

Calls-to-Action that Fail

The most common causes for why CTAs fail (and how you can achieve quick wins with small changes)

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Experiment: Background



Experiment ID: TP1785

Record Location: MECLABS Research Library

Research Partner: [Protected]

Background: A large global media company seeking to sell premium software to businesses.

Goal: To move visitors to the next step in the funnel.

Research Question: Which button text will result in a significant increase in clicks and leads captured?

Test Design: Single-factorial A/B split





Experiment: Which CTA won?

Treatment 2

Start Free Trial

Try Now

Start Here

Treatment 3

Treatment 3

Start Here

Get Started

Get Started Now







52% Relative Increase in Clickthrough

"Get Started Now" significantly outperformed every other button text treatment.

| | | SAME |
|------------------|------------|---------------|
| Get Started Now | 21.98% | 52.1% |
| Get Started | 18.22% | 26.1% |
| Start Here | 17.69% | 22.4.% |
| Try Now | 14.45% | |
| Start Free Trial | 19.66% | 36.0% |
| Button Text | Click Rate | % Rel. Change |





 Why didn't "Start Free Trial" win? Doesn't that offer the most value for the customer?

 Why did "Start Free Trial" outperform "Get Started"?

In order of performance:

21.98% Get Started Now

19.66% Start Free Trial

18.22% Get Started

17.69% Start Here

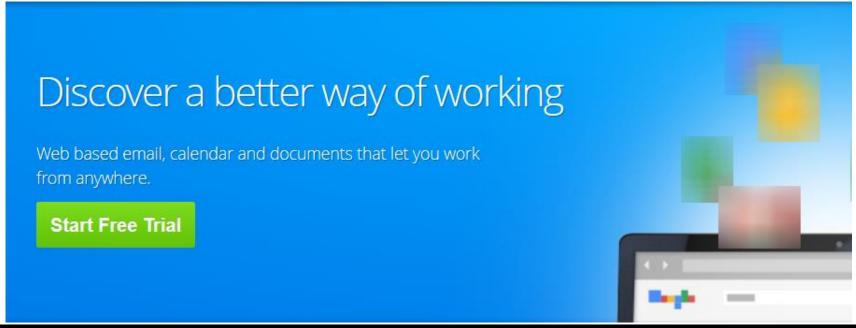
14.45% Try Now





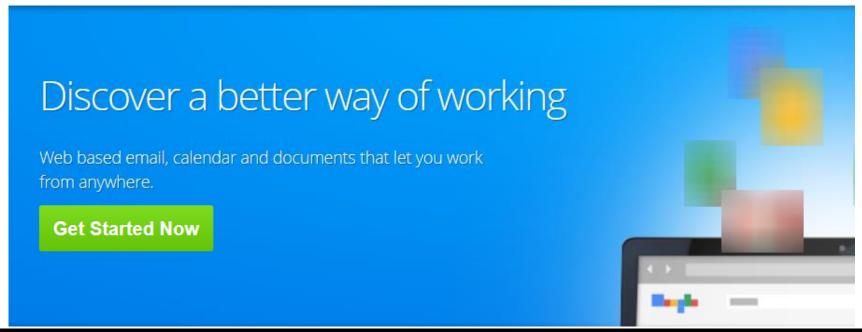


What expectation does this text create?





? How does the expectation change with this text?





What You Need to Understand

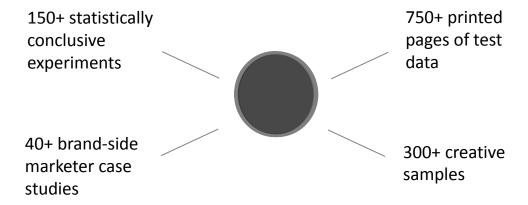
Key Principles

- 1. First, we must understand that a call-to-action is **more than a button**. It is a **critical moment** in the relationship with a customer.
- 2. If we only view CTAs in a vacuum (e.g., apart from the full relational context), our marketing collateral can produce **unintended cognitive conditions** in the experience of the customer.





Meta-analysis

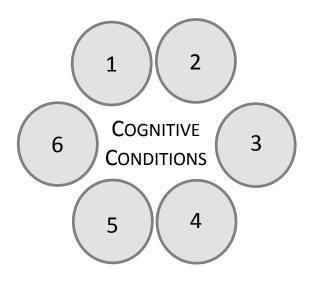


We noticed this tendency as we analyzed all case studies from our library and isolated the call-to-action as it relates to the customer conversation.





Meta-analysis

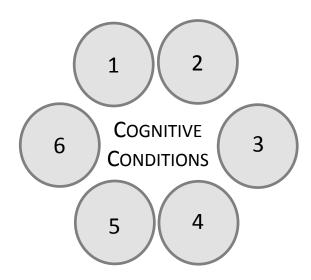


In all, we identified **six negative cognitive conditions** experienced by the customer when encountering calls-to-action.





Meta-analysis



In today's mini workshop, we are going to review each of the six cognitive conditions and then show you how you can diagnose and treat them on your own webpages.





COGNITIVE CONDITION #1: Internal detachment





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Internal detachment

Definition:

A state of general apathy or disinterest due to a lack of relevance, urgency and importance in call-to-action cluster elements.

Signs and Symptoms:

- When there is only one primary CTA
- When the text of your CTA is too specific
- When the text of your CTA is too general

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by a lack of empathy regarding the customer's motivations or an attempt to focus too narrowly (or broadly) on a particular offer.

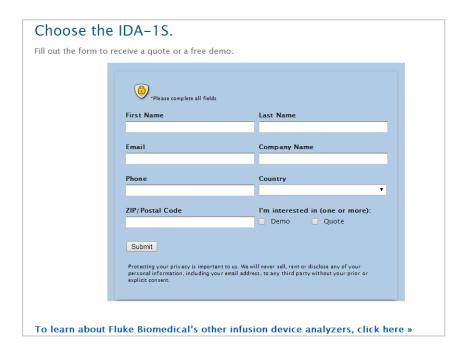
- When the text of your CTA is value neutral
- When the text of your CTA is value negative





Live Op: Audience-submitted CTA

How appealing is the call-to-action?







Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Intensify the explicit or implicit value in the button text (i.e., point-first).





Example

From this

Subscribe Now 🚳

To this









Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Intensify the explicit or implicit value in the button text (i.e., point-first).



TREATMENT #2: Select a completely different offer that is more closely matched to customer interests.





1 Example

From this

Complete a free online budget analysis to help us understand your unique situation.

Get Started Now

To this

Estimate your single, low-interest monthly payment by entering your 125% in conversion in conversion





Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Intensify the explicit or implicit value in the button text (i.e., point-first).



TREATMENT #2: Select a completely different offer that is more closely matched to customer interests.



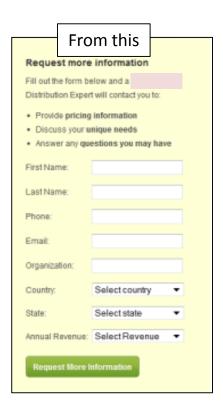
TREATMENT #3: Add additional calls-to-action to reach multiple customer types.

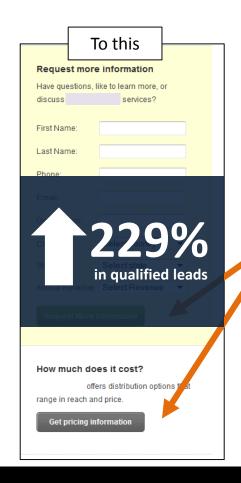




1

Example





Added an additional CTA to match the specific motivations of a key prospect segment.





Example

From this

To this

Request more information

Have questions, like to learn more, or

"Specificity converts. Indeed, for any reasonable and sample size, the specific offer to the specific person will outperform the general offer to the general persons."

Request More Information

How much does it cost?

offers distribution op range in reach and price.

Get pricing information

Reflection #20
The Marketer As Philosopher
www.meclabs.com/philosophy





COGNITIVE CONDITION #2: Non-sequential shock





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Non-sequential shock

Definition:

A state of negative surprise due to an improperly sequenced "ask" in the marketer-customer dialogue.

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by the lethal assumption that the customer is further (or not far enough) along in the thought sequence than they truly are.

Signs and Symptoms:

- The CTA asks for a significant commitment rather than a small step.
- The CTA is positioned on page extremities (top, bottom or sides).
- The CTA produces a high degree of friction (e.g., includes form fields).





Known Treatments

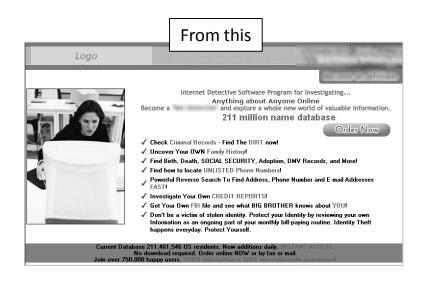


TREATMENT #1: Aligning the CTA more logically to the thought sequence of the customer.





Example



"Continue to Step 2" aligns more logically to the thought sequence.







Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Aligning the CTA more logically to the thought sequence of the customer.



TREATMENT #2: Relocating the CTA to different places on the page.





Example





Moved the CTA to the top of the page.





2

Example





The treatment is nearly twice the length of the control and the call-to-action is at the bottom of the page.





Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Aligning the CTA more logically to the thought sequence of the customer.



TREATMENT #2: Relocating the CTA to different places on the page.



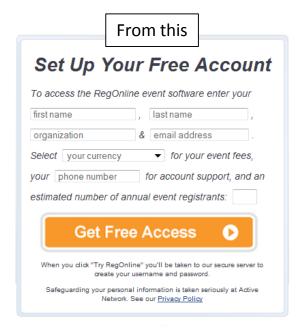
TREATMENT #3: Relocating the CTA to previous or subsequent pages.





2

Example









Example







Example

From this

Call-to-action is on

"There are two flawed "asks" that will mitigate the power of our message: (1) an "ask" to the wrong person, (2) an "ask" at the wrong time. **Doing the right thing is more important than doing the thing right**. The marketer must deliver the right message to the right prospect at the right time — or it is no longer the right message."

Reflection #12
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Group Diagnostics

Essential detachment

- Is the call-to-action specific enough to appeal to the customer segment?
- Are there enough calls-to-action on the page to account for potentially distinct customer segments?
- Is the call-to-action immediately relevant to the customer's situation?
- Does the call-to-action connect to an important problem in the customer's situation?
- Does the call-to-action give the customer an inherent reason (not a command) to act now rather than later?

Non-sequential shock

- Does the call-to-action connect to a logical sequence in the conversation?
- Is the call-to-action placed carefully above or below the fold based on customer insight rather than best practice?
- Does the page minimize the length-oriented friction required for the customer to reach the call-to-action?
- Does the page provide enough value before the placement of the call-to-action?
- Does the call-to-action ask for the minimum effective micro-yes(s) in the thought sequence?





Cognitive Condition #3: Compositional paralysis





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Compositional paralysis

Definition:

A state of confusion that halts the momentum of the prospect caused by the design of choices relative to the surrounding elements on a page.

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by an attempt to accomplish too many company objectives with a single page.

Signs and Symptoms:

- When the CTA is not visually distinct from the rest of the page
- When there is a high degree of difficulty-oriented friction on the page
- When the CTA does not fall naturally into the main eye-path of the offer





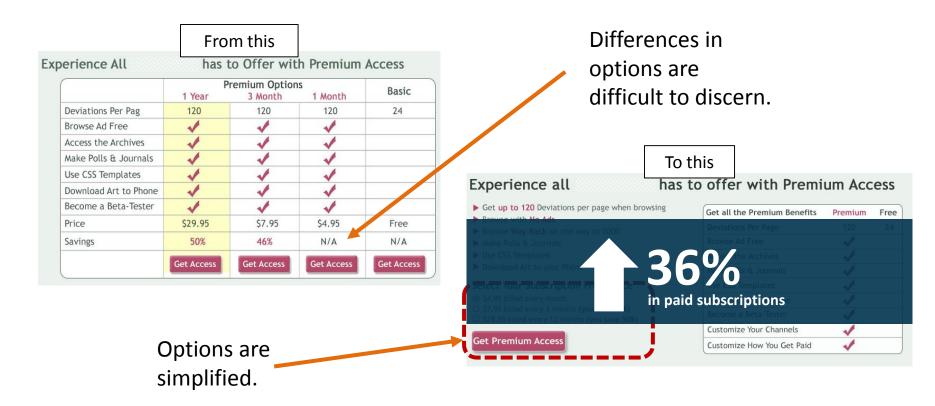
Known Treatments



TREATMENT #1: Reducing the number of CTA options on the page.

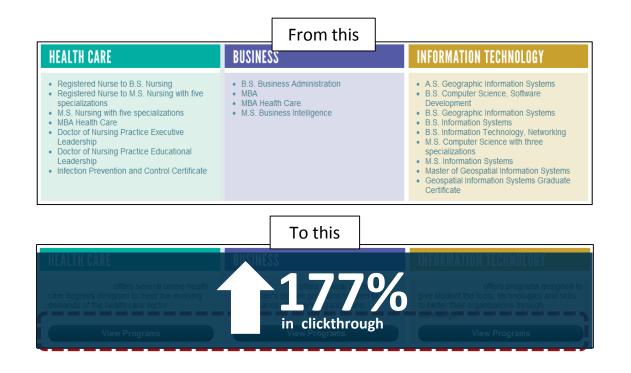










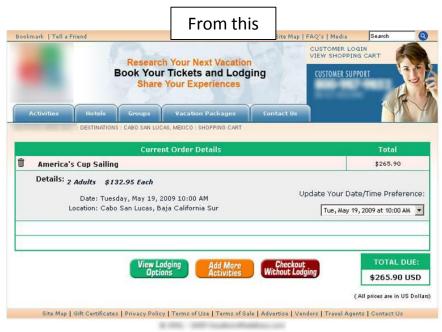


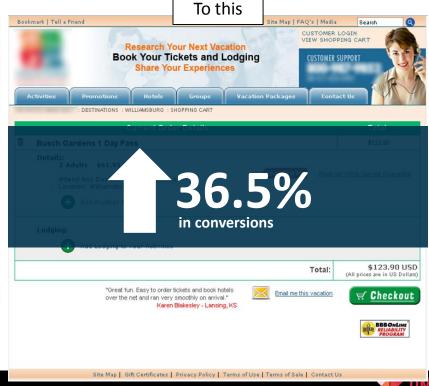
The design creates difficulty for customers trying to understand what they can expect from a click.

This design is adjusted to ensure that customers will clearly understand where they will go and what they should expect.













TREATMENT #1: Reducing the number of CTA options on the page.



TREATMENT #2: Adding contrast to the CTA relative to the rest of the page.





The primary, desired call-to-action is difficult to clearly see in this design.



This design is adjusted to ensure customers will see the opportunity to create a free alert.









TREATMENT #1: Reducing the number of CTA options on the page.



TREATMENT #2: Adding contrast to the CTA relative to the rest of the page.



TREATMENT #3: Moving the CTA into the main eye-path of the page.





3















COGNITIVE CONDITION #4: Elemental paralysis





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Elemental paralysis

Definition:

A state of confusion that halts the momentum of the prospect caused by the similarity of substance among competing CTAs.

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by the marketer's inability to see or explain the differences between two or more "asks."

Signs and Symptoms:

- When there are two or more similar CTAs on the page
- When there are two or more primary customer profiles coming to the page
- When there are two or more incremental levels of motivation in a single customer profile







TREATMENT #1: Aligning each path to distinctly separate customer interests.

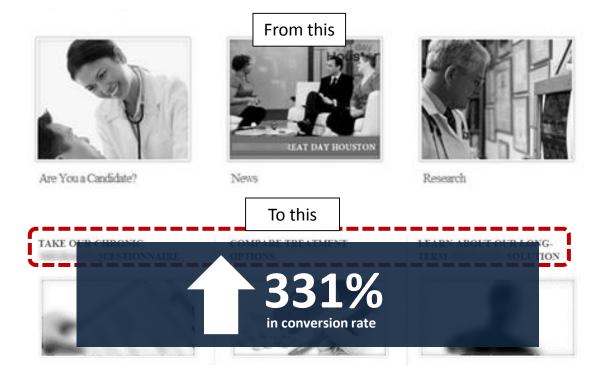




To the customer, these three calls-to-action are difficult to separate.

- Are you a candidate?
- News
- Research

These three calls-toaction, however, are written to help the customer immediately identify their ideal path.









TREATMENT #1: Aligning each path to distinctly separate customer interests.



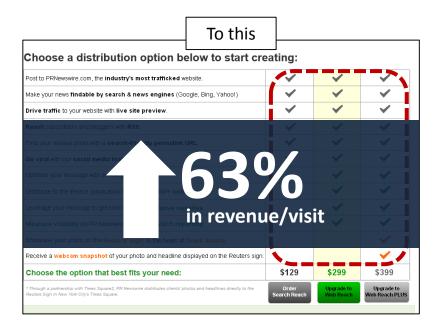
TREATMENT #2: Aligning each path to distinctly separate products.







 To the customer, the only immediate, discernible difference between the three options is the name and price.



 In this treatment, copy is rewritten and presented to provide an immediate distinction between products, helping customers identify their ideal path.







TREATMENT #1: Aligning each path to distinctly separate customer interests.



TREATMENT #2: Aligning each path to distinctly separate products.



TREATMENT #3: Aligning each path to distinctly separate steps in a process.



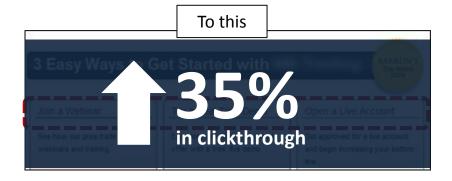


4

Example



• This call-to-action set assumes most arriving customers are interested in quickly finding the right information.



 This call-to-action tests to discover if arriving customers are interested in various degrees of first steps.





From this

This call-to-action set assumes most

"Marketers, in their role as philosophers, must keep management from gaining internal clarity at the expense of external clarity. It is dangerous to succumb to the illusion that the prospect sees our company the way we see it."







Group Diagnostics

Compositional paralysis

- Does the page have the minimum number of calls-to-action possible?
- Does the call-to-action design "pop" in the context of the rest of the page?
- Does the button for the call-to-action appear to be clickable?
- Is the call-to-action in the main eye-path of the offer messaging?
- Does the call-to-action naturally draw the eye through the page to the final decision point?

Elemental paralysis

- Is each call-to-action on the page categorically different from the others?
- Does each call-to-action appeal to a specific customer segment that is significant in the visitor demographics?
- ☐ Is the correct path for a significant customer segment immediately clear?
- Is the primary offer clearly emphasized and distinct from tertiary offers?





COGNITIVE CONDITION #5: Terminal anxiety





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Terminal anxiety

Definition:

A state of impending decision reversal or hesitation due to unaddressed questions or concerns.

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by underestimating the concern or last-minute fears of the customer.

Signs and Symptoms:

- When the CTA requires information through a form
- When the CTA is closer to the macro-yes of the offer
- When the CTA lacks nearby credibility indicators







TREATMENT #1: Overcorrecting for any last-minute specific concerns that may have arisen in the process.





Experiment: Background



Experiment ID: TP1070

Record Location: MECLABS Research Library

Research Partner: [Protected]

Research Notes:

Background: A national computer hardware and multimedia retailer with a significant online and offline presence.

Goal: To increase total cart conversions and revenue per conversion.

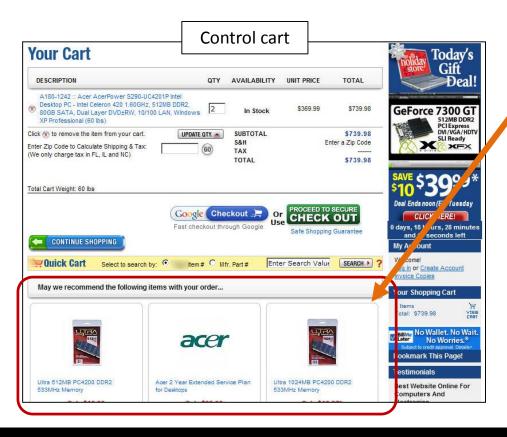
Research Question: Which treatment will generate the highest conversion rate and revenue per conversion?

Test Design: A/B variable cluster test





Experiment: Control



 A closer look at the control cart page reveals that all supporting content is focused on making an upsell.





Experiment: Treatment

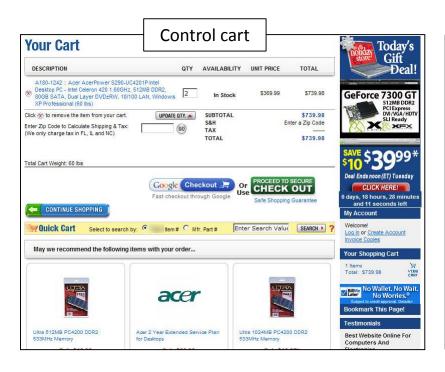


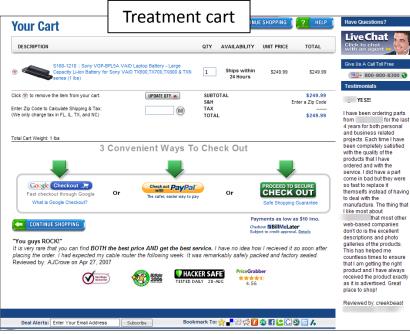
 Instead of using this space to make an upsell, we use it to address specific concerns about service, price and security.





Experiment: Side by side









Experiment: Results



11.6% Increase in Revenue Per Conversion

The treatment generated 3.69% more conversions and 11.6% more revenue per conversion.

| Design | Revenue/Conversion |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Control | \$49.14 |
| Treatment | \$54.84 |
| Relative Difference | 11.6% |



What You Need to Understand: By addressing anticipated anxiety at critical points of decision, the treatment generated 3.69% more sales in addition to 11.6% more revenue per cart, resulting in a projected \$53,000,000+ annual increase in revenue.







TREATMENT #1: Overcorrecting for any last-minute specific concerns that may have arisen in the process.



TREATMENT #2: Addressing customer questions or concerns in close proximity to the call-to-action.







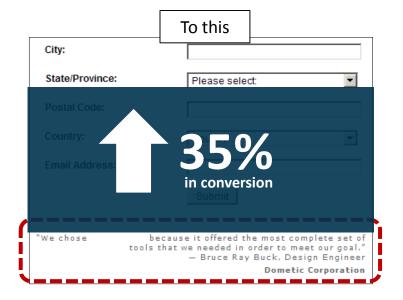




This call-to-action form isolates all content before the information exchange begins.

| | From this |
|-----------------|----------------|
| City: | |
| State/Province: | Please select: |
| Postal Code: | |
| Country: | Country |
| Email Address: | |
| | Submit |

This form, however, adds a single testimonial to support the moment of action.







This call-to-action form isolates all content

This form, however, adds a single

"Anxiety is the emotional cost of risk, and often this cost outweighs the rational expectation of the marketer.

Anxiety cannot be corrected with a rational measure; the marketer must assault the source of anxiety with a full-on barrage of credible counters."







COGNITIVE CONDITION #6: Transitional vertigo





Definition, Signs and Symptoms



Cognitive Condition: Transitional vertigo

Definition:

A state of mismatched expectation caused by a disconnect in the messaging of the CTA in a previous page and the messaging of the offer in the subsequent page.

Root Cause:

Commonly caused by focusing too much on one step and ignoring the overall path.

Signs and Symptoms:

- When the CTA does not logically connect with the headline of the subsequent page
- When the CTA fails to set the proper expectation of the next step in the process
- When the customer cannot gain clarity within seven seconds after clicking the CTA







TREATMENT #1: Changing the destination URL to a page that aligns more closely to the substance of the previous "ask."















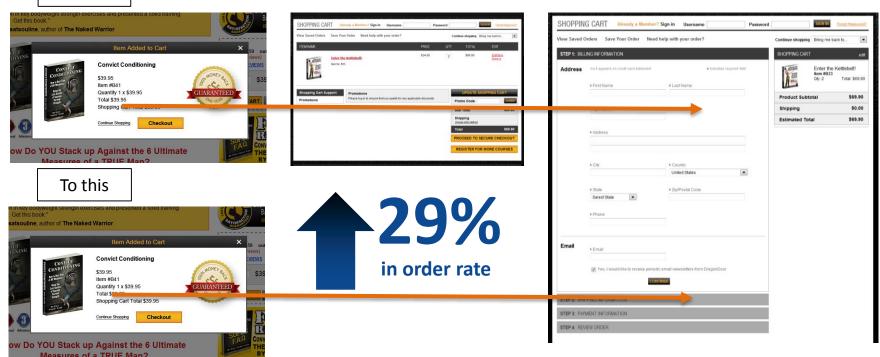








From this





TREATMENT #1: Changing the destination URL to a page that aligns more closely to the substance of the previous "ask."

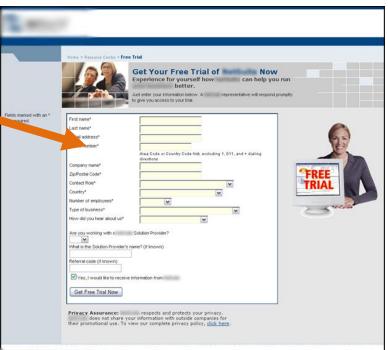


TREATMENT #2: Changing the subsequent page copy to better align with the substance of the previous "ask."











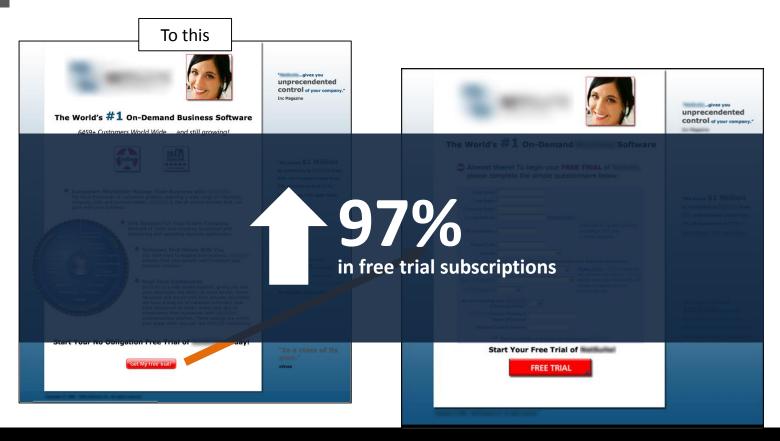
















To this

"Confusion impedes progress. And on the Web, people resolve confusion not with effort, but with regress. Indeed, with just one click, they can terminate the conversation and thus, for all practical purposes, your existence (relative to themselves)."





Reflection #25
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Group Diagnostics

Terminal anxiety

- Does the call-to-action provide credibility indicators at the source of highest potential anxiety?
- Is it immediately clear to the customer that taking action now will not result in regret later?
- If your call-to-action collects information, does the surrounding copy provide a logical reason why the information is needed?
- Do the credibility indicators connect to the exact source of anxiety for the call-toaction?

Transitional vertigo

- ☐ Does the call-to-action logically connect to the headline of the subsequent page?
- Does the call-to-action prepare the customer to answer the three essential questions of any transition:
 - ☐ Where am !?
 - What can I do here?
 - ☐ Why should I do it?
 - Does the subsequent page take the customer through the minimum number of steps required to cash in the expectation of the call-to-action?





CALLS TO ACTION THAT FAIL Summary of Discoveries





What You Need to Understand

Key Principles

- 1. First, we must understand that a call-to-action is **more than a button**. It is a **critical moment** in the relationship with a customer.
- 2. If we only view CTAs in a vacuum (e.g., apart from the full relational context), our marketing collateral can produce **unintended cognitive conditions** in the experience of the customer.





What You Need to Understand

Key Principles

- 3. The most common unintended cognitive conditions we produce in our marketing collateral are:
 - 1. Internal detachment
 - 2. Non-sequential shock
 - 3. Compositional paralysis
 - 4. Elemental paralysis
 - 5. Terminal anxiety
 - 6. Transitional vertigo



