

Chapter 2.8

User-Centered Design and Marketing: Online Customer Value

Thomas W. Porter

University of North Carolina Wilmington, USA

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this chapter is to help Web marketers better understand the basis for the development of more customer-focused, value-enhanced Web sites. To help address this issue, this chapter integrates theory and research from user-centered design with theory and research from marketing on value and goal-directed behavior to develop and support a model of online customer value. The model based on means-end theory provides a theoretical explanation for linking Web site features and functions to perceptions of value by consumers.

INTRODUCTION

To compete in today's turbulent business environment firms are being directed to focus efforts on increasing value delivered to customers (Vandermerwe, 2000). This focus on enhancing customer value is also at the cornerstone of many high-profile e-commerce books (Seybold, 1998;

Tapscott, Ticoll, & Lowy, 2000). The consensus from these sources is that the firm's Web marketing efforts will only be successful if the Web site offers something of value to the site visitor. Research on value creation (Day, 1990; Naumann, 1995) further emphasizes the importance of creating value for customers as a means of competing more effectively in the marketplace. Research on delivering customer value is consistent with the notion that firms need to be increasingly market oriented (Kohli & Jaworski, 1990; Narver & Slater, 1990). Unfortunately many Web sites fail to deliver on the opportunity that the Internet provides for enhancing value to customers. Thus the purpose of this chapter is to help Web marketers better understand the basis for the development of more customer-focused, value-enhanced Web sites.

In order to better understand the nature of value online, this chapter integrates theory and research from Human-Computer Interaction (HCI), marketing, and psychology. I begin by reviewing the principles of user-centered design (UCD) and highlighting the commonalities between UCD and consumer behavior (CB). Second, I review a

variety of value-related concepts and perspectives from the marketing and HCI literature in order to propose a definition of online value. Next, I present and support a model customer value that links Web site features to perceptions of value (see Figure 1). Finally, I discuss some key implications of the model.

USER-CENTERED DESIGN AND CONSUMER BEHAVIOR

There has been considerable attention paid to the issue of how to develop more useful, more user-friendly systems in the field of user-centered design (Karat & Karat, 2003; Maguire, 2001b). UCD is an approach to the design of user interfaces that includes continuous and early focus on the consumer's tasks and goals. UCD emerged from researchers and practitioners of HCI. HCI is an interdisciplinary field made up of researchers from numerous fields including psychology, cognitive science, engineering, and information systems. HCI researchers and practitioners are focused on creating more usable systems by ensuring that technology matches people's needs and supports the tasks that people would like to perform.

UCD is a design process that aims to improve the "quality in use" of a system. While the marketing literature focuses on customers or consumers, the UCD literature emphasizes the importance of the "user" as the focal point of the design effort. The term "user" refers to the general population of individuals who are expected to make use of the system. At the heart of UCD is the core philosophy that the best way to design a system is by focusing on the user and their activities. Focusing on users is critical in design because systems appropriate for one user group may be completely inappropriate for another set of users. For example, an information system developed for data professionals that allows a high degree of flexibility in structuring queries against a database would likely be incredibly frustrating to

managers with minimal database expertise. By emphasizing users and their tasks, UCD aims to create systems that provide the appropriate functionality and are easier to use.

CB and UCD have a great deal in common. The two fields have followed parallel paths in their development and share an emphasis on human beings as part of their core philosophy. UCD was developed as an alternative to a technology-centered approach to design (Henneman, 1999). The technology-centered approach to design involves first identifying the functionality that a system should support and then designing a system that will support that functionality. The problem with this approach is that it overlooks the central role of the users of the system. Ultimately, the philosophical shift from technology-centered design to user-centered design in information systems mirrors the philosophical shift from sales orientation (product focused) to market orientation (customer focused) in the marketing literature.

While the emphasis placed on understanding and serving human needs is part of each discipline's core philosophy, the fundamental purposes of each field have led to differences in how human behavior is studied and understood. Marketing's purpose—to sell products—results in an emphasis on the exchange process. The human studied is the consumer or customer and the goal of the research is to understand the internal and external factors that affect the consumer during product consideration, acquisition, and consumption. In contrast, UCD's purpose—to design better systems—leads to a focus on the usage of the product or system. The human studied is the user and the goal of the research is to understand the individual, task, and contextual factors that affect the user as he/she carries out his/her work. These differences in orientation have led to a subtle but distinct difference in marketing's "customer" and UCD's "user."

Marketing, heavily indebted to the field of psychology, frequently emphasizes the human as a "black box" that needs to be understood. As

11 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/user-centered-design-marketing/9470

Related Content

From Edison to MP3: A Struggle for the Future of the Music Recording Industry

Conrad Shayo and Ruth Guthrie (2005). *International Journal of Cases on Electronic Commerce* (pp. 1-25).
www.irma-international.org/article/edison-mp3-struggle-future-music/1477

Navigating Practical Trade-Offs During Prototype Testing

Weichao Chen, Anindita Paul, Francis Kibaru, Yanfei Ma and Dinara Saparova (2016). *Encyclopedia of E-Commerce Development, Implementation, and Management* (pp. 496-510).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/navigating-practical-trade-offs-during-prototype-testing/148981

Construction Basis of C2C E-commerce Credit Evaluation Index

Hua Peng (2017). *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations* (pp. 11-23).
www.irma-international.org/article/construction-basis-of-c2c-e-commerce-credit-evaluation-index/188834

Impact of Interactivity on Bookkeeping Application Adoption Intention in the New Normal: A Consumption Values Perspective

Pooja Kumari (2022). *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations* (pp. 1-17).
www.irma-international.org/article/impact-of-interactivity-on-bookkeeping-application-adoption-intention-in-the-new-normal/300301

E-Business Planning and Analysis Framework

Ben Clegg and Boon Tan (2006). *Encyclopedia of E-Commerce, E-Government, and Mobile Commerce* (pp. 264-271).
www.irma-international.org/chapter/business-planning-analysis-framework/12548