Customer Driven Innovation

April 5th, 2006

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Agenda

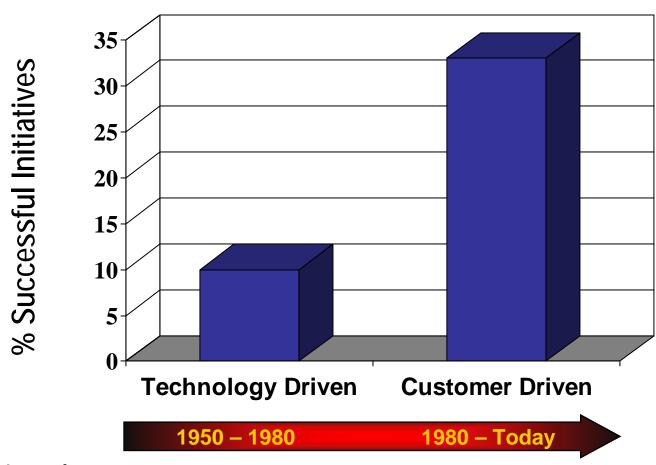
- Background of Innovation and Evolution
- Four Steps to Outcome Driven Innovation
- Jobs, Desired Outcomes, Process Steps and Constraints
- Outcome Based Segmentation
- Building Product Strategy, Portfolio and Road Map
- Market place co-evolution and co-creation of value

Close

Background of Innovation and Evolution

Background and History

The Evolution of Innovation



Source : Strategyn Inc,

Evolution of Innovation

- Innovation is often seen as
 - Piece of "Magic"
 - Personal Inspiration
 - Serendipity at work
- Innovation is more of a conscious structured approach to analyzing the market for business opportunities.
 - Technology is not always the main driver.
- Innovation has three requirements
 - Strategy
 - Process
 - Culture
 - Skill set

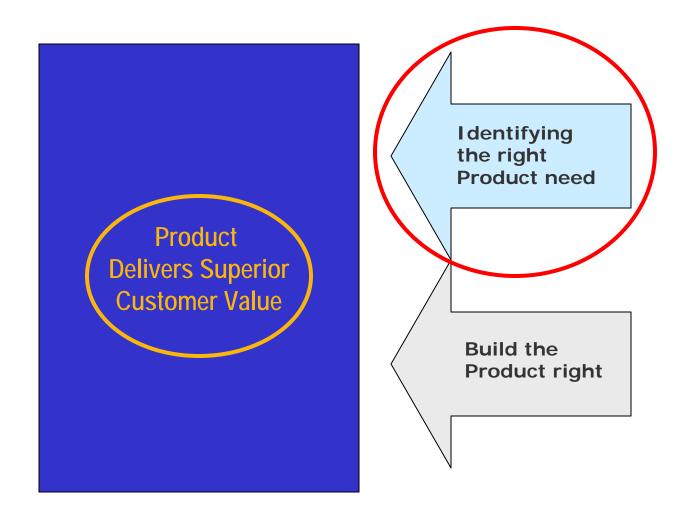
Customer Driven Innovation

Outcome Driven Innovation

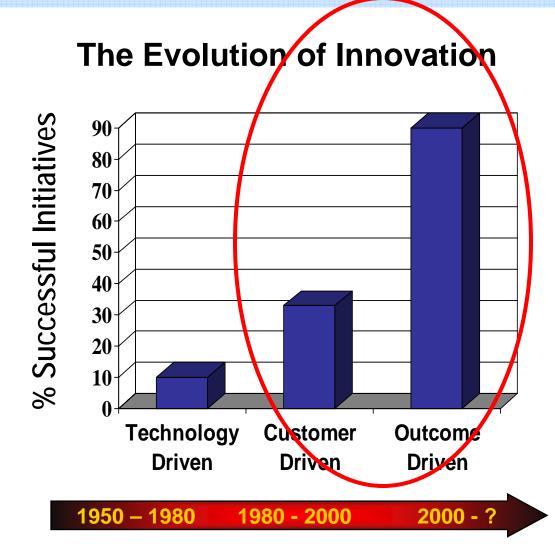
Market place co-evolution

Co-creation of value

Outcome Driven Innovation Focus



Outcome Driven Innovation



What is outcomedriven innovation?

It focuses a companies actions and activities toward satisfying the outcomes customers are trying to achieve.

Source : Strategyn Inc,

What is Outcome Driven Innovation?

Outcome Driven Innovation

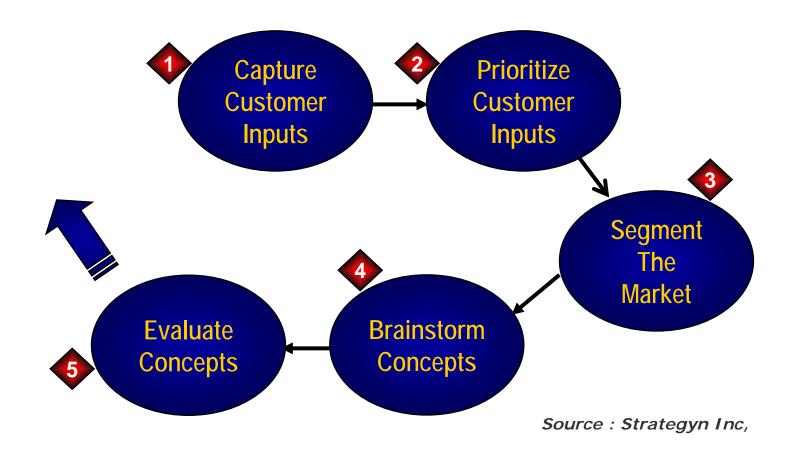
- Helps to understand how customers measure value
- Helps to successfully predict which ideas will succeed and which will fail
- Value of an Idea is quantifiable.
- Uses a measurement system that is based on customers, measures of value.

Customers use a set of Metrics - Measures of value called "Desired Outcomes"

Outcome Driven Innovation transforms innovation from a art to a science

Outcome Driven Innovation

Outcome-Driven Innovation Methodology



Innovation Statistics and Data

- 6 in 1 Million ideas or concepts becomes a successful business or successful company
- Bankruptcies occur for 60% of high tech companies that succeed in getting venture capital
- Mergers and liquidations occur in 30% of start-up companies.
- 10% of start-ups that succeed compensate for the other 90% of the companies in the venture capitals investment portfolio.
- Having a talented CEO greatly increases the chances of the success for the startup.
- Portfolios are returning 4 or 5% on an average in the venture business, versus expectation of 100%

Source : Venture Finance

Concept/Idea versus Execution

 Ideas are worth nothing unless executed. Execution is worth millions.

Explanation:

- Awful Idea = -1
- Weak Idea = 1
- *So-So Idea = 5*
- *Good Idea = 10*
- Great Idea = 15

Brilliant Idea = 20

Ideas are easy. Execution is hard.
In the real world Ideas only get funded if the entrepreneur has a history of execution.

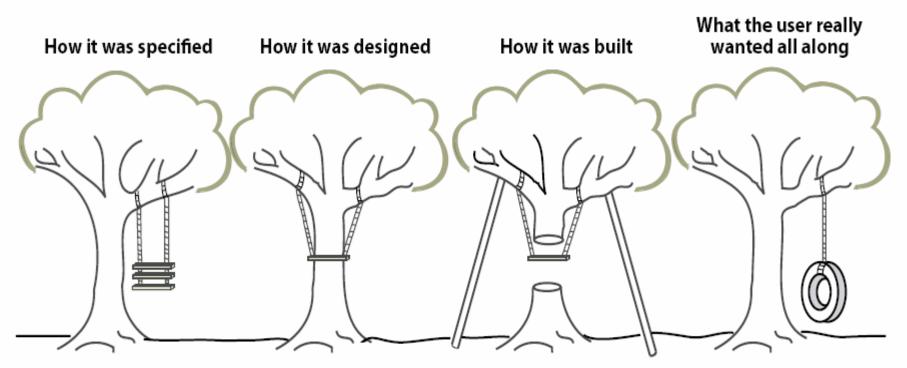
Challenges?

- No execution = \$1
- Weak execution = \$1000
- So-So execution = \$10,000
- Good execution = \$100,000
- Great execution = \$1,000, 000
- Brilliant execution = \$10,000,000

To make a business, you need to multiply the two. The most brilliant idea, with no execution, is worth \$20 The most brilliant idea takes great execution to be worth \$200,000,000.

The Understanding Gap

Figure 1 The Understanding Gap



Source: The origin and appropriate attribution of this cartoon are unclear: It is widely repeated on the Internet and in presentations in a number of variations.

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

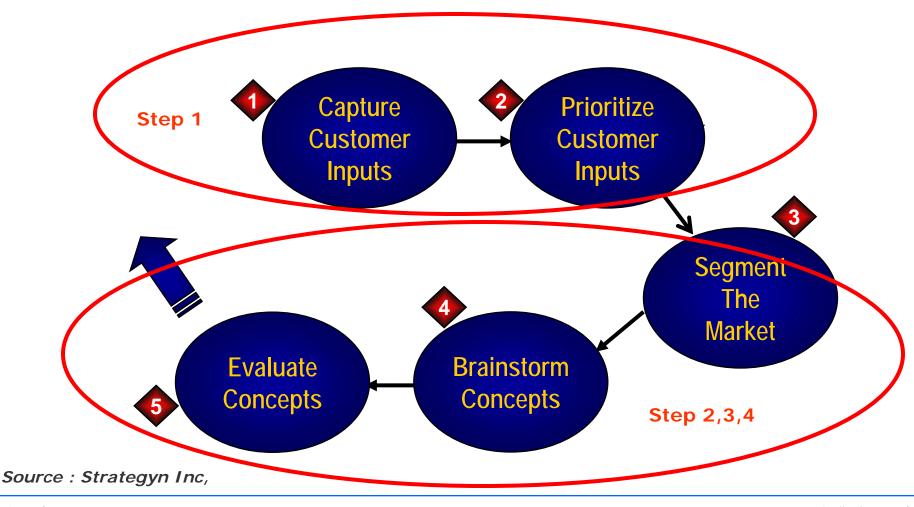
Four steps to Outcome driven Innovation

Four steps to outcome driven innovation

- Step 1 Capturing and prioritizing Desired outcomes
- Step 2 Evaluating alternate ideas and solutions
- Step 3 Quantifying a solutions overall value
- Step 4 Generating ideas, identifying the most lucrative that is worthy of pursuing

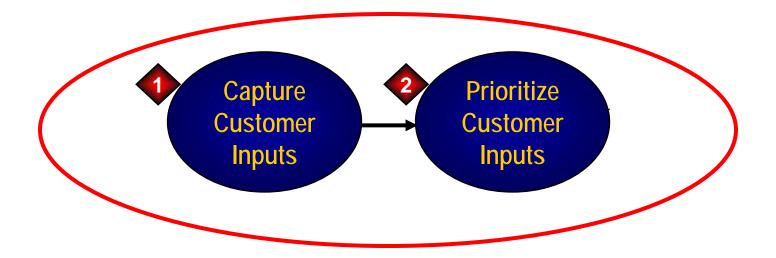
Outcome Driven Innovation

Outcome-Driven Innovation Methodology



Capture Customer Inputs

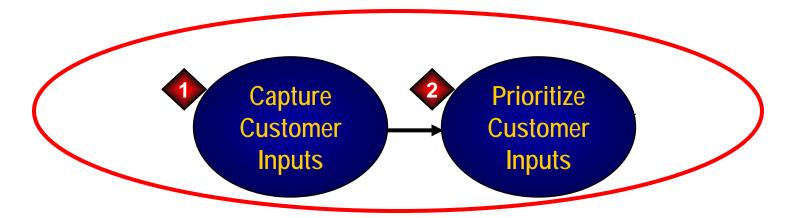
Step 1 Capturing and Prioritizing desired Outcomes



Understanding customer outcomes is mandatory for the innovation process

Capture Customer Inputs

Step 1 Capturing and Prioritizing desired Outcomes



Observable behavior: Behavior which can been noted through one of the senses, (seen, heard, tasted, smelled or felt) usually described by action words, doing, writing, searching, listening.

Measurable behavior: Is a bit more complicated. In order to be measurable it must first be observable, in addition, the observer must be able to clearly determine whether the behavior is occurring, count the occurrences of the behavior and/or time the duration of the behavior.

Why can't we just ask the customer?

• Get customer requirements?

School of thought 1: All innovations start with conversation, observation, and understanding of the customer (current or potential) with the goal of surfacing and then filling the unmet need. Conversations with customers to "think ahead" and get them to imagine possibilities and cultural anthropology helps to "find a need and fill it"

School of thought 2: Customers don't know what they need, at least until they see it, and sometimes a need doesn't even exist until a solution is available to fill it. True understanding of a problem such as a need only emerges in parallel with, and codependency with, awareness of possible "solution" or approaches.

TOOLS

Jobs, Desired Outcomes, Process steps and Constraints

What is it?

Jobs

- Job is what customers hires a product or service to do.
- Primary jobs, Supporting jobs and Ancillary jobs

Process Steps

Aid in Methodical gathering of desired outcomes.

Desired Outcomes

- Criteria customers use to evaluate different solutions for a given job or set of jobs.
- Structured as a true Metric or measures of value.
 - A direction of Improvement (Minimize or Increase)
 - A unit of Measure (Number, time, Frequency)

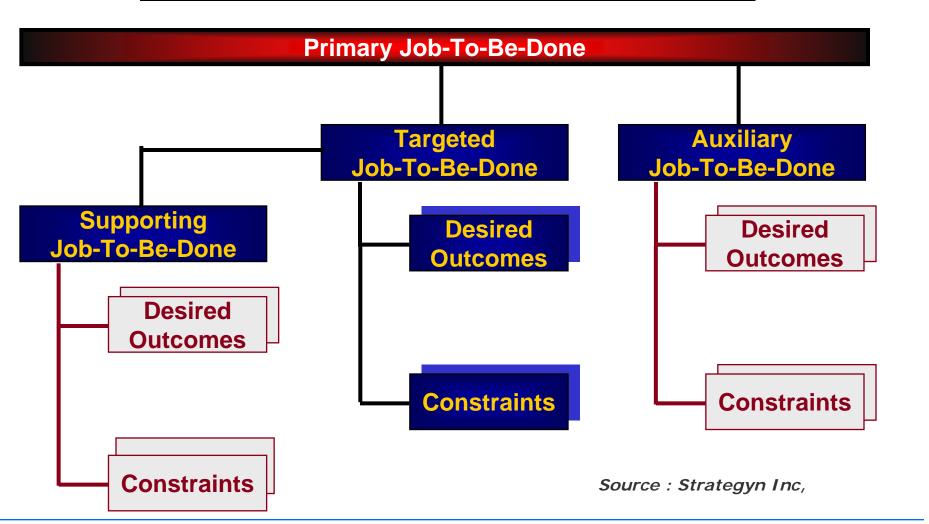
Constraints

Roadblocks that stand in the way of performing the job altogether.

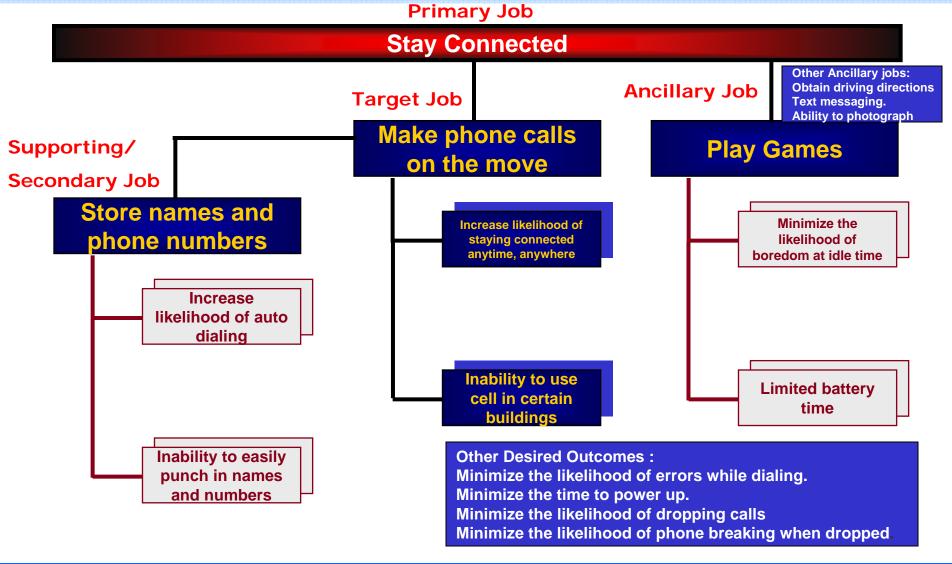
50-150 Desired outcomes are used to measure value of a product or service Products with 3% or more of incremental value will fail Products with 5-10% of incremental value will maintain the market position Products with 25% of incremental value creates dramatic, break through solutions

Primary Jobs

Process Step1 Step2 Step 3 Step 4



Case study of Cell phones – Jobs and Outcomes Methodology.



Key learning's

Primary Job (ALL JOBS ARE NOT EQUAL)

 Understanding the primary job or jobs that customers are trying to get done when using a product or service is critical.

Supporting Jobs

- Supporting jobs are executed in conjunction with the primary job.
- Often helps gain dominance e.g. Apple ipod & itunes

Auxiliary Jobs

- Often has the potential to identify tremendous growth opportunities
- Often has the potential to create the "WOW" factor.
- E.g. Beverages Satisfy thirst and get vitamins.

Constraints

- Roadblocks to success.
- Often stands in the way of customers using a product to do a job.
- Often prevents users from executing the job altogether.
- Prevents use of product under certain circumstances.

Constraints that prevent customers

- 1) Gaining full utility
- 2) Using a product altogether Represents Significant opportunities for Growth. Finding new ways to overcome constraints creates excellent opportunity and generate massive new growth.

Getting to a Job

- Q What do you do when you have a health situation?
 - A I go to the doctor.
- Q What do you hope to accomplish when you go to the doctor.
 - A Get information, knowledge or a cure for my health situation
- Q What does it mean to get information, knowledge or a cure your health situation?
 - A Understand the symptoms of my condition and what I need to do to get myself cured.
- Q What do you hope to avoid by going to the doctor?
 - A I hate being sick or to die or not knowing what health problems I am having.
- Q Why do you hate being sick?
 - A Because I want to be/stay healthy and have a prolonged life.
- Q So you are trying to determine how to be/stay healthy [paraphrase]
 - A Yes

Job: Determine How to Stay Healthy

Capturing Inputs from the Customer

- Get out there in front of the customer and learn
- Requires asking the right questions to get the right inputs.
- Ask neutral questions. No leading questions

• E.g. "Wasn't that easy?"

Bad

E.g. "Tell me about that"—

Leave opinions, assumptions and biases behind

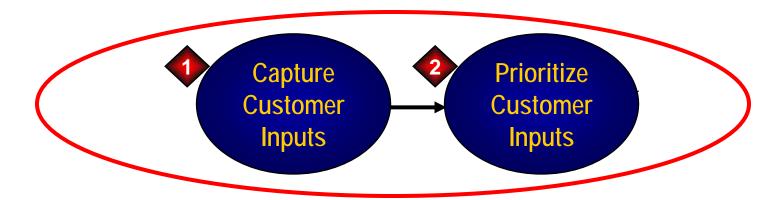


- Probe and listen, listen, listen.
- Ask why a lot.

Capture Findings – Memories are unrealizable

Capture Customer Inputs

Step 1 Capturing and Prioritizing desired Outcomes

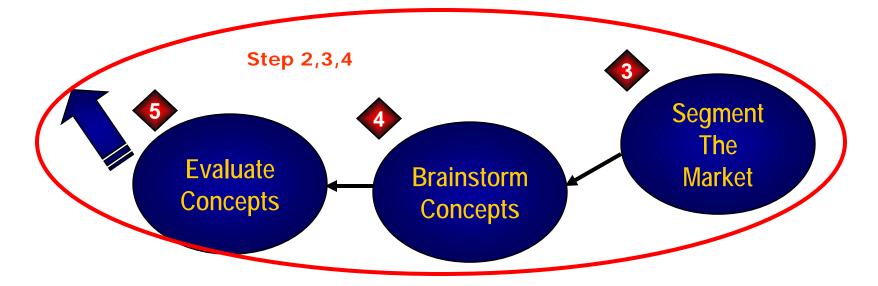


E.g. Case study Pratt & Whitney (P&W) jet engine division of United technologies

- 1) Captured 85 outcomes to measure value
- 2) Administrated a quantitative survey to a large sample of P&W customers base.
- 3) Survey was designed to capture, importance of each desired outcome and satisfaction by P&W and its key competitors
- 4) Use opportunity algorithm to prioritize outcomes
- 5) Highest opportunity score had the most potential to add value.

Opportunity Algorithm
Opportunity =
Importance +
F (Importance -Satisfaction)

Outcome Driven Innovation

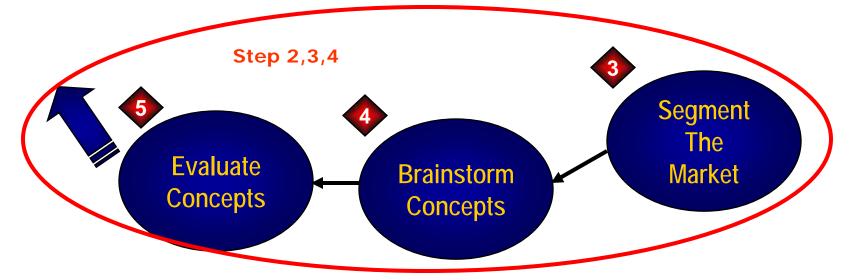


Step 2 Evaluating alternate ideas & Solutions

E.g. Case study Pratt & Whitney (P&W) jet engine division of United technologies

- 1) Quantify the amount of value provided by current solution and competitions solution
- 2) Use satisfaction data points captured directly from customers in the quantitative survey.
- 3) Determine where along the continuum value is created.

Outcome Driven Innovation

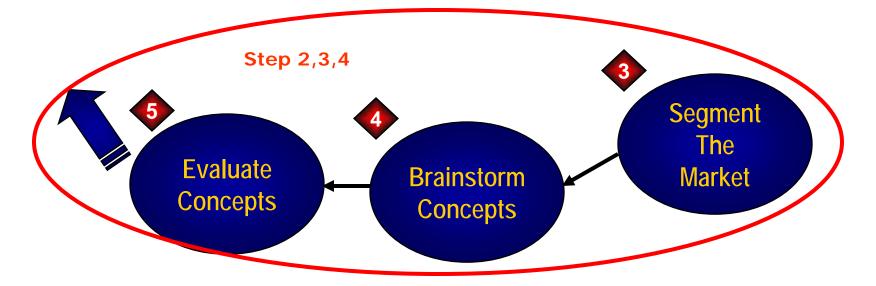


Step 3 Quantifying a Solution's Overall Value

E.g. Case study Pratt & Whitney (P&W) jet engine division of United technologies

- 1) Calculate the amount of value delivered by concept or proposed idea
- Weight the desired outcome.
- 3) Determine the degree to which the solution satisfies the desired outcome.
- 4) Calculate cumulative amount of value the proposed solution delivers.
- 5) P&W proposed solution delivered 49.8 % desired value as compared to 48.3 % delivered by existing offering versus competition solution which delivered 53.4.

Outcome Driven Innovation



Step 4 Generating ideas, identifying the most lucrative that is worthy of pursuing

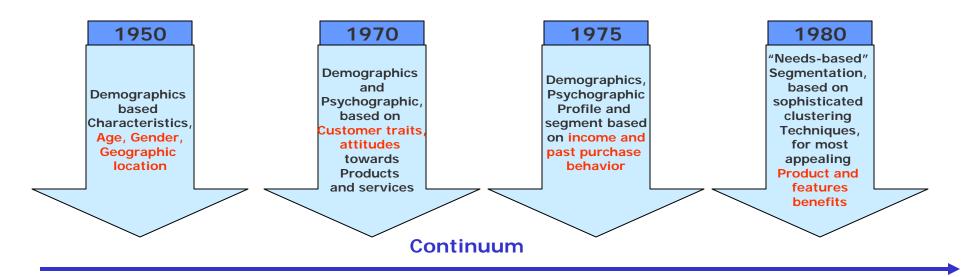
E.g. Case study Pratt & Whitney (P&W) jet engine division of United technologies

- 1) Recognizing that better satisfying desired outcomes that are already adequately satisfied will not create additional value
- 2) Knowing where and where not to create value is the key to outcome driven innovation.
- 3) Satisfying one or more of the desired outcomes while inadvertently taking value way from others will dilute the total value of the solution.
- 4) To successfully generate breakthrough solutions, identify and address the right opportunities through the "Ideation Process"
- 5) Deliver at least 25% more value than existing solution of 48%, so the breakthrough solution has a total value of 73%.

Outcome Based Segmentation

Outcome Based Segmentation

History and Evolution of Segmentation.



Markets are naturally segmented from a customer perspective, based on what they want a product or service to do for them Outcome
Based
Segmentation.
Customers
desired
outcomes is
used as a
basis for
segmentation

Outcome based segments are discovered and created in the same way as "needs based" segments with sophisticated clustering techniques, but very different inputs.

Outcome based segmentation identifies group of customers who find a unique set of outcomes to be both important and unsatisfied.

Criteria for Outcome based Segmentation

- Identifying what outcomes makes customers different is key to outcome based segmentation.
- Only Outcomes that explained differences in what customers wanted to achieve when getting the job done were included in the clustering process.
- Different segments of opportunity want to get the jobs done in a unique way and value improvements along different dimensions
- Discovering the existence of such segments is the key to uncovering high-growth market opportunities.

Outcome Based Segmentation allows to discover market entry points for disruptive technology and goes a long way in establishing the foundation of a market and product Strategy

In Outcome Based Segmentation the resulting segments are quite literally segments of break through opportunity

Building Product Strategy, Portfolio, Road Map

Building Strategy, Product Portfolio and Road Map

- Ability to identify which outcomes are valued across the markets and which are valued uniquely within specific segments of the market.
- Ability to create the platform of products that includes features and functions of universal appeal.
- Ability to create additional features uniquely valued by users in each of the targeted segments.
- Target Customers pay for features that they value in their segments contributing to higher levels of customer satisfaction.

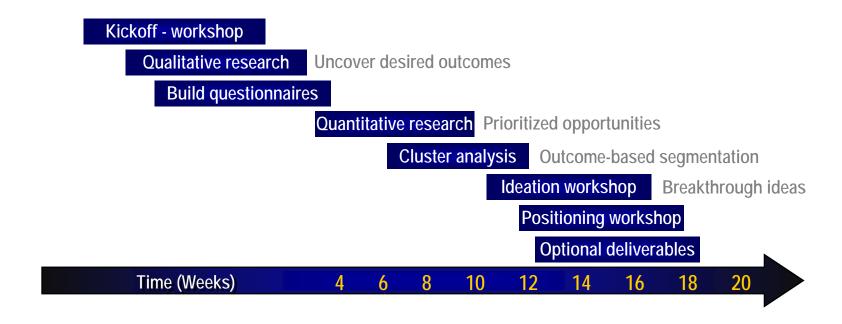
Pitfalls: Managers fails to distinguish one type of information from the other.

Even though each type of information is distinctly

different and drives the innovation process in a different direction

Outcome Driven Innovation Timeline

Outcome-Driven Innovation Timeline

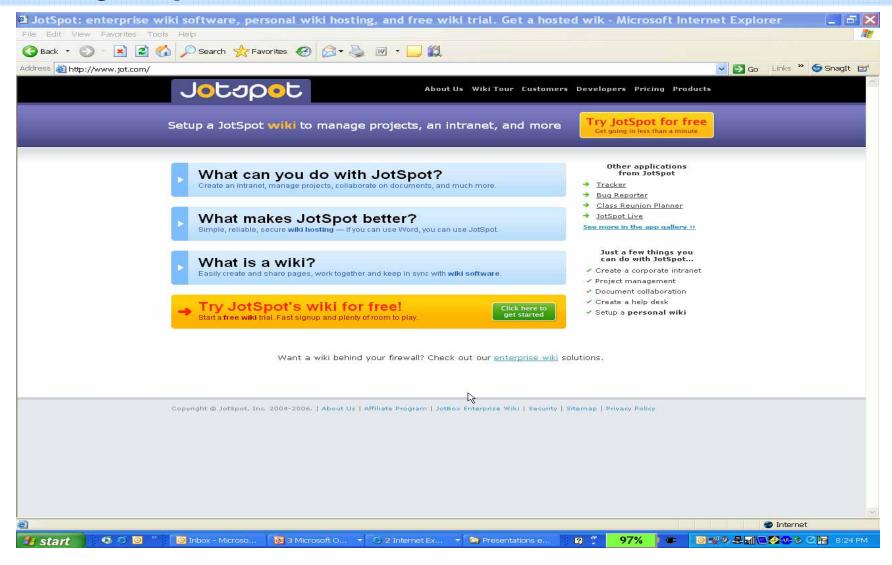


The outcome-based methodology typically takes less than 4 months to complete.

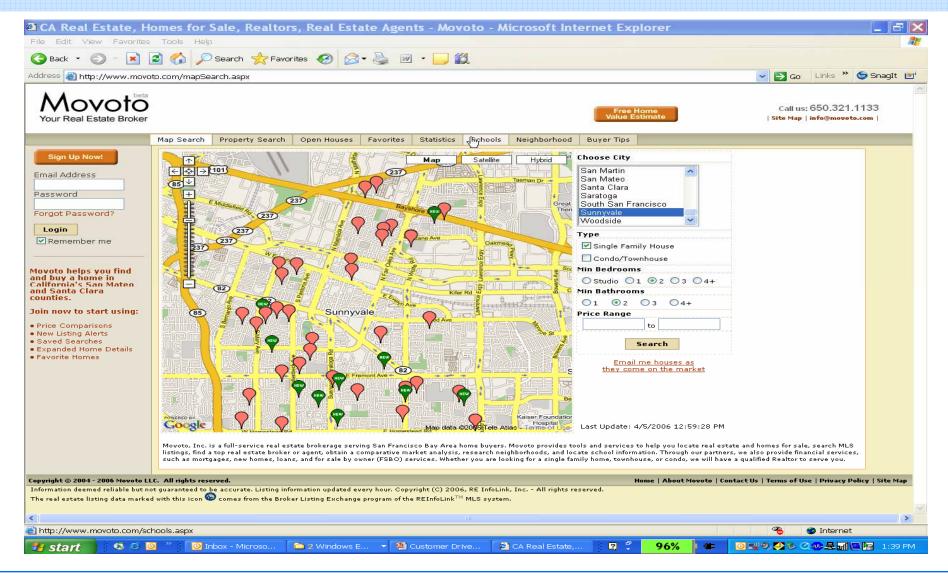
Source : Strategyn Inc,

Market place co-evolution Co-creation of value

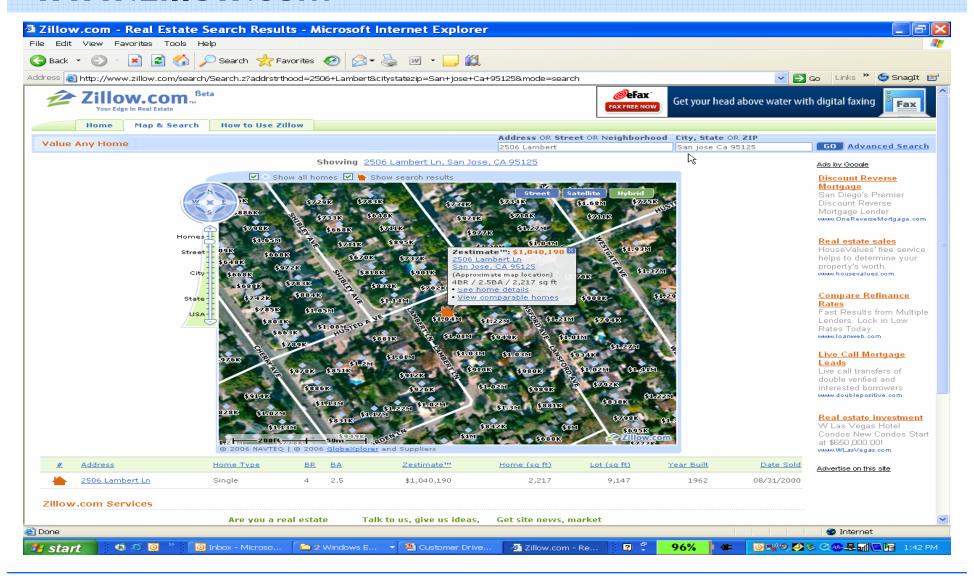
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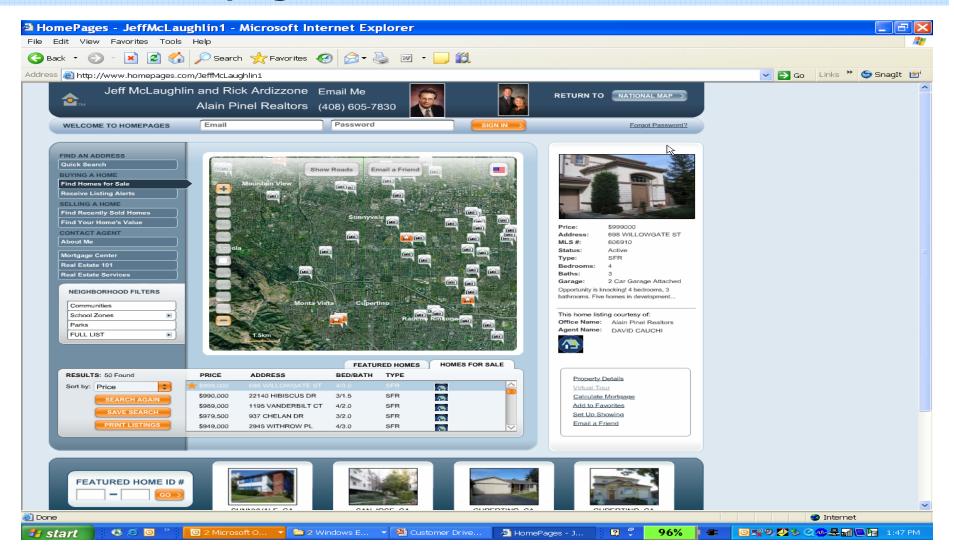
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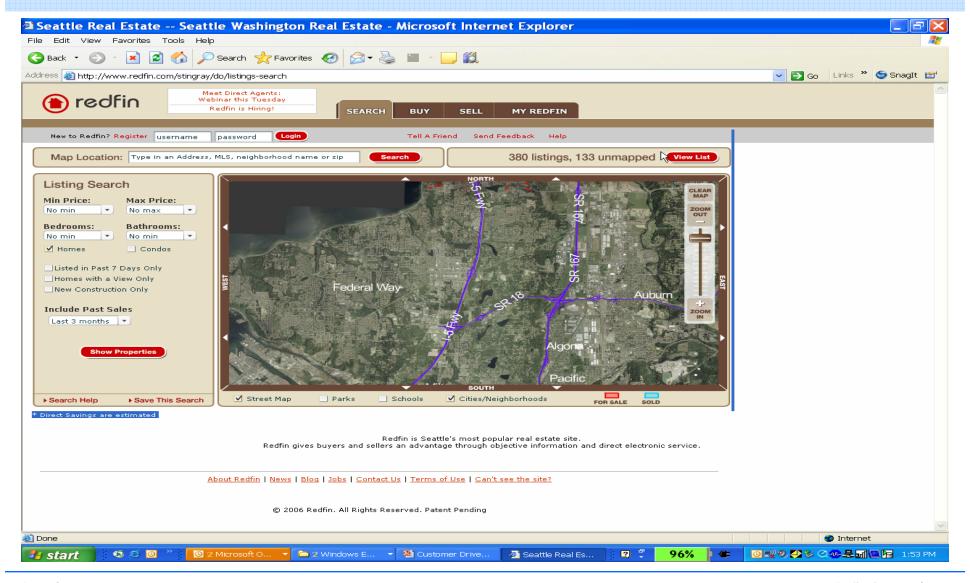
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"A systematic way to find and solve important customer problems others have missed"

- Scott cook

