



#### **Gathering Mounds of Data**

#### EASY

- Technology platforms + AI have accelerated the amount of data that can be gathered and analyzed
- CHALLENGE Feedback and Analysis has become bifurcated
  - GATHER When fielding research, in many cases, primary focus has become to gather data
  - ANALYZE after the data is gathered the focus shifts to analysis



Is there a difference between Hearing and Listening?

The saying 'In one ear, out the other' speaks to the difference between hearing and listening.

- Kelly Workman, Clinical Psychologist, Columbia University



#### Wide-Open Listening Journey

- Focus on qualitative, but there are quantitative applications
- Share two approaches I've developed to ease this Wide-Open Listening journey
  - Contextual Intelligence
  - Personal Value Hierarchy
- Show how *Wide-Open Listening* should make you think differently about:
  - Role of Empathy
  - Behavioral Economics (and why you should start incorporating Narrative Economics)
- Bonus book recommendations





Journey Guide: Susan Fader

 Independent Qualitative Researcher and Business Strategist

 Feet on the ground experience in 30+ countries on 5 continents across wide range and depth of categories and demographics

 Developer of new ways of thinking about designing and executing research  Guide businesses to success by having them think differently about their business challenges, opportunities and people







Creating an environment where a person can share what they are truly thinking – their worldview – and where they feel they are truly being listened to

Susan Fader





Give up Control... if you really want to know what they are thinking...

...Let the person Lead the Conversation



#### Wide-Open Listening Requires Active Listening



Active listening - Being fully present, respond and reflect on what's being said, and retain the information for later



Passive listening - In gathering data mindset, not necessarily distracted, but not really fully engaged and processing – in the moment - what is being said



Wide-Open Listening can be used in both qualitative (in-person and on-line) and quantitative studies



Begin with getting them in the right mindset to share their worldview





# Show that you are interested in them as a person

Web-cam - Doctor Interviews





## Start your quantitative with an open end

On-line quantitative survey for on-counter electrical appliances

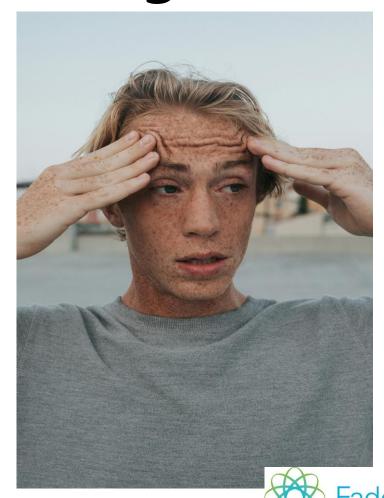


### Empathetic Approach Can Impede Wide-Open Listening

• Empathy = The ability to share and understand the feelings of others

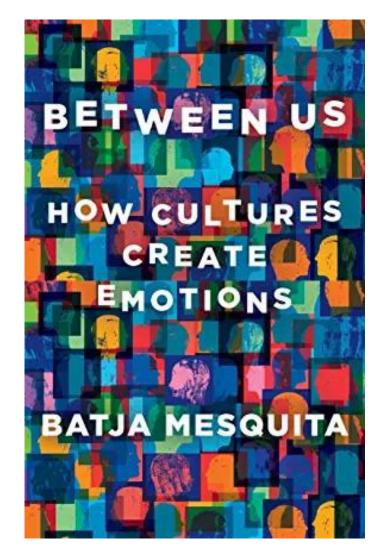
• But shouldn't be used in every situation

• If discussion is about something emotionally upsetting that the person has experienced, an empathetic approach can create a negative environment for the person, e.g., PTSD



#### **Reframing Empathy**

- Two Emotional Models:
  - MINE and focuses on how a person personally feels
  - OURS focuses on what is happening in the relationships with people around them
- MINE— Mental, Inside the person and Essentialist – common to WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrial, Rich, Democratic)
- OURS— Outside the person, Relational, and Situational common in non-WEIRD cultures

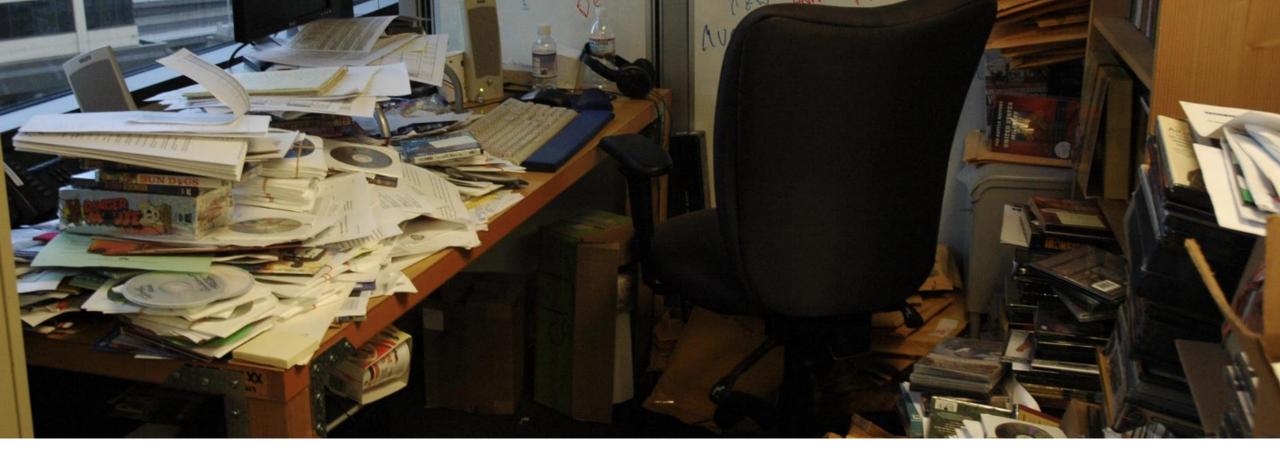




#### **Context Matters**

When do you wash your hair?





#### In the Rush to Gather Data

We already know that, so don't need to 'waste' time for this research study

Context is not Static



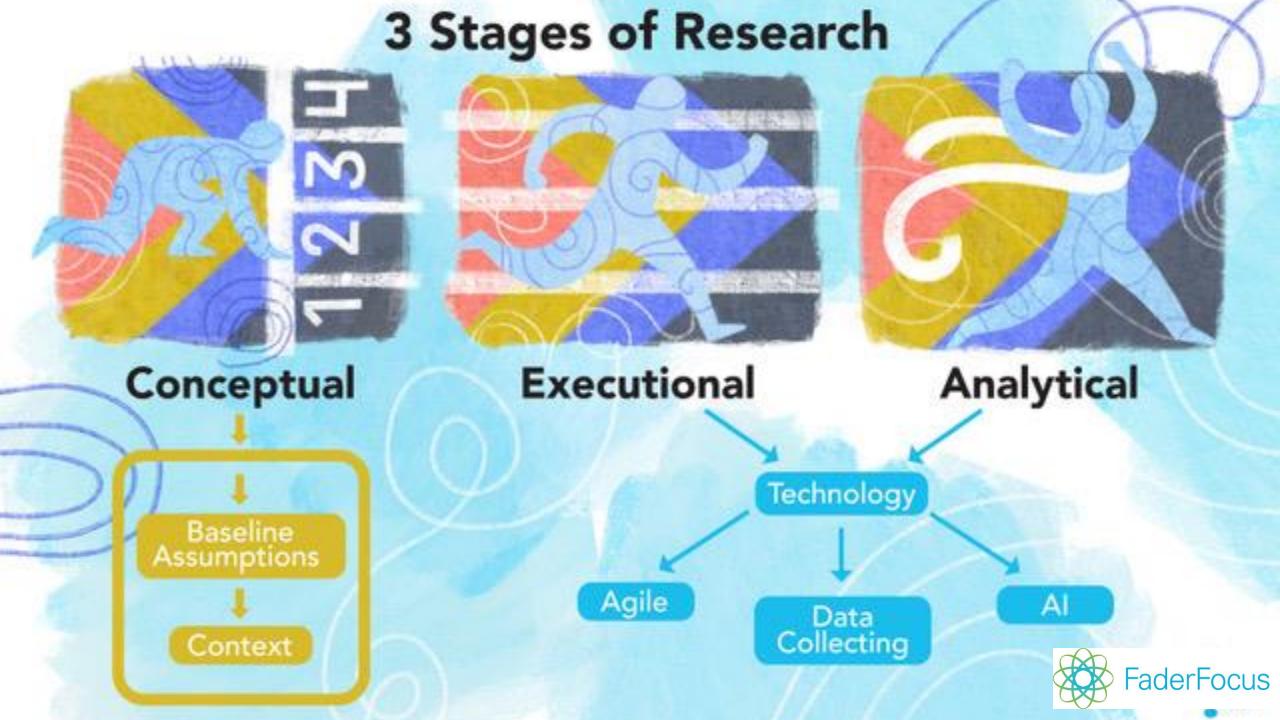


#### Backstories Enable Wide Open Listening

Allow the people we want to hear from to

frame the narrative and decide the context

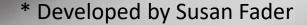




Contextual Intelligence\*

is the flashlight that shines the light on the needed perspective to see the entire context of the business challenge







## **Contextual Intelligence**Has 3 Components







#### **What: Start with Accurate Context**

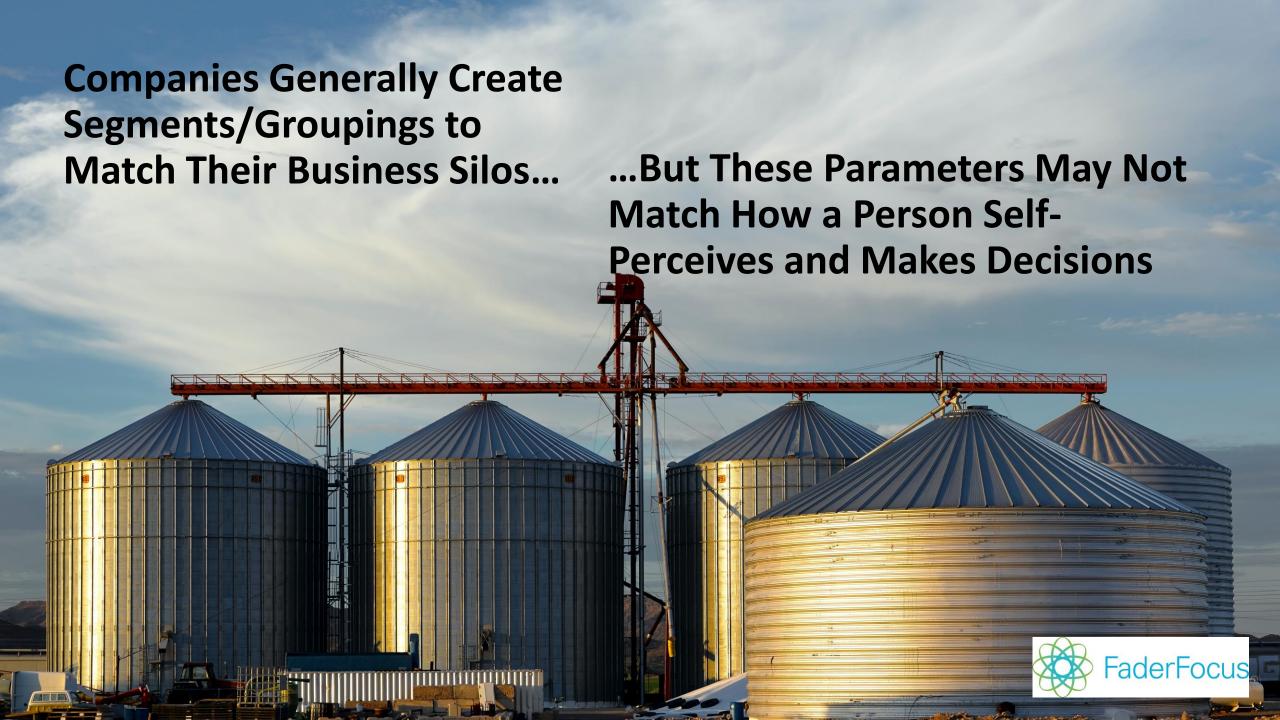
Why are You doing the Research?

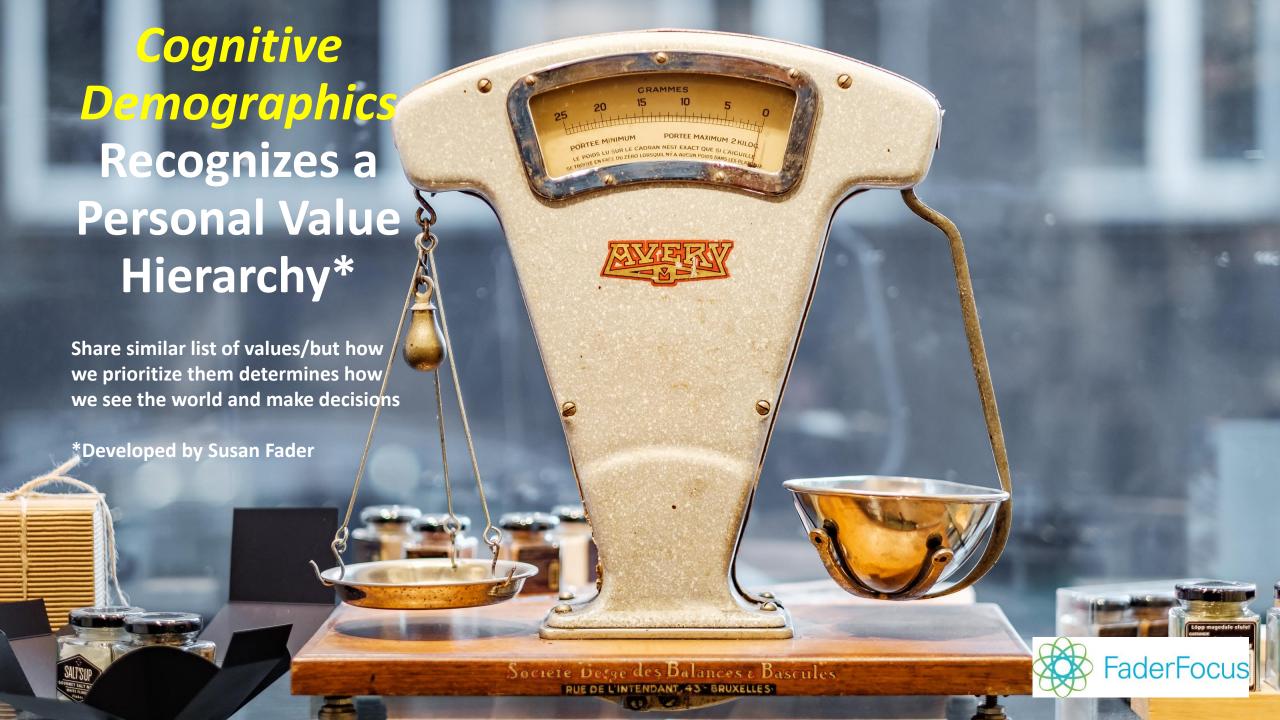
Are You Addressing the Real Issue(s)?

Is Your Methodology Constraining Your Ability to Uncover?







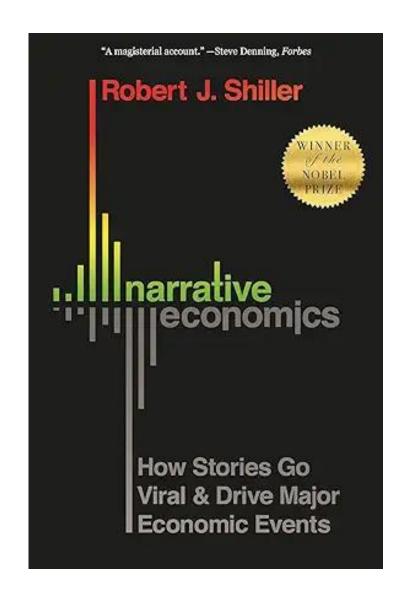




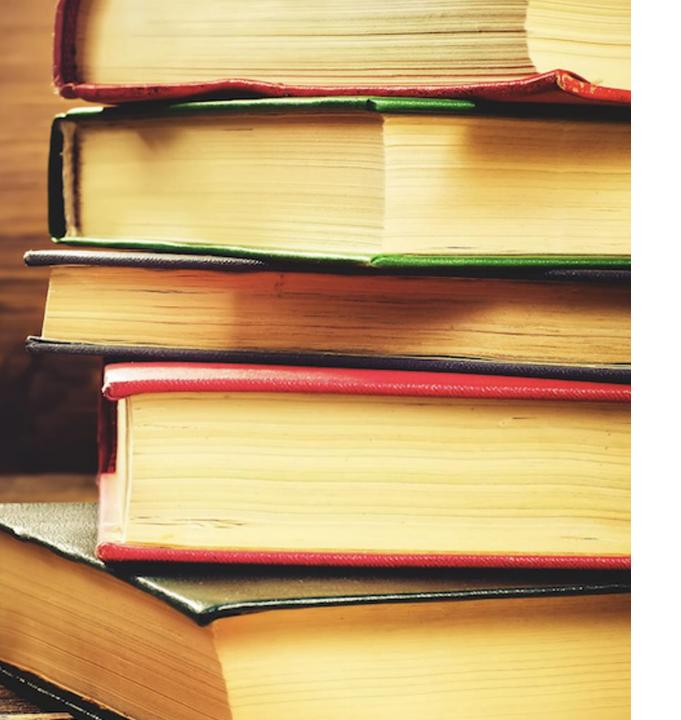
#### You need to Listen

...Narrative Economics can help provide context

...it's about storytelling as an input, not as a deliverable







A story may be a song, joke, theory, explanation, or plan that has emotional resonance and that can easily be conveyed in casual conversation.

Narrative is a story or representation used to give an explanatory or justification account of a society, period, etc.

- Robert J. Shiller 2013 Nobel Prize Winner in Economics Father of Narrative Economics



# Narrative Economics puts a different spin on how Behavioral Economics should be viewed and the role stories play in research methodologies Behavioral Economics Narrative Economics

should be viewed as

an Outsider's

(the market researcher's)

perspective/judgement call on whether the person being studied is making a rational choice or decision

should be viewed

as the Insider's

(the person who is being studied) perspective of why the choice or

decision may be rational to that person

**External Perspective** 

Internal Perspective



Wide-Open Listening



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