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# How to Figure Out What Your Customers Want You To Build

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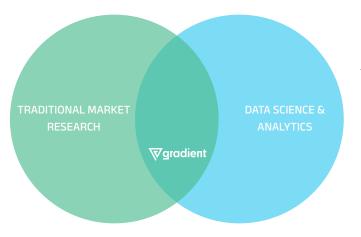
# Gradient is your quantitative decision science partner

#### Who we are

Gradient equips our clients with evidence-based clarity to answer their most challenging strategy questions and achieve their growth goals.

We uncover critical objective realities with bespoke research programs that push the boundaries through custom statistical methodologies.

We work with startups, Fortune 100 brands, consulting firms, and political campaigns.



#### What makes us unique

We aren't a SaaS product or an off-the-shelf solution; nor are we a traditional research firm, producing the same reams of spreadsheets for every client.

We integrate into your business, share your goals, and can't wait to champion your successes.





# Kyle Block

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*Let's talk!* I'm always happy to learn more about product design challenges.



Today's Topic

# How to Figure Out What Your Customers Want You To Build



# Agenda

10 min	Overview of Product Research Methodologies What options exist to inform product design?
20 min	Tradeoff Experiment Double Click Explore the most precise ways to measure product preferences
15 min	Q&A



# What's the cost of building the wrong product features?



# The decision of what to build is the thorniest strategy challenge.

But it doesn't have to be based solely on intuition.



While there is no wrong approach, there is a wide spectrum of rigor

# Good

## Qualitative Listening

Directional, nuanced, but low fidelity to the real-world

#### Better

## Quantitative Concept Testing

Limited attribution to product preference, but can simulate real-world preferences

#### Best

## Trade-off Experiments

Generalizable, direct attribution to drivers of product preference, can evaluate multiple elements of a product, simulates real-world tradeoffs



# Qualitative Listening

## Pros

- Hear straight from the mouth of the user
- Capture emotions, unscripted reactions
- Use visual stimulus and capture live reactions

# Cons

- Insights are not generalizable
- Social pressure bias to react in an expected way
- Time-consuming to conduct
- Far removed from the real-world consumer environment



# Quantitative Concept Testing

# Pros

- Capture high-level preferences for a concept as a whole
- With large enough sample, can be generalizable
- Answer multiple strategy questions related to audience and brand in addition to product preferences

# Cons

- Unable to attribute preference to specific product features
- Lacks trade-offs so decision making environment does not reflect reality
- Measures of price sensitivity have large margin of error



# Trade-off Experiments

## Pros

- Emulates real-life decision making environment where trade-offs are inherent
- Attributes preference to specific product features
- Identifies the optimal combination of product features
- Can use any type of stimulus (text, visual, and/or video)

### Cons

- Complex to design and analyze
- Requires an above-average familiarity with quantitative data
- Time-consuming and expensive to conduct



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# Let's get to know the gold standard: Trade-off experiments



# Why trade-off experiments?

- + We are constantly making choices, some are conscious and can be stated, but most are unconscious and need to be revealed.
- + Regular "direct ask" survey questions with traditional question scales are unable to get to the core of why a consumer makes a decision.
- + Most of these scales don't simulate real-life conditions, which always include some type of real trade-off.
- + Like any well-designed experiment, the results are generalizable to a specific population of consumers.



# Two Types of Trade-off Experiments

#### MaxDiff (Maximum Difference)

- A trade-off experiment that determines the relative importance or preference for a list of product features
- Can only include a measure of preference, not cost
- Not designed to identify the optimal combination of product features

# **Conjoint (Considered Jointly)**

- Reveals how consumers value different attributes of a product and surfaces the combinations that are most preferred
- Can measure multiple outcomes of interest such as preference, price, intent to purchase, etc.

# The difference between the two methods is in the scope of the features under evaluation.



# **MaxDiff Analysis**

MaxDiff is a type of survey methodology that reveals the preferences and their order of magnitude of product features.

#### Help! Which features should I prioritize??

- User interface
- User authentication
- Data backup
- Customizability
- Notifications
- Integrations
- Reporting & Analytics
- Security Features
- Collaboration
- Help & Support



#### When to use a MaxDiff Analysis?

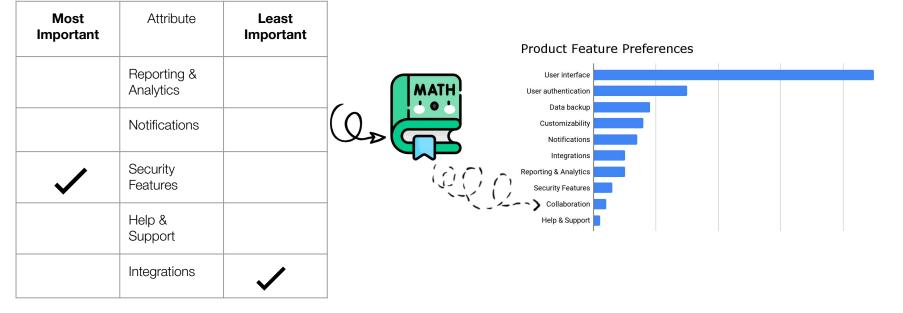
- When you want to know which attributes are most important
- + When you want to rank-order attributes in terms of relative importance
- + When you want to force respondents to make trade-offs
- + When you want to place less of a burden on respondents relative to a Conjoint Analysis



# **MaxDiff Applied**

Of these, which [ATTRIBUTE] is the most and least important to you in selecting an app?

# Reveals the rank-order and magnitude of feature preferences



Respondents complete 8-12 tasks with randomly populating attributes



# **Conjoint Analysis**

Conjoint analysis is a technique for quantifying which combination of product features are the most preferred.. It is typically used to help decision makers identify the optimal design of products and pricing.



# Help! Which combination of features should I prioritize??

Data Backup	Notifications	Integrations	Price
Continuous	In-app	API	\$10/month
Weekly	Email	Webhooks	\$15/month
Monthly	Text	Messenger	\$20/month

#### When to use a Conjoint Analysis?

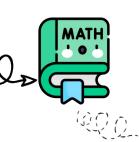
- When you want to identify the optimal combination of product attributes that drive customer choice
- + If you want to emulate a realistic shopping experience

- + If you want to see how market changes affect consumer behavior with a *marketshare simulator*
- + When you want to create customer segments based on their relative attribute importances

# Conjoint (very simply) Applied

Which of these apps would you prefer to purchase?

App #1	App #2	
Continuous data backup	Monthly data backup	$( \cap$
Email notifications	SMS notifications	U
API integrations	Messenger Integrations	
\$20/month	\$15/month	



# Reveals the attribute and alternative feature preferences

Data Backup (21%)	Notifications (35%)	Integrations (4%)	Price (40%)
Continuous	Text	Messenger	\$15/month
Weekly	In-app	API	\$10/month
Monthly	Email	Webhooks	\$20/month



Respondents complete 8-12 tasks with randomly populating attributes.



# Let's Simulate a Conjoint!



Imagine you are the Vice President of Product at Tax Me More Enterprise.

The biggest challenge you're facing for FY 2025 is to determine what types of features to invest in to grow market share and retain current customers.

The competitive landscape has changed dramatically and **you don't know what your current or prospective customers demand** from a tax software.

You can make a case for increased engineering budget to your CEO using a combination of intuition and existing product usage data.

Or...you can refer to generalizable insights from a conjoint analysis to guide your decision.



Elements of a Conjoint: Attributes

#### What product elements are the most valuable?

The first step in designing your conjoint is to identify which product attributes—the building blocks of your product—that you want to evaluate.

These are different aspects of the product that each have their own set of alternative possibilities.

#### **Tax Software Attributes**

- Error checking
- Multi-platform access
- Refund tracking
- Audit assistance
- Multiple filing options
- Price

#### What alternatives are under consideration?

Within each attribute, what features do your customers really demand? These options are called levels.

#### **Tax Software Levels**

Multi-platform access	<u>Ref</u>
- Quickbooks	- Yes
- Xero	- No
- SAP	
- Oracle NetSuite	

#### **Error checking**

- Al-enabled
- Manual

# und tracking

**Multiple Filing Options** 

#### - Federal

- State
- Municipal
- Business
- Freelancer

- Audit Assistance - Low-touch virtual
- High-touch virtual
- IRL prep

#### Price

- \$300/filing - \$350/filing
- \$400/filing

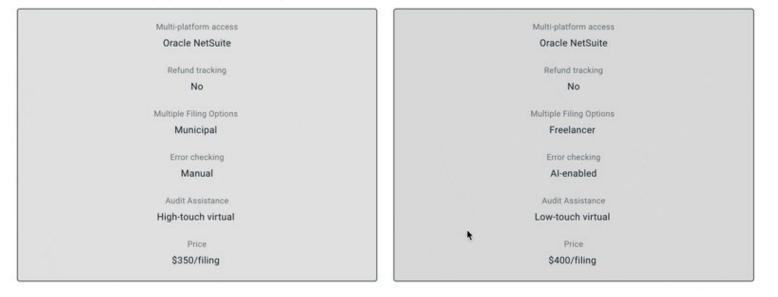
## Elements of a Conjoint: Levels



# **Experience a Conjoint**

Respondents from your customer profile will complete 8-12 choice tasks in a custom survey.

Which of the following options appeals to you the most?

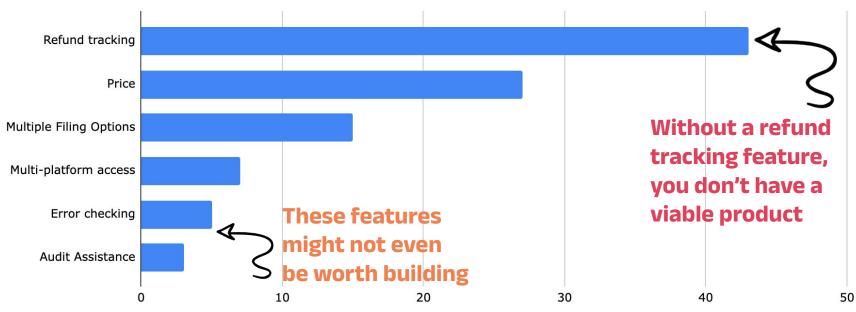




# What does the analysis tell me?

# What contributes the most to my customer's decision to purchas

The attribute importance reveals the product attributes that drive-and to what extent-customers to prefer a product.

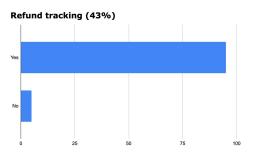


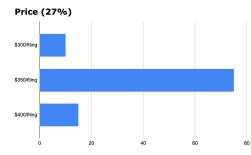
#### **Attribute Importance**

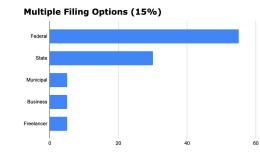


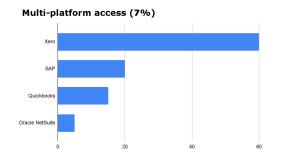
## What alternative features do my customers see the most value in?

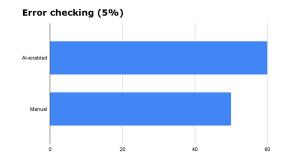
The level importance reveals how desirable each option is to your customers—taking the guesswork out of prioritizing your product development roadmap.



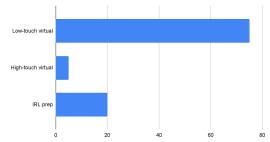








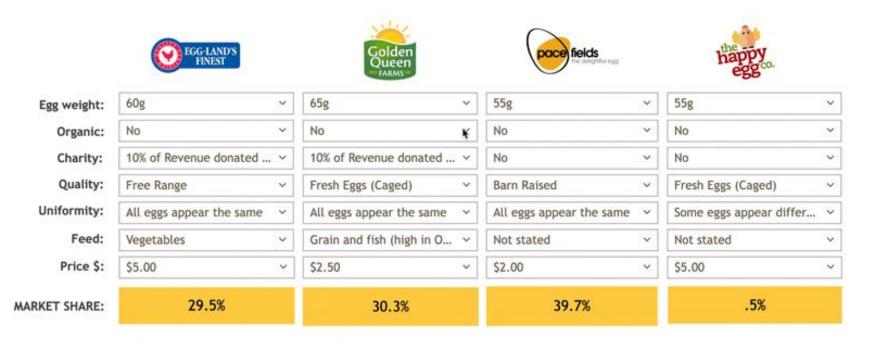
Audit Assistance (3%)





# What else can I do with a conjoint?

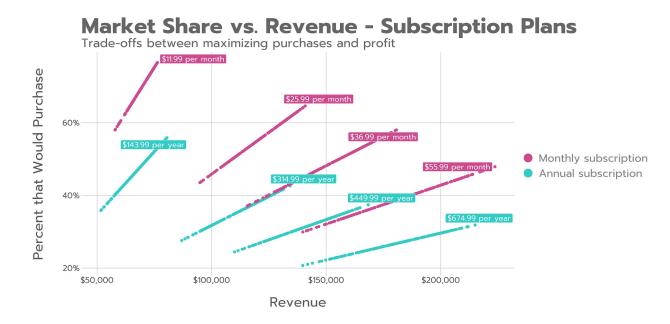
Simulate market/preference share for any combination of product features





# What else can I do with a conjoint?

Model the tradeoff between optimizing for market share or revenue growth





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# No longer do you need to build and sell to see what your customers demand.



# Kyle Block

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# I'd love to <u>connect with you on</u> <u>LinkedIn</u>!

If you have a more general questions about Gradient's products and services, feel free to <u>contact us</u>.



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# Thank you so much for learning along with me!



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