

# Social Influence & Price on **Purchase** Likelihood

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#### Literature

Previous research and gap in literature review

#### **Variables**

Dependent and independent variables, and hypothesis

#### Methodology

Participants, materials and procedures

#### **Results**

ANOVA analysis and confounding variables analysis

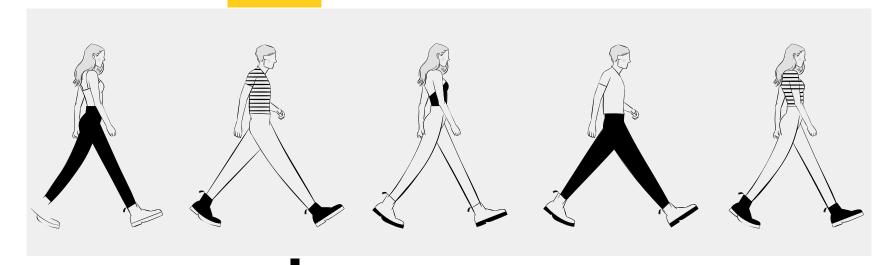
#### Limitations

Improvements for future research

#### **Implications**

Application of our research into marketing





# Literature and Gap

#### **Robert Burnkrant & Alain Cousineau**

- Coffee
- Informational > Normative

#### Hanna Kim, Eun-Jung Lee & Woo-Moo Hur

- Eco-friendly jeans
- Normative 🛧 purchase

## **Dependent Variable**

- 1. The dependent variable
  Is the one being
  measured
- 2. Purchase likelihood
- 3. Measured on a 7-Point Likert scale

## Independent Variable

- Independent variable
   defines as the variable
   that is changed or
   controlled in a scientific
   experiment
- IVI: price of public-use product



3. IV2: type of social influence ຕິກິກິກິ



### **Cheap Products**

Firstly, we consider as cheap a product that the consumer is interested in, but they can buy at a low price. In the experiment, we showed participants from the respective groups a cheap pair of sunglasses(\$10)to test conditions 1 and 2.

### **Expensive Products**

Contrarily, expensive describes a product that the consumer is interested in, but they must buy at a high price. In this experiment, we showed participants from the respective groups an expensive pair of sunglasses(\$150) to test conditions 3 and 4.



# Normative Social Influence

- Normative social influence involves a change in behaviour that is deemed necessary in order to fit in a particular group.
- The need for a positive relationship with the people around leads us to conformity.
- Propensity to follow trends

# Informational Social Influence

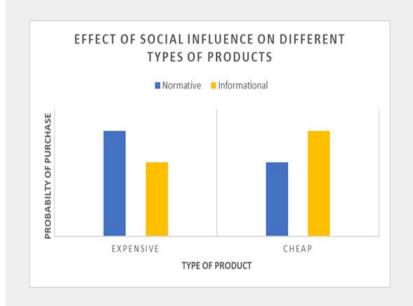
• Informational social influence should be defined as the influence produced due to a consumer seeking information about what purchase decision to make, based on functionality and the trust, people who we listen should know what are they speaking about.





- Whether participants associated sunglasses with "health" in any way
- 2. Propensity to follow trends

**Confounding Variables** 



#### **Hypothesis 1**

"Participants will have a higher purchase likelihood in a public-use product when under normative social influence – as opposed to informational social influence – when the product is more expensive."

#### **Hypothesis 2**

"Participants will have a higher purchase likelihood in a public-use product when under informational social influence – as opposed to normative social influence – when the product is cheaper."



#### **AGE**

#### **ETHNICITY**

#### **GENDER**

Majority: 18-23 82.9%

Minimum	Maximum
16	56

Mean	Std. Deviation
21,55	4,401

72% White 17.6% Asian/Pacific Islander

	Frequency	Percent
asian / pacific islander	32	17,6
african american	2	1,1
white	131	72,0
hispanic	10	5,5
other	7	3,8
Total	182	100,0

72% Female 25.8% Male

	Frequency	Percent
Male	47	25,8
Female	131	72,0
NB	3	1,6
no answer	1	,5
Total	182	100,0



# qualtrics

-> Random Assignment



**Group 1** 

Normative + Cheap

N = 46



**Group 2** 

Informational + Cheap

N = 44



**Group 3** 

Normative + Expensive

N = 46



#### **Group 4**

Informational + Expensive

N = 46

#### Group 1

Normative + Cheap

#### **Group 2**

Informational + Cheap

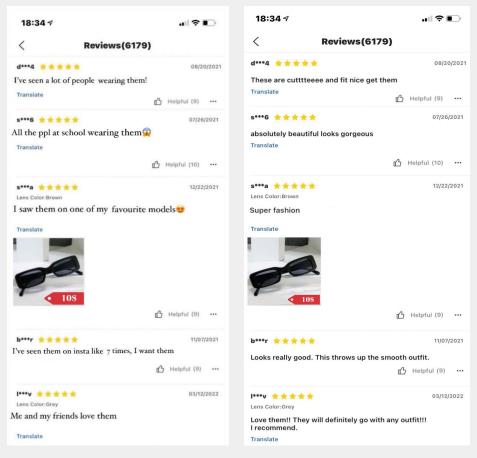
#### Group 3

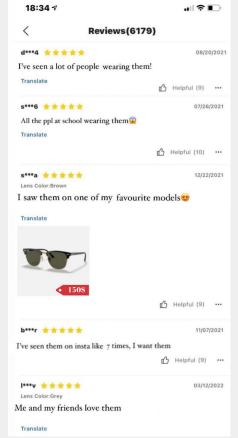
Normative + Expensive

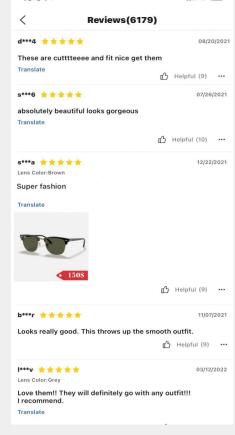
#### Group 4

18:34 ₹

Informational + Expensive







## Measurement

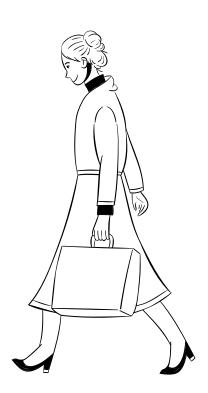
7 point Likert scale

#### Dependent variable (Purchase likelihood)

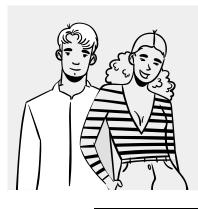
- 1 No likelihood of purchasing product
- 7 Will definitely purchase product

#### **Confounding variables**

- 1. Propensity to follow trends
- 1 Completely disagree
- 7 Fully agree
- 2. Health association
- Dichotomous: yes/no







# **Control Conditions**



Random Assignment Positive influence

**Product** 

Amount of reviews

Channel (Online reviews)

Purchasing power



# Calculations



#### **Two-way ANOVA**

Main effect of Price of Public Use Product 

★

 $\Rightarrow$  F(1,178) = 2.47, p = 0.12)

Main effect of Type of Social Influence ✓

 $\Rightarrow$  F(1,178)= 6.31, p = 0.01)

Interaction X

 $\Rightarrow$  F(1,178)= 1.31, p = 0.25)

#### Reliability test

Preparation for 2nd ANCOVA test

5 items ( $\alpha = .66$ )

Not perfect, but useable

#### 2 ANCOVAs

 $\rightarrow$  (F(1,177)=2.39, p = 0.12)

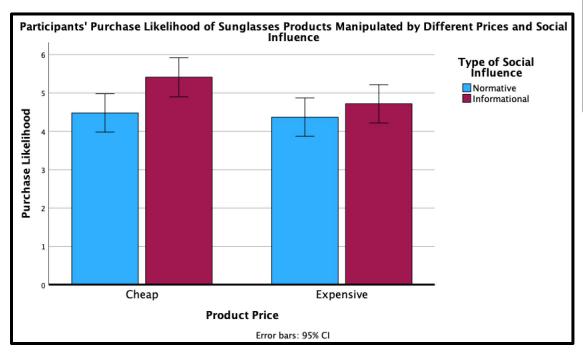
**Trends** 

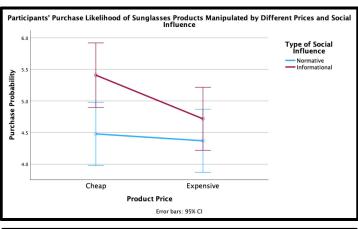
**Health Association** 

**Propensity to Follow** 

 $\rightarrow$  (F(1,176)=2.71, p = 0.10)

# Graphs





#### **VISIBLE TRENDS:**

Cheap informational > Expensive informational

Normative → no difference

\*\* **future research:** control better for confounds \*\*

## LIMITATIONS

## **IMPROVEMENTS**

- 1. Participants: 😡 and 🧡
- Online social influence might be less strong than
- Participants might not like the product.

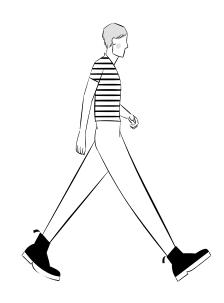
- 1. 50% 👸 and 50% 👰
- 2. Analyze results taking into account demographics. ຕໍ່ຕິຕິຕິຕິ
- In person social influence: mall or streets.
- 4. Ask if they like the product.



# Marketing Implications

# Power of the informational strategy...

- → use of informational tools
- → expertise references
- → emphasis in showing production processes





#### Psychological mechanisms...

- → information = increasing confidence in front of the item, no need to find information by themselves
- $\rightarrow$  psychological theme of the *trust*
- $\rightarrow$  perception of increasing *awareness* in choosing the product
- → "IKEA EFFECT" (we know really well)



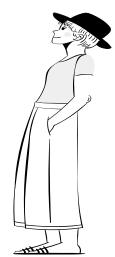
## A Dip into Nowadays Mindset

## The social media era and influencers culture...

- ☐ Increasing success and effectiveness of <u>normative</u> influence
  - → power of ubiquity
  - → collective intelligence (web 2.0 culture)
- But PAY ATTENTION!
  - → risk of losing trust (consistency between product and sponsor)
  - $\rightarrow$  being perceived as annoying-manipulative



Normative + Informational tools





### Some Relevant Parameters:

Environment and Cultural Background

Do I have to adapt myself to the features of the background I'm considering for my adv?

(i.e.: social media and their particular trends)

Importance of Physical Features

How much people value the relevance of looks for this specific product?



Private vs Public

For private goods the focus is utility and a trustable and objective opinion from an expertise

SOCIAL INFLUENCE Literature Variables & Methodology Results Limitations Implications

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

**ANY QUESTIONS?** 



CREDITS: Template from Slidesgo.

**GROUP 6**