PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSUASION

- Influencing others science of human behaviour that can be used to help improve the success of your business.
- Users need to be convinced before taking action on any website.
- Gain and maintain satisfied users, the Psychology of Persuasion powerful approaches.
- Dr. Robert Cialdini in his book, "Influence: The Psychology of Persuasion" -- 6 Principles of Influence
- Reciprocity, Authority, Liking, Social Proof, Scarcity,

PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSUASION

- Reciprocity Offering something of value upfront to your users.
- A common example of this is offering free ebooks, blog posts,
 podcasts in return for the user's email address.
- Website offers free newsletters containing giveaways in exchange for the users email address, creating a high benefit to low cost. http://everydaycarry.com
 - **Authority -** People tend to obey experts and authoritative figures of high-status --highly trustworthy.
- Authority is usually conveyed through titles (Dr., Prof., CEO),
 visual appearance and success of a brand.

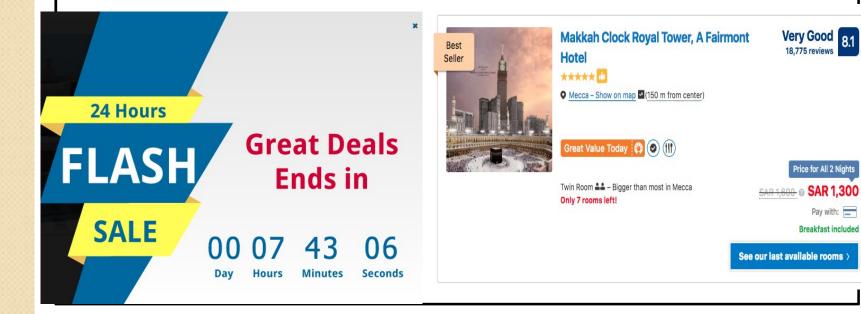
PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSUASION

- Academic and high-status titles people rely on others by assuming that they have an extensive knowledge of the field.
- Associations with successful companies --establish a certain level of respect and credibility of the company.
- authority by providing leading brand clients to establish a sense of trust reliability with their services



- Scarcity More value to things that are limited in number or are available for a limited time.
- Limited inclusion, creating a sense of exclusivity by making the service "invite-only" or previewing limited information without a signup, is also a major aspect of the scarcity principle.
- Psychological phenomenon known as FOMO, "Fear of Missing Out".
- Booking.com -- how many rooms are left creating a sense of urgency to make a decision before it's too late.
- Groupon, online ecommerce websites also use the scarcity principle by providing a countdown to the deadline of the offer.

- Displaying the limited number of remaining rooms makes the user more likely to take an action before there are none left.
 www.booking.com
- online store uses a countdown timer for a limited time sale create a sense of urgency in the user to take action before
 they miss out on the savings. www.extrastores.com



- Liking You are more likely to agree to requests made by the people you like.
- closest friends to complete strangers who you are attracted to.
- Major brands -- celebrities, athletes and models to make products and services more favorable.
- Turkish Airlines --two admirable athletes loved by millions
- People agree, follow others that are similar to them --interests,
 opinions, personality and other traits.
- Interacting with your users through different channels of social media --establish a relatable feeling -- improves reviews and ratings.



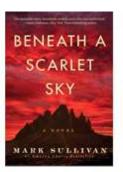
Social proof

- People don't always know why they behave the way they do.
- look to others to guide our behaviour and decide what the "right" thing to do is.
- look for validation for our actions; decisions from experts,
 celebrities, previous users, large groups or peers.



Customers who bought this item also bought





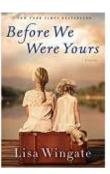
Beneath a Scarlet Sky: A Novel

Mark Sullivan

會會會會會 16,521

Paperback

\$8.63 yprime



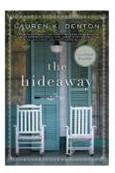
Before We Were Yours: A Novel

Lisa Wingate

全全全全 5,629

Hardcover

\$15.60 vprime



The Hideaway

Lauren K. Denton

會會會會會 1,916

Paperback

\$9.23 yprime



The Alice Network: A Novel

Kate Quinn

會會會會 1,512

Paperback

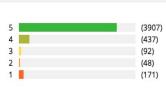
\$10.70 vprime

Review Summary

4.6

Highlights

Mohammad Ajmal





screen, Fast

Pros

Easy to use, Good camera, Long battery life, Large

Reviews (840)



Cons

Write a review

Related Items

Pricey, Poor battery life

www.extrastores.com

Good phone working fine without any problem.

+ Pros

every thing good

Specifications



Nothing



Wonderful Phone with all things you need in one... A very good offer by Extra as well. Thanks

Expert Reviews (41)

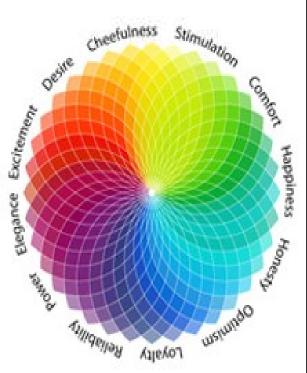




The Psychology of Colors

- "Color is a power which directly influences the soul." –
 Wassily Kandinsky
- Color psychology -- science of how color affects human behaviour.
- User ability to see color highly complex process.
- eyes and the brain work together in order to translate what we see in colored images.
- translation is subjectively associated with feelings and thoughts
 - -- marketing mechanism in many industries.

- Studies -- 80% of consumers think that color increases brand recognition.
- understand your target audience, purpose and timing to maximize efficiency of your design
- elicit certain emotions associated with your brand.
- But making things look nice also matters
- Cognitive psychology research ---
- more attractive a product is,
 the more usable it is perceived to be
- known as the Aesthetic Usability Effect.



- Positive feelings and attraction -- higher quality, users like what they see, sales will increase.
- usability issues can be balanced by pleasant aesthetics.
- general characteristics of each color.
- Blue: <u>strong, honest, calm, loyal, trustworthy, secure</u>
- Corporate businesses -- a neutral sense of trustworthiness.
- Facebook's blue color scheme -- secure, strong social network.







- Red: <u>energy</u>, <u>love</u>, <u>exciting</u>, <u>action</u>, <u>bold</u>, <u>passionate</u>
- Coca-Cola --has used red in its branding to communicate how exciting and energetic it is as a product.
- Orange: <u>happy, sociable, friendly, affordable, enthusiasm</u>
- -- draw attention and is considered a color of enthusiasm.
 Children's channel Nickelodeon uses orange in their branding -
 - - give the impression of a happy, playful environment.





nickelodeon

Yellow: logical, optimistic, forward-thinking, confidence, playful

-- stimulates our mental abilities;



-- offers uplifting feelings and cheerfulness.

-- most highly visible of all colors, which is why it can't go unnoticed.



• Pink: feminine, passion, youthful, fun, gentle, nurturing

Pink - powerful red softened with the purity of white.

tenderness paired with excitement.

• **Purple:** *imaginative, creative, nostalgic, royalty, Spirituality* - stimulates imagination, emotions of



energy of red in combination with spirituality of blue.







- **Green:** growth, organic, natural, fresh, stability, positivity, comfort
- balanced color -- easily relatable --natural occurrence Whole
 Foods -- for the connection with its products to nature and
 freshness.









- Brown: earthy, simple, honesty, security, protection
- -- down-to-earth color; represents structure stability. friendliness and loyalty.
- Courier service, UPS elicits user trust through it's brown branding scheme.

- Black: sophistication, luxury, formal, authority, strength
- high-end brands portray their sophistication and luxurious products and services. BBC -- authority.







- White: simplicity, purity, light, innocence, goodness
- --lightest most complete and pure.
- Apple --simple white branding -- creating increased sense of sophistication -- yet simple-to-use products.

- Multi-color: multi-channel, positive, playful, bold, boundless, diversity
- suggests that they offer a wide choice of products and services.
- Google classic example of a multi-channel, playful company -- communicates it effectively through its use of the multi-color scheme.







The Von Restorff Effect

- "Isolation Effect" principle states that distinctive items are more likely to be remembered than ordinary items.
- Distinction -- a noticeably different visual, context or experience.
- stand out from rest, designs

should create a memorable experience for your users.

- Attention to important design elements / concepts to make it easier for users to process; retain what they see and do.
- Emphasize important details altering light, color, size, image, font, animation, words and sounds.

The Von Restorff Effect

- Medium green CTA button that contrasts with the background colors - draw attention www.medium.com
- Von Restorff principle must be used in moderation.
- Trying to make several things stand out can cause your users to become overwhelmed on the screen - lose focus.
- Cardinal Usability Principle "less is more"



Visceral Reactions

- Some websites you just don't want to leave because of how beautiful it is? -- visceral reaction.
- instinctive response to a stimulus or experience created by chemical messengers in our brain.
- Such reactions through design visitors coming back for more.
- User Decision on a Design is a Split Second One!!.
- A site with not an appealing layout user exit imminent!!
- Positive Behavorial Visceral Reactions helps to gain loyalty and support, -- better image for your brand.
- Simple design elements fonts, colors, imagery, and icons can be determining factors

- Users comfortable with things they can relate to
- Creating a unique experience -- maintain an underlying familiarity.

Airbnb – imagery of destinations - a positive visceral reaction



Dual-Coding Theory

- Dual Coding enables easier Remembrance / Recall
- Suggests memory has two distinct interconnected systems,
 - verbal information & non-verbal information.
- Relationship between these two channels affects memory and learning.
- User creates visual images for words in your mind based on your experiences and perception of the real world.
- word "tree" -- brain automatically imagines a brown trunk and green leaves, etc..
- Pairing words with images, makes easier to recall

- children's books visual appeal, but it also helps to learn words by imprinting the images associated with them.
- Pair an article of text with a visual representation to allow readers to grasp the idea faster, engraving it into their memory.
- Infographics use of the dual-coding system.
- Designers focus on the design of content itself and not just the layout to both convey messages and ease of learnability creating intuitive experiences.

