondary data sources

 ... accessing data through sources such as the Internet, library, internal data warehouses, syndicated studies, etc.



Primary Data

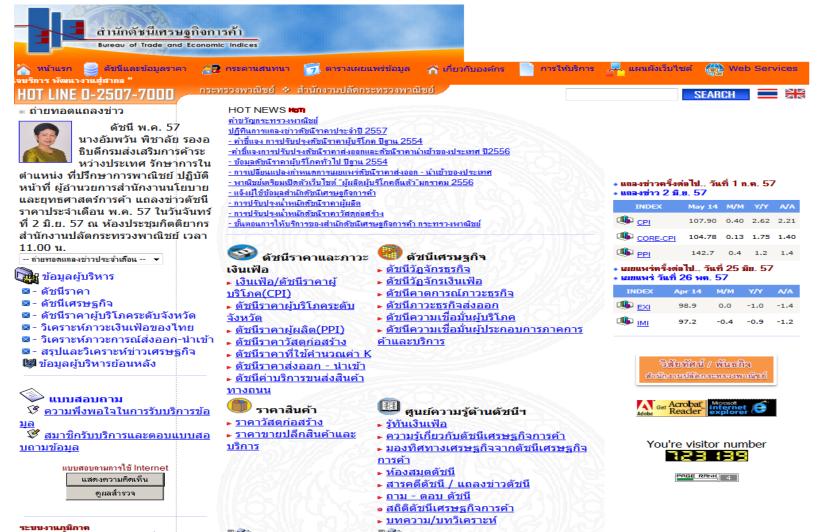








Secondary Data





Differences between raw data, data structures and information

Raw Data = the actual responses obtained by asking questions or observing behavior.

Data Structures = the result of combining raw data into groups using either qualitative or quantitative approaches. Examples include averages, frequencies, correlations, constructs, etc.

Information/knowledge = <u>data that is properly</u> <u>interpreted to provide meaningful findings, i.e.,</u> <u>knowledge that is useful.</u>



Step 5. Sampling Design and Sample Size

Identify the relevant target population

Develop a probability or nonprobability sampling plan

Determine the sample size



Step 6. Measurement and Scaling

- What information is needed?
- How will the information be measured?
- How accurate will the information be?



What factors that customers prefer iPhone 5s to Galaxy s5?



Step 7. Design and Pretest Questionnaire

- Question type (e.g., close-ended vs. open-ended)
- Sequence & format
- Pretest questionnaire



How you satisfy the features of iPhone 5s?

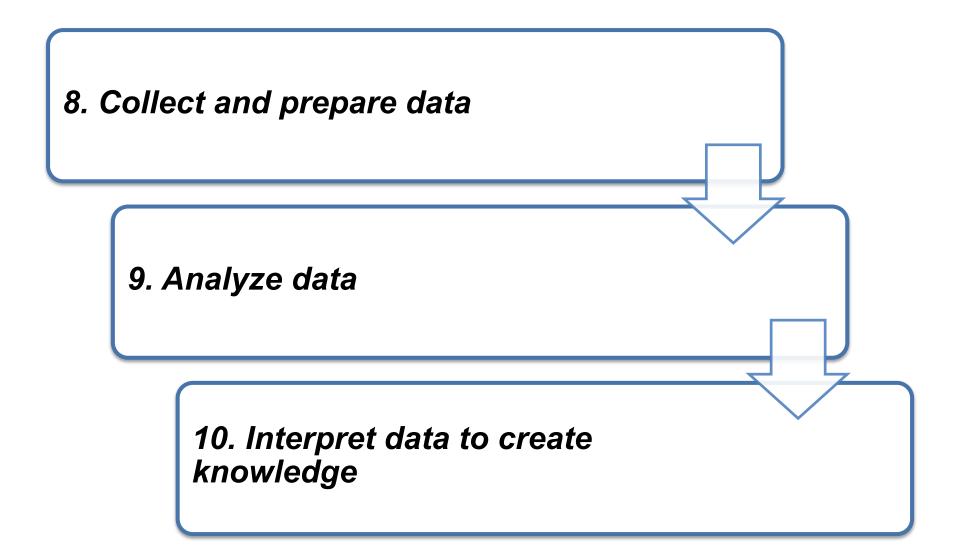
- Most satisfy
- Moderately satisfy
- Least satisfy



III. Execute the Research Design



III. Execute the Research Design





It is important because no matter what data analysis method is used *it cannot "fix" bad data*.



Two Types of Errors

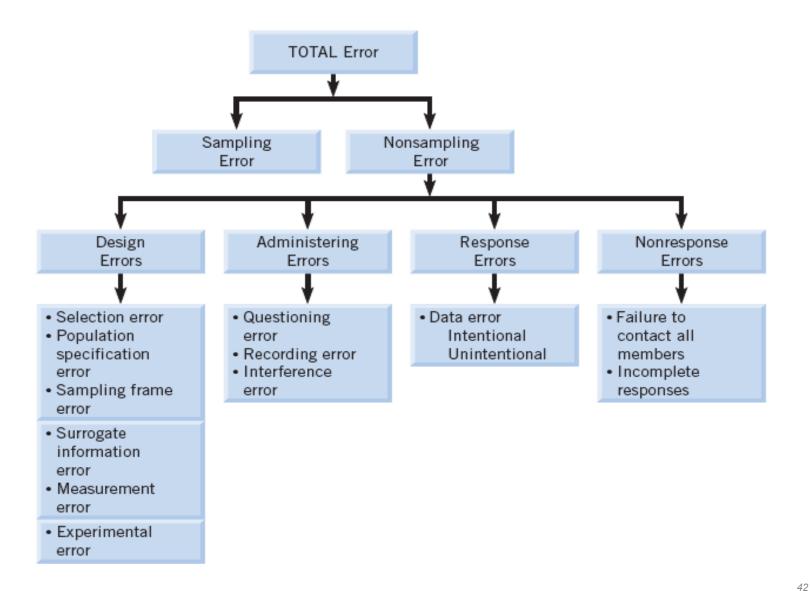
Sampling Error

 Difference between a measure obtained from a sample of population and the true measure that can be obtained only from the entire population

Nonsampling Error

 All other errors associated with a research project







Data editing

Data coding

Data tabulation



Step 9: Analyze Data

A set of methods and techniques used to obtain information and insights from data

Helps avoid erroneous judgments and conclusions

Can constructively influence the research objectives and the research design



Step 10. Interpret Data to Create Knowledge

"It involves integrating several aspects of the findings into theoretical contributions, managerial implications, and conclusions that can be used to answer the research questions"



IV. Communicate the Research Results



Step 11. Prepare and Present the Final Report

You know you've given a good presentation when...



The number of people in the room at the end of the talk is about the same as the number of people at the beginning



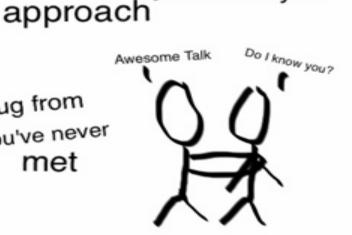


divert their eyes when you

F Great Talk C

You still get compliments the next day

You get a hug from someone you've never met



freshspectrum.com



Step 11. Prepare and Present the Final Report





Research Proposal

Describes a plan for conducting and controlling a research project

Basis for a written contract between manager and researcher

Proposal

Provides a vehicle for reviewing important decisions

Used to choose among competing suppliers and to influence the decision to fund the proposed study



Research Proposal Outline

- 1. Purpose of proposed research project
- 2. Type of study
- 3. Definition of target population and sample size
- 4. Sample design and data collection method
- 5. Specific research instruments
- 6. Potential managerial benefits
- 7. Proposed cost for total project
- 8. Profile of research company
- 9. Optional dummy tables of projected results



Scheduling the Research Project

Scheduling the research project requires identifying the personnel responsible for each task within a given time period.

