ProductCamp RTP 2020

Time to put the BS in product – behavioral science that is!

Dave Mathias

Beyond the Data | @DaveMathias | @GoBeyondtheData



Why behavioral science?



What we think people are



What people really are



What is behavioral science and why does it matter?

What is?

Per Merriam-Webster online it is a branch of science that deals primarily with human action and often seeks to generalize about human behavior in society

Why does it matter?

Everything in product is about human behaviors — what people want and need, what are people's emotions, how do humans respond to choice in a context





Influencing others



Understanding your customers



Telling your story

Where behavioral science plays a role in product?



Providing customers an amazing experience



Making a more compelling product



Hyperbolic discounting

What is it?

Cognitive bias where people choose smaller, immediate rewards rather than larger later rewards



Examples?

Customers: Bank signup with a free gift now is often more compelling than bigger but longer-term savings reward

Colleagues: Many times high-probability, small wins now in showing product revenue growth matter more than designing for moonshots



Inattentional blindness

• What is it?

Failure to notice a full-visible but unexpected object because attention was engaged at another task, event, or object



Let's try an experiment

Examples?

Customers: Uber app for transit with Uber eats integrated versus separate Uber and Uber eats app

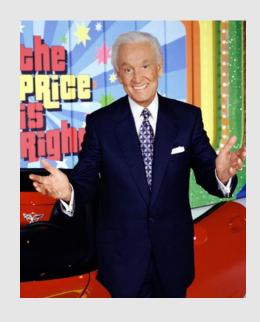
Colleagues: Doing an innovation session around developing new digital products and colleague participating mentions manufacturing process improvement that is not heard or not captured



Anchoring heuristic

What is it?

A particular form of priming effect whereby initial exposure to a number serves as a reference point and influences subsequent judgments about value



Examples?

Customers: How do you present a product helps prime value including how do you initially price – you might price to show value or show premium depending on customer base looking to get

Colleagues: First impression and how you represent yourself and your role



IKEA Effect

• What is it?

When labor is invested then it leads to inflated product valuation



Examples?

Customers: A kid builds their own bear then the value of it seems higher

Colleagues: When a colleague has invested labor in an idea or product then more likely to be invested in it



Loss Aversion: "Losses loom larger than gains" per Kahneman & Tversky

• Someone asks you which of these would you rather choose:



50% chance to win \$1,000 OR Win \$500 for sure

Now someone asks you which of these would you rather choose:

50% chance to lose \$1,000 OR Lose \$500 for sure



Priming

What is it?

A technique where exposure to one stimulus influences a response to a subsequent stimulus, without conscious guidance or intention.

Examples?

Customers: Paid more for bedding products when the web site had a background of clouds than when it had a background of dollar signs

Customers: Expect lemonade to taste sweeter when the color of the drink is brighter yellow



Visual Depiction Effect





• What is it?

We are more attracted to things when they are shown in a way that helps us visualize ourselves using it.

• Examples?

Customers: Right-handed people are more likely to purchase a coffee cup displayed with the handle on the right, and vice versa.



How are these companies using behavioral science: good, evil, or both?







• Facebook or Instagram social network product stay on page



• Sales incentive programs of pharmaceutical agents



• Chili's menu with products highlighted with boxes and pictures



• Theme parks around Disney themes and entire vacation experiences



National and local television news viewing



Dating application known for swiping right or left



Some other behavioral science concepts to explore in your leisure

- Availability heuristic
- Choice architecture
- Choice overload
- Cognitive bias
- Confirmation bias
- Dual-system theory
- Hot-cold empathy gap

- Gambler's fallacy
- Halo effect
- Hindsight bias
- Inequity aversion
- Loss aversion
- Pain of paying
- Recognition heuristic

There are many more concepts exploring – start diving in!



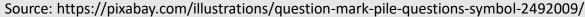
Behavioral science for product...how to continue learning?

- Online: Lots of great websites or blogs including <u>People Science</u> by Maritz, <u>Action Design Network</u>, <u>Behavioral Grooves</u>, <u>BehavioalEconomics.com</u>
- Books: Predictably Irrational, Nudge, Influence, Thinking Fast and Slow
- Podcasts: <u>Behavioral Grooves</u>, <u>Freakonomics</u>, <u>Hidden Brain</u>, <u>Action</u>
 <u>Design Network</u>, <u>Econtalk</u>
- In Person: Check on MeetUp for groups like Action Design Network or other behavioral science groups









Contact or follow me at:

- dave@gobeyondthedata.com | in/davemathias1 | @davemathias
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with Dave Mathias and Matt Jesser

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 - o Google images with search of no copyright and able to use for commercial and non-commercial use
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 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQmdoK_ZfY
- Thank you to Tim Houlihan for reviewing and making suggestions
- Definitions from one or all sources below
 - https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/behavioral%20science?utm_campaign=sd&utm_medium=serp&utm_source=jsonId
 - o https://www.behavioraleconomics.com/resources/mini-encyclopedia-of-be/
 - https://www.wikipedia.org/

