



THE SCOURGE OF DEFAULT-TO-LIKING BIAS

How it insidiously misdirects consumer research and new product development

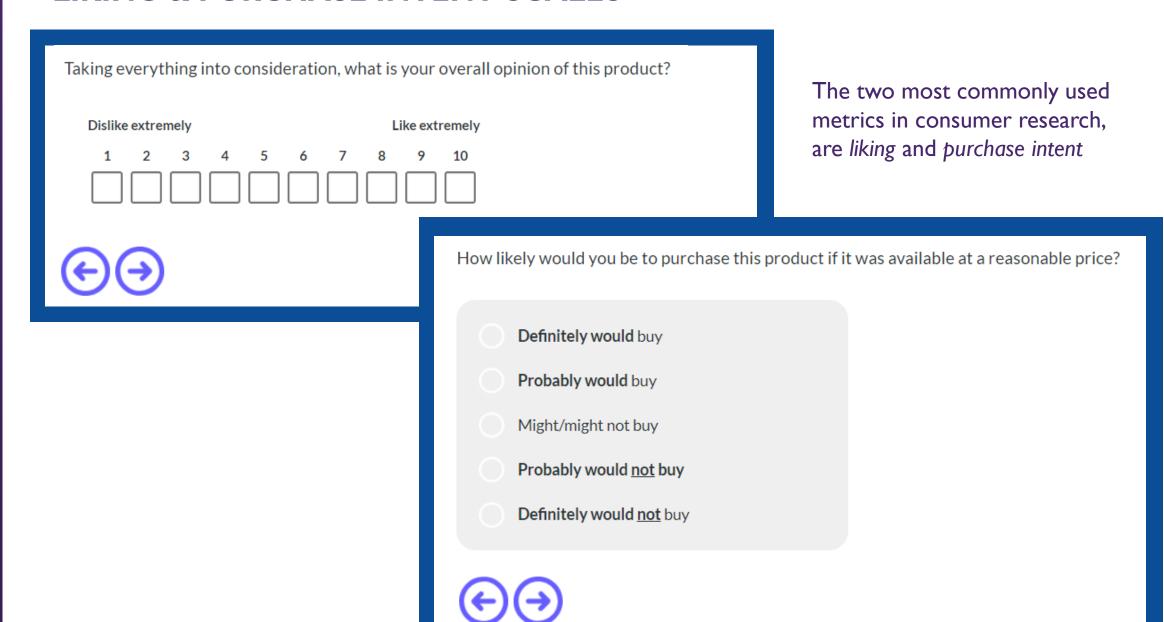
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LIKING & PURCHASE INTENT SCALES

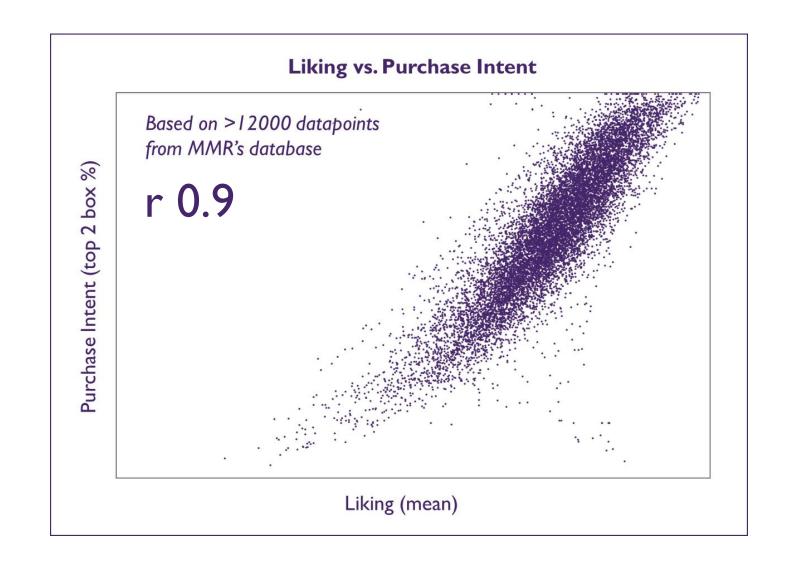




LIKING & PURCHASE INTENT SCALES

When these two questions are presented within the same questionnaire, the correlation coefficient is typically 0.9.

We can't consider everything that will influence our purchasing decisions, because it's beyond our mental processing capacity. Instead, we inadvertently default to what comes to mind most readily...liking





FRAGRANCE STUDY LIKING RATINGS (BLIND ASSESSMENT)

When assessed blind, repertoire users of each of these fragrances, liked the other fragrance as much as their own fragrance.

Asking consumers how much they like these fragrances told us nothing about their current usage behaviour!





DUAL ASPECTS OF REWARD THEORY (DART)

There are two aspects of Reward



1. Reward via Immediate Pleasure

2. Reward via Emotional Outcomes

Immediate

No cognitive thought processing

Dominates conscious thought

Immediate influence on behaviour

Measurable

Typically...

...neither immediate nor apparent

...Inaccessible via cognitive thought processing

Largely Unmeasurable



DUAL ASPECTS OF REWARD THEORY (DART)

The two aspects of reward are constantly at play during our waking hours, as we interact with the world around us.



These two aspects integrate to deliver net reward, and it's net reward that influences our immediate and longerterm behaviour.



DUAL ASPECTS OF REWARD THEORY (DART)

Unfortunately, both net reward and Reward via Emotional Outcomes are fundamentally unmeasurable due, once again, to **default-to-liking** bias.





RUSSELL'S CIRCUMPLEX MODEL OF AFFECT

A clue as to how we might tackle this problem came from James Russell's famous circumplex model of affect

The first (valence) dimension separates words that allude to positive versus negative concepts

The second (arousal) dimension separates words that allude to high or low arousal concepts

We can characterise the second dimension as a non-valence dimension.





Over the years, this work has been repeated many times, typically using more words and various different research techniques......the result is invariably the same: A hugely dominant valence dimension, and several lower order, non-valence dimensions.

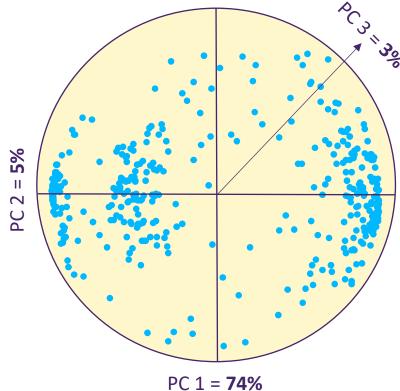
Our own recent study started with around 2000 concept descriptors.





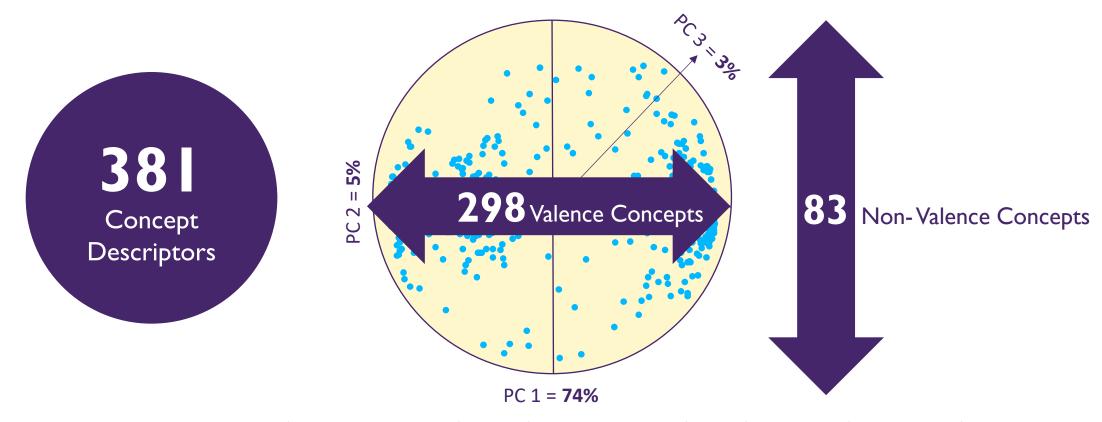
We rationalised this down to 381 descriptors using a variety of respondent-driven techniques, which we then mapped based on similarity of conceptual meaning.







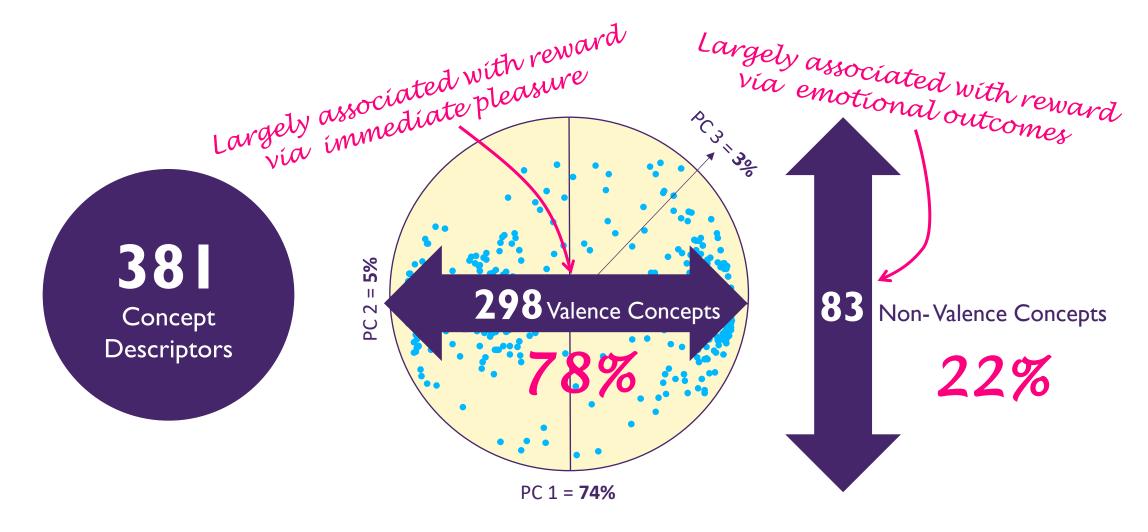
This yielded a dominant valence dimension, and two lower-order non-valence dimensions, both of which are orthogonal to the first.



298 of our 381 concept descriptors were associated with the valence dimension, reflecting the dominance of valence concepts in language...because that's what we bring-to-mind most readily

83 terms are strongly correlated with Dimensions 2 and 3, and unrelated to the valence dimension.





We propose that the valence dimension, is defined by concepts that deliver **Reward via Immediate Pleasure**, and these lower order, non-valence dimensions are defined by concepts that deliver **Rewarding Emotional Outcomes**



We used Best Worst Scaling to associate 22 non-valence terms with the two unbranded fragrances





Mugler Alien and the Black Opium users not only like them equally, they also conceptualise Black Opium similarly. Only those concepts shown in blue differentiate them



Alien

Bold / Adventurous Extravagant / **Flamboyant Confident / Assertive Mysterious / Intriguing Sensuous / Alluring** Awake / Energised Cutting edge / Forwardthinking

Black Opium

Relaxed / At ease Carefree / Easy-going Sensuous / Alluring **Confident / Assertive** Playful / Bubbly Innocent / **Uncomplicated Modest / Humble Mysterious / Intriguing**

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Black Opium

Relaxed / At ease Carefree / Easy-going **Sensuous / Alluring Confident / Assertive Playful / Bubbly** Innocent / **Uncomplicated Modest / Humble Mysterious / Intriguing** Conventional / Conservative Awake / Energised

Likewise, for Mugler Alien, the only differences between the two user types are those concepts shown in pink













Alien

Bold / Adventurous
Extravagant /
Flamboyant
Confident / Assertive
Mysterious / Intriguing
Sensuous / Alluring
Awake / Energised
Cutting edge / Forwardthinking
Quirky / Eccentric

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Awake / Energised

JGL

Concepts associated with the alternative fragrance don't motivate our brand devotees, presumably because these concepts don't deliver emotional outcomes that they find rewarding







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...and these are my Key Motivating Concepts

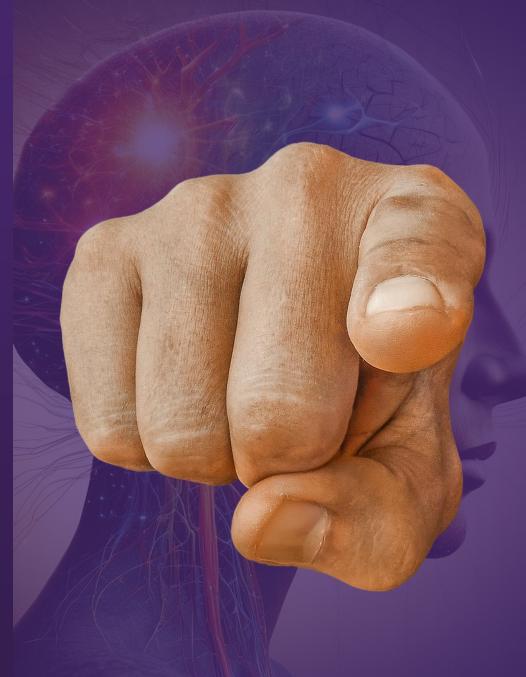
These are my Key Motivating Concepts

Key motivating concepts that deliver reward to Black Opium users are very different from the key motivating concepts that deliver reward to Mugler Alien users, despite both liking both fragrances equally, and conceptualising both fragrances similarly









As an optimisation strategy, maximising Liking has been 'Maxed out'!

Most NPD strategies and research methodologies completely overlook key motivating concepts.....and that's the problem!

What we're proposing may not make your research easier, but it will increase the probability of new product success.

Finally.....

Beware of **Default to Liking Bias**...it has insidiously misdirected consumer research and new product development for more than 80 yearsincluding yours!