Leveraging context into resources:

How to take ownership of the UX problems we observe

Dalia El-Shimy

UX Research Lead at Shopify







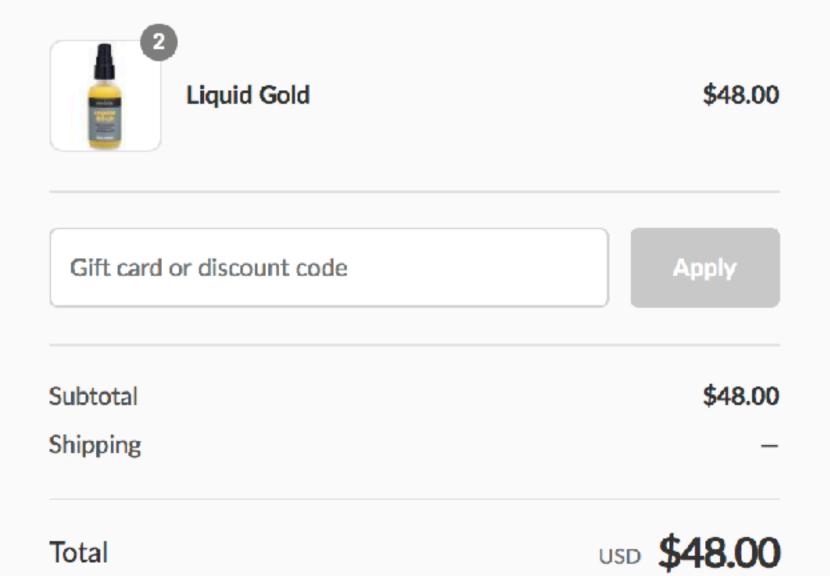






Cart > Customer information > Shipping method > Payment method > Review order

Contact information	Already have an account? Log in
Email	
Keep me up to date on news and exclusive offers	
Shipping address	
First name Last name	ne
Address	
Apt, PO Box, etc. (optional)	
City	
Country Canada Province Quebec	▼ Postal code
Phone (optional)	
< Return to cart	Continue to shipping method





Discussion Forums

I'm looking for...



Home

Discussion Forums

Shopify Discussion > New Feature Requests





TOPIC

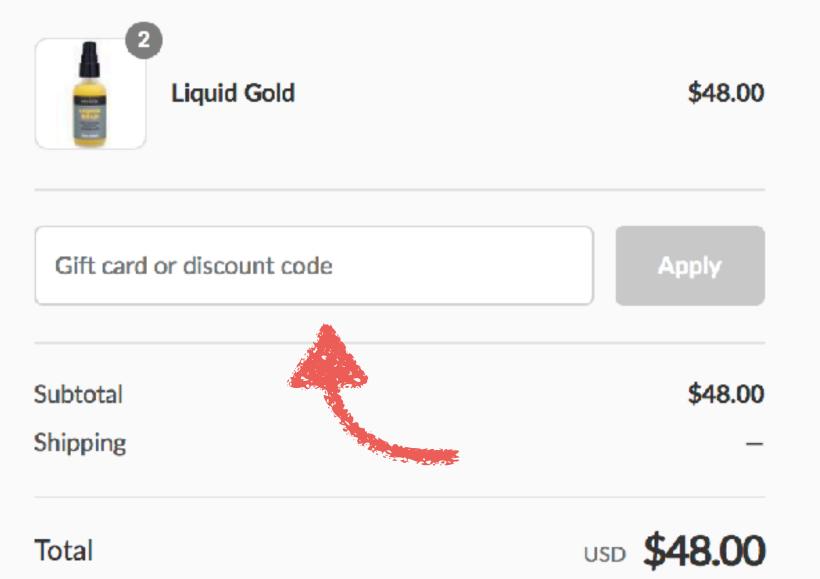


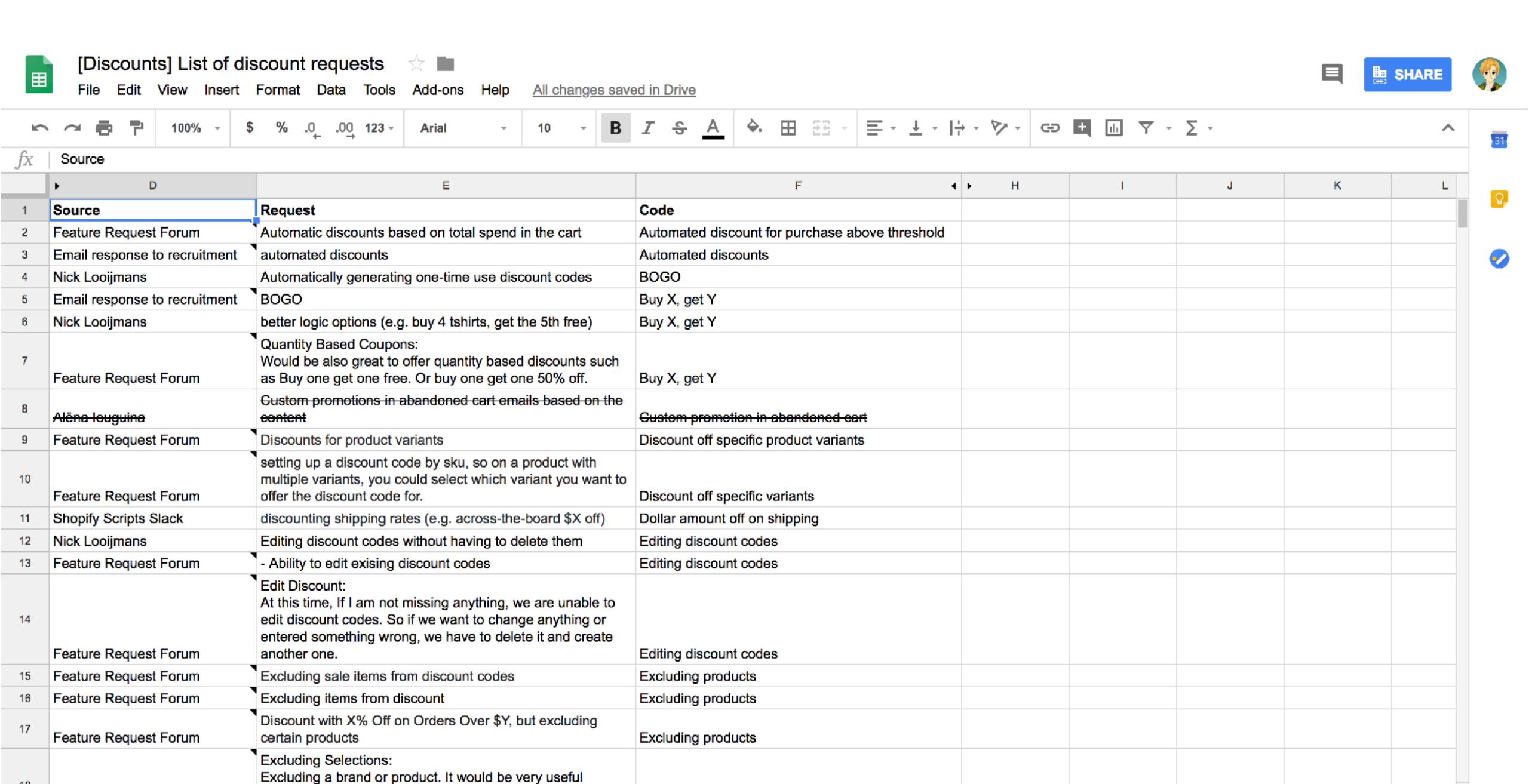
New Feature Requests



Cart > Customer information > Shipping method > Payment method > Review order

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City	
Country Canada Province Quebec	Postal code
Phone (optional)	
< Return to cart	Continue to shipping method





Excluding products

especially a lot of brands have MAP policy and they don't

allow discounts.

18

Feature Request Forum







We see things differently

- We spend more time with users
- We bridge the distance to the frontline
- We connect with humans, and not 'users'
- We examine the whole, not the silos
- We accumulate more knowledge than we intend to

Organizations are often structured based on products and teams...







This is Dylan.

He worries about loose threads.



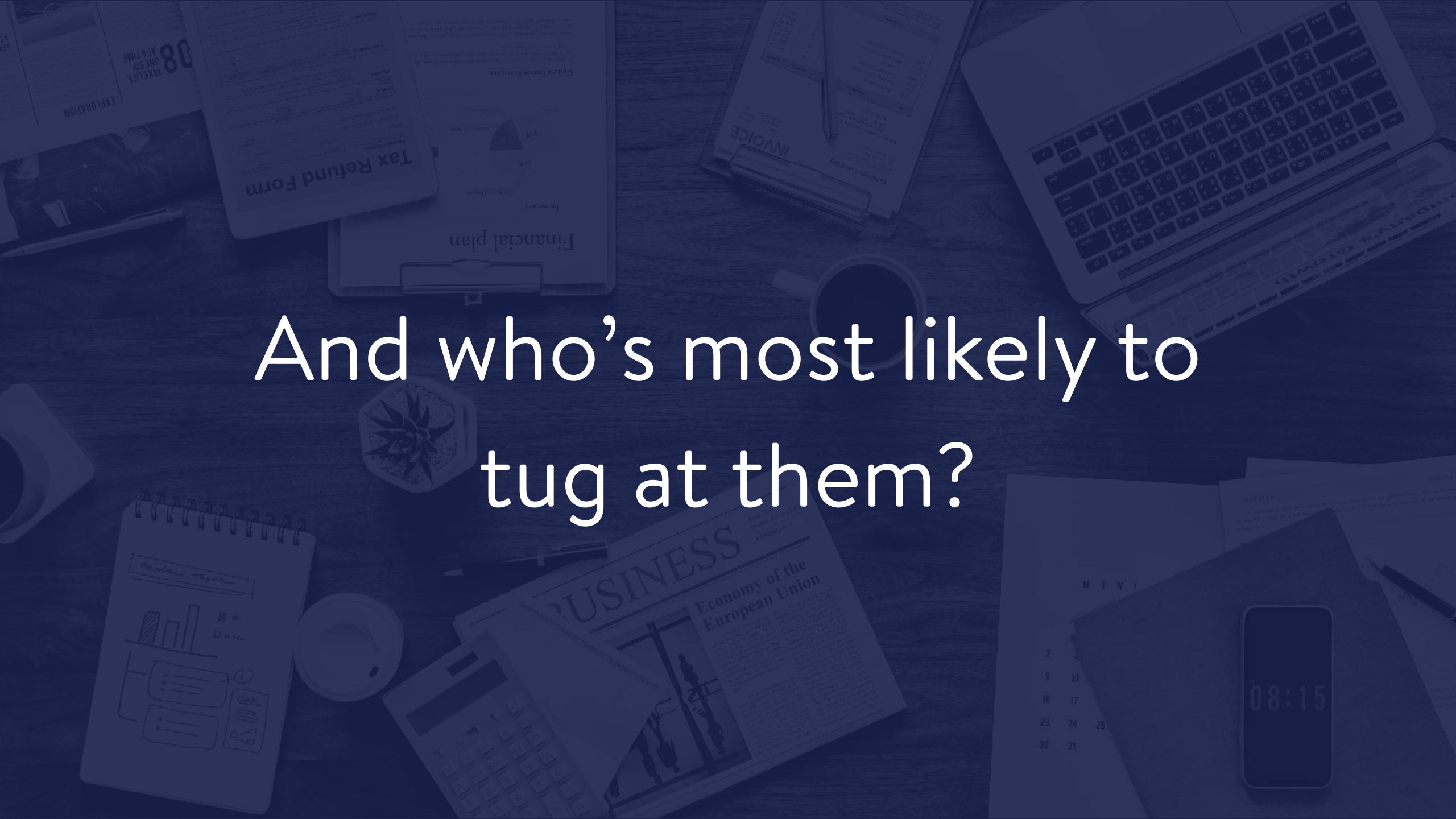
Loose threads

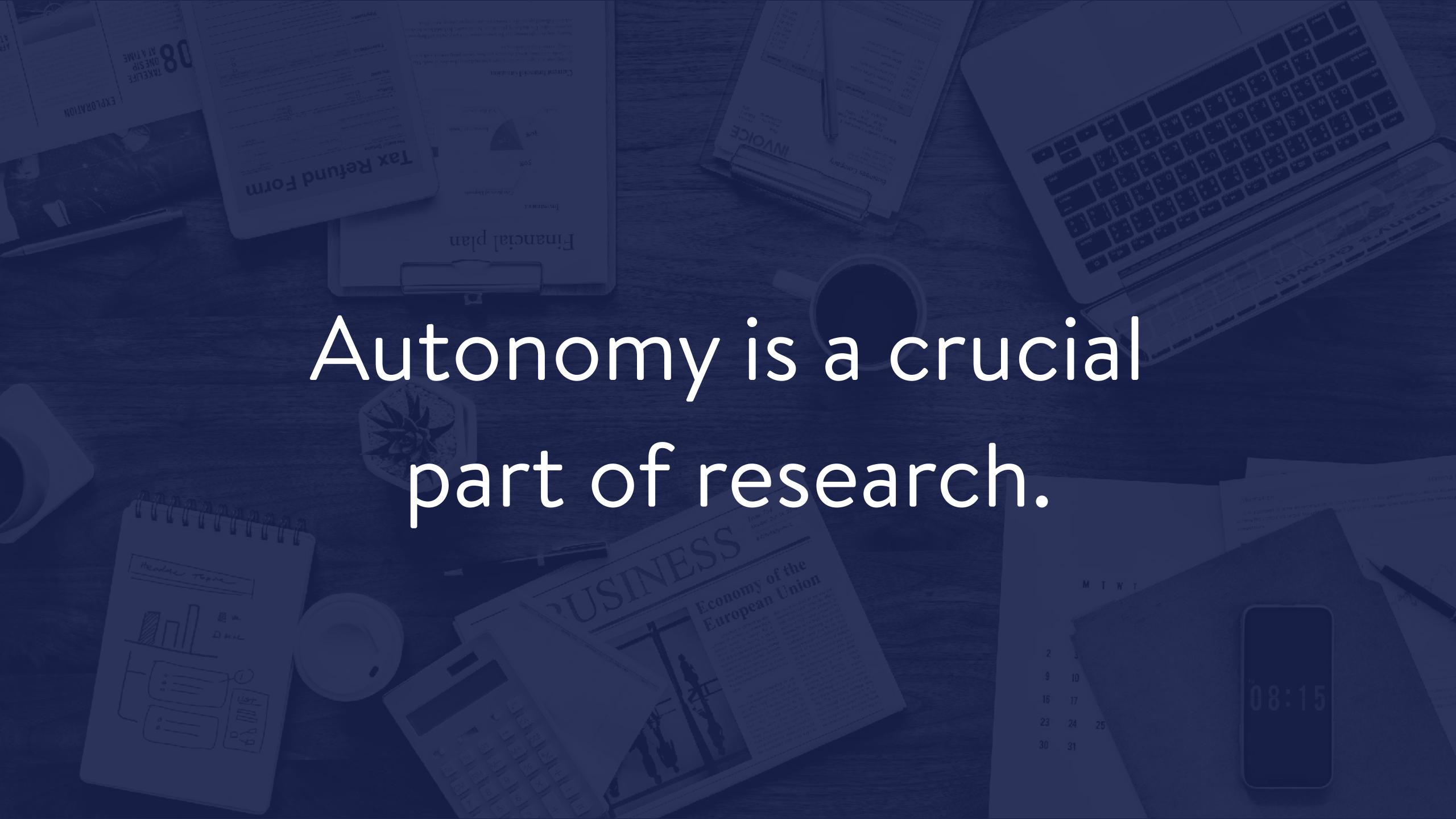
- Suppose you have a sweater that looks great... from afar.
- When you get up close though, you see it has some loose threads.
- You want to tug at a thread to see how far it goes.
- Maybe it's nothing...
- ... but maybe the whole thing might unravel when you tug.





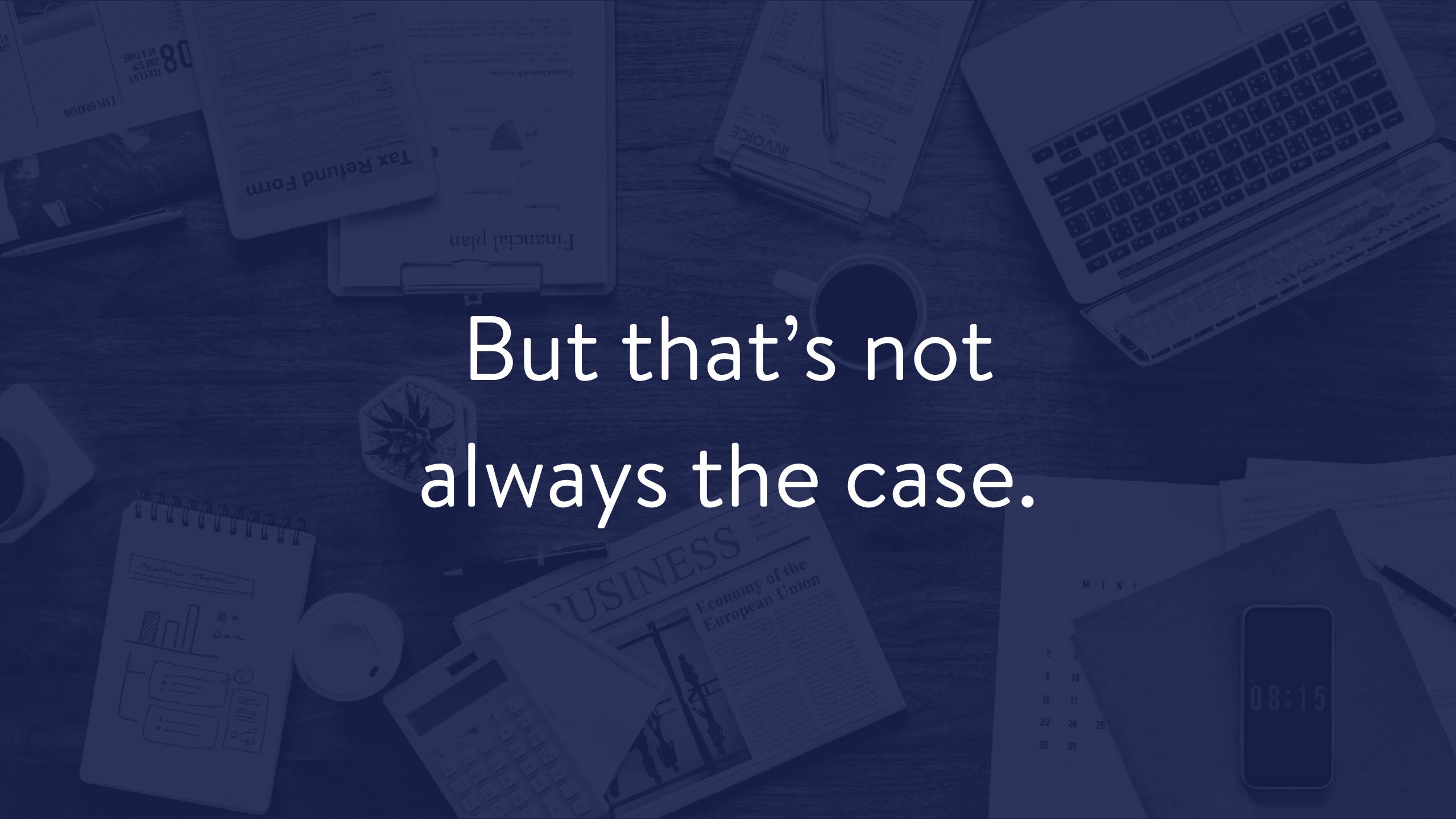






Think of it like academic tenure

- Researchers try to be one step ahead of the rest of the team
- Researchers try to identify the questions no one's thinking about yet
- Researchers should have the space and freedom to do so
- Researchers should feel comfortable tugging at loose threads



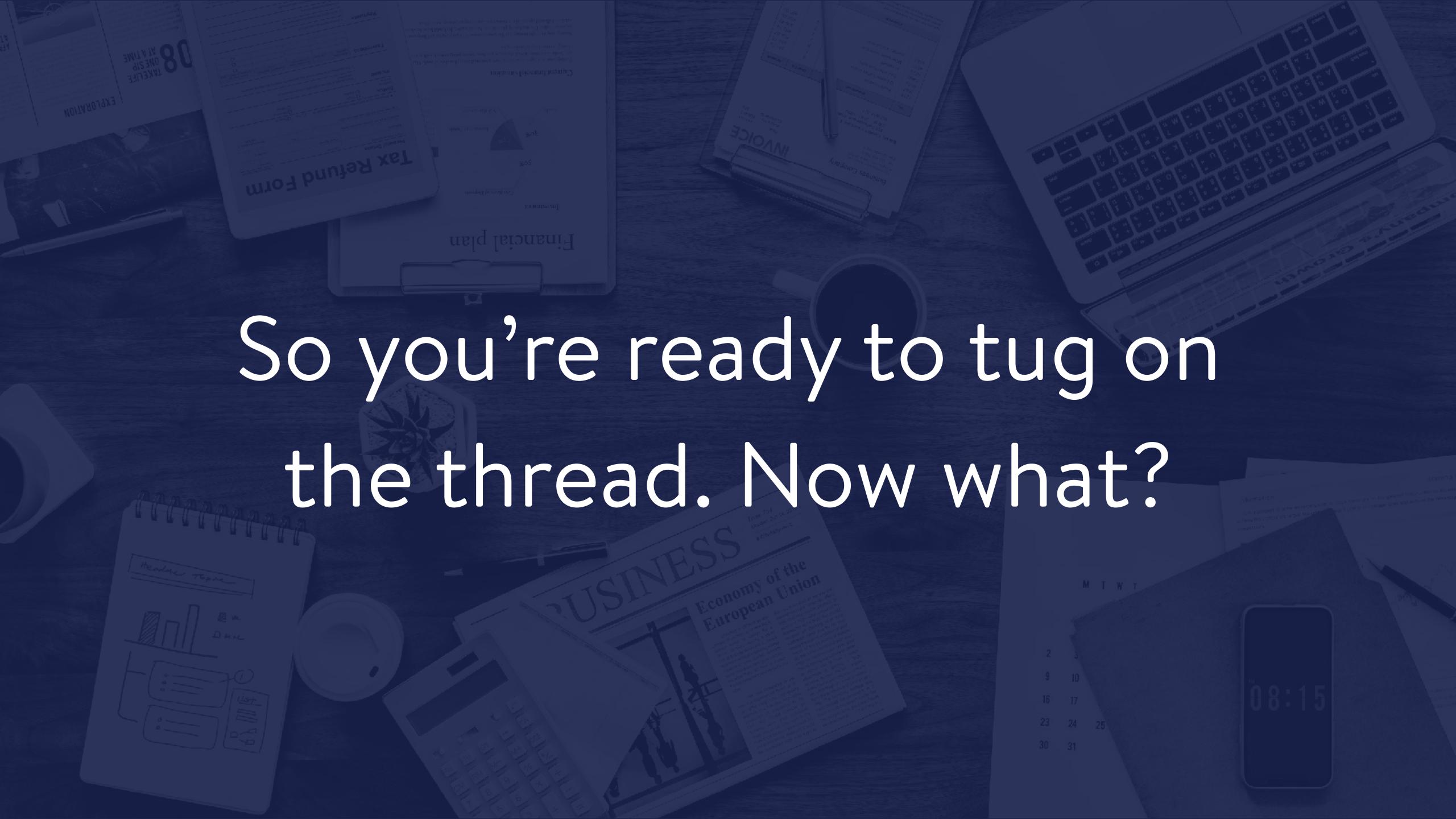
Why not?

- Sometimes, it's the team or organization... but it's also the researcher
- There's a fear of uncertainty
- There's a fear of failure
- There's a fear of detaching from the team
- And, we're not well-trained in recognizing the impact of that work



Getting comfortable with loose threads

- There's always something to be learned
- Look for similar examples and identify their impact
- Find support in others
- Help the rest of your team understand why you're doing this







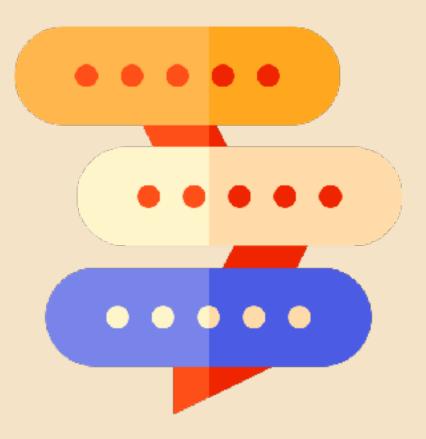
Identify your true scope



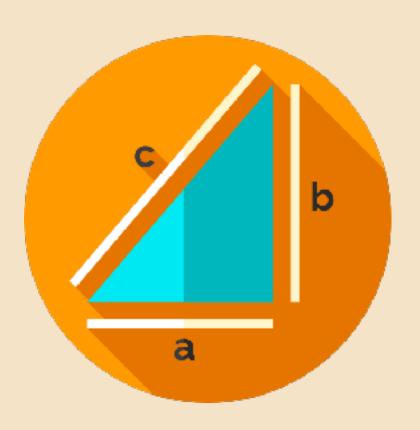
Understand the metrics



Note what stands out



Build your argument

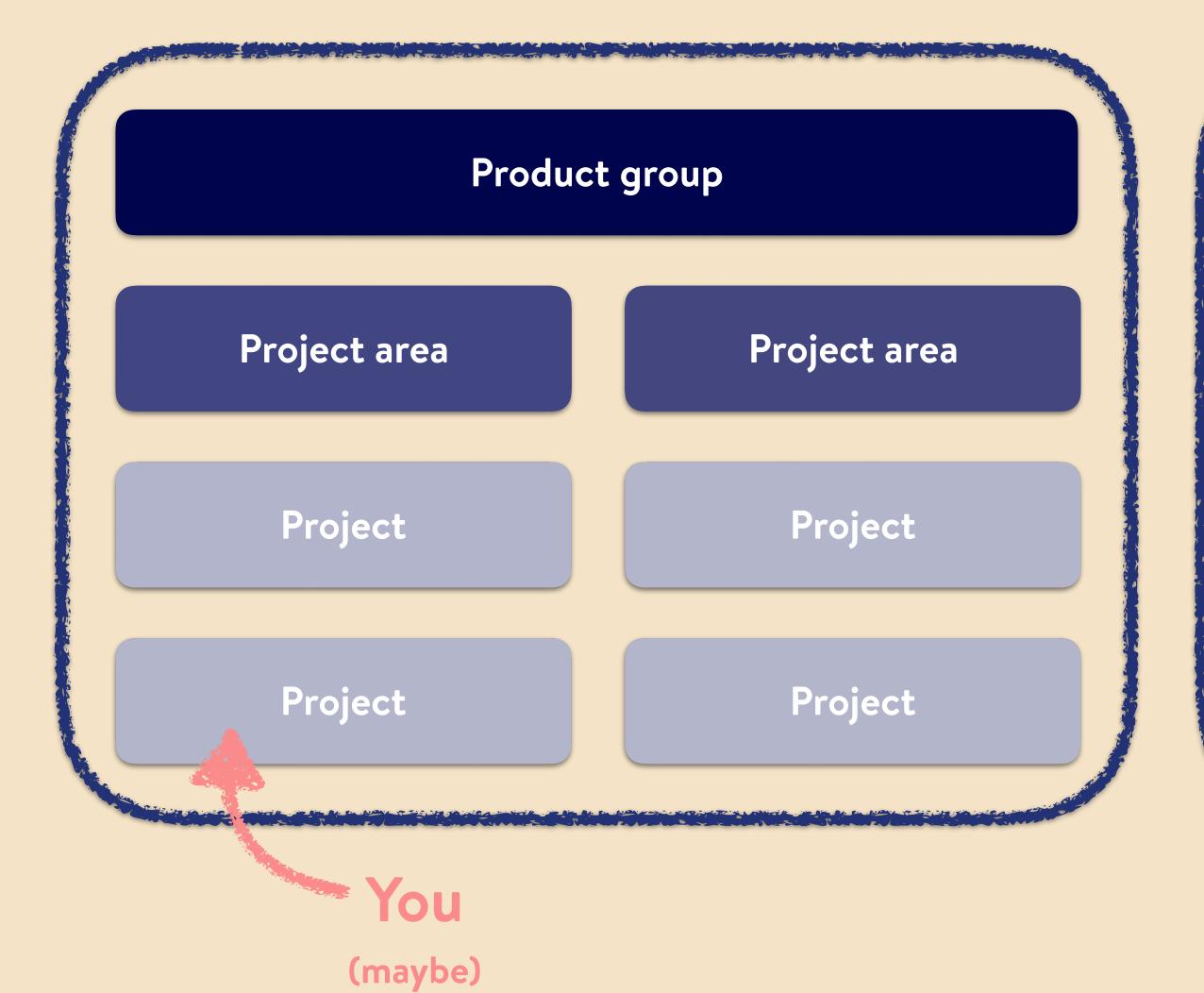


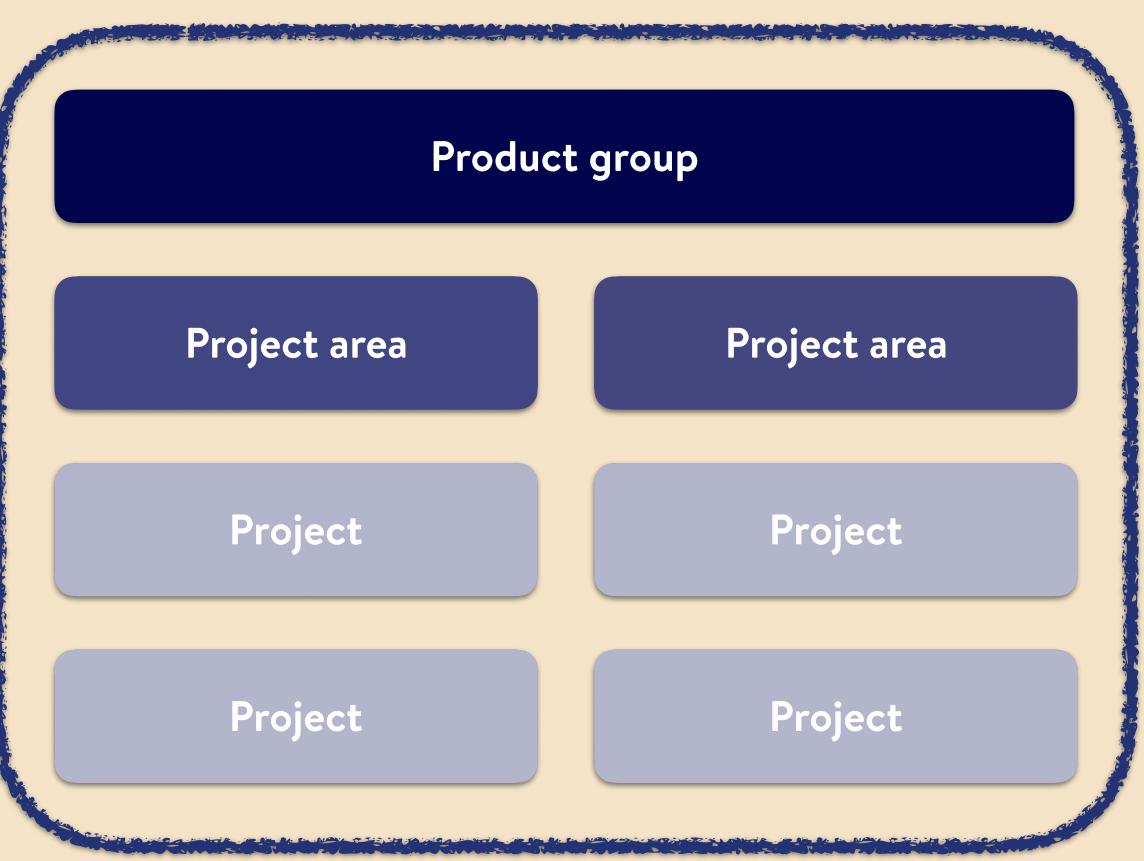
Triangulate your sources

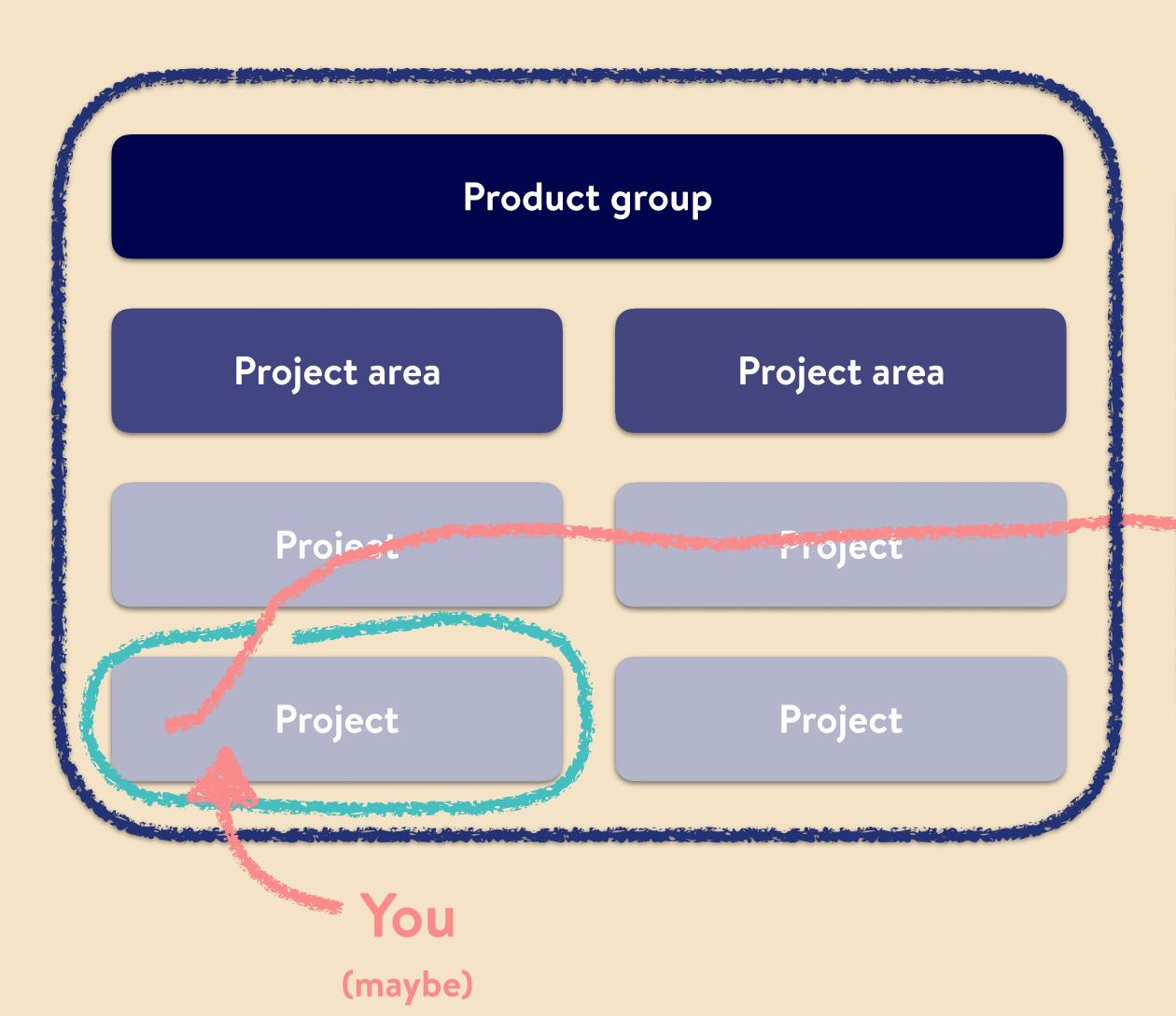


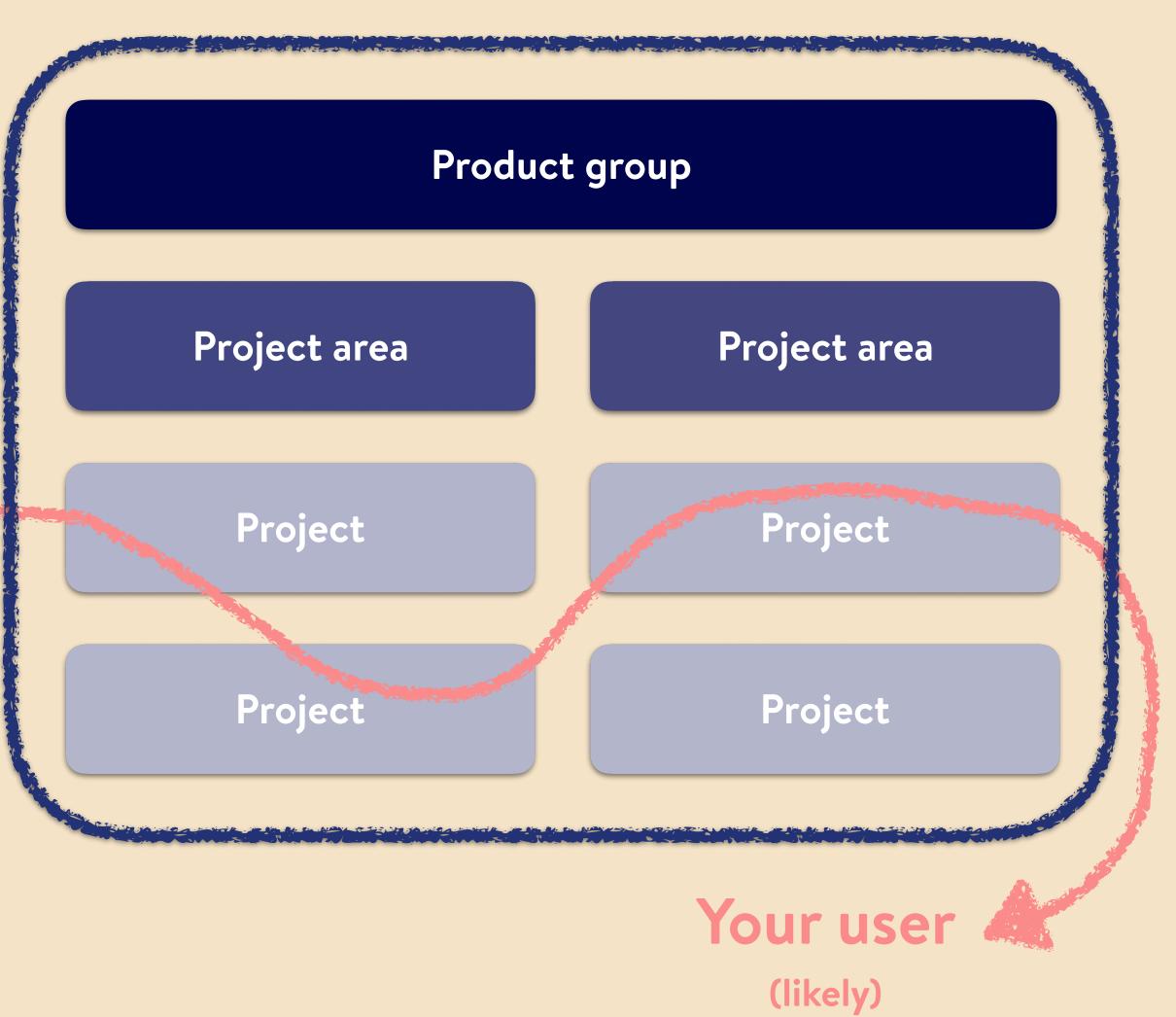
Target your audience











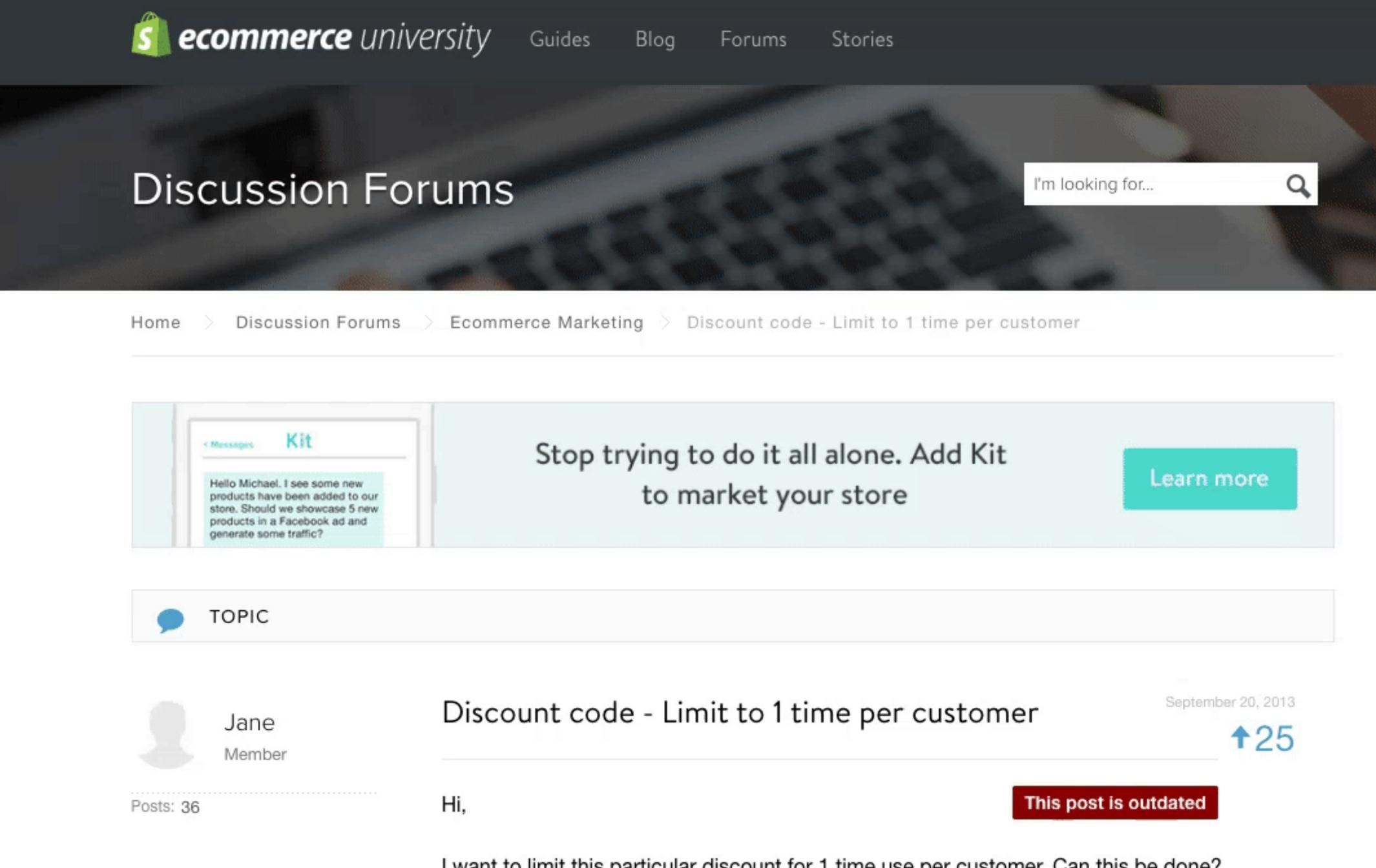
What's your true scope?

- Look at the broader journey
- Reframe questions to reflect that
- Expand outline of ownership



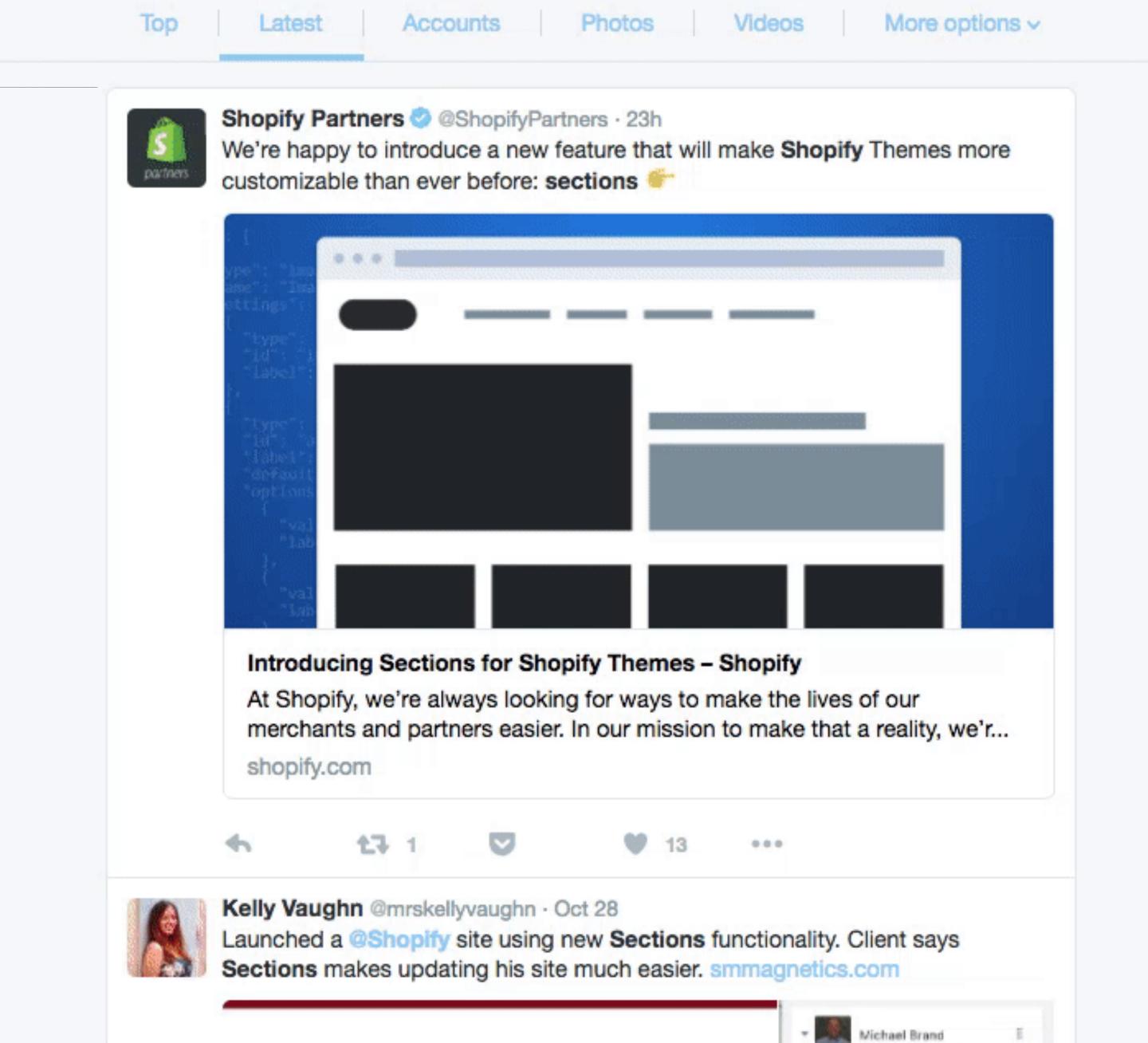
Research comes in many forms

- There's primary research...
- ... then there's all the information at our fingertips.



I want to limit this particular discount for 1 time use per customer. Can this be done?

shopify sections







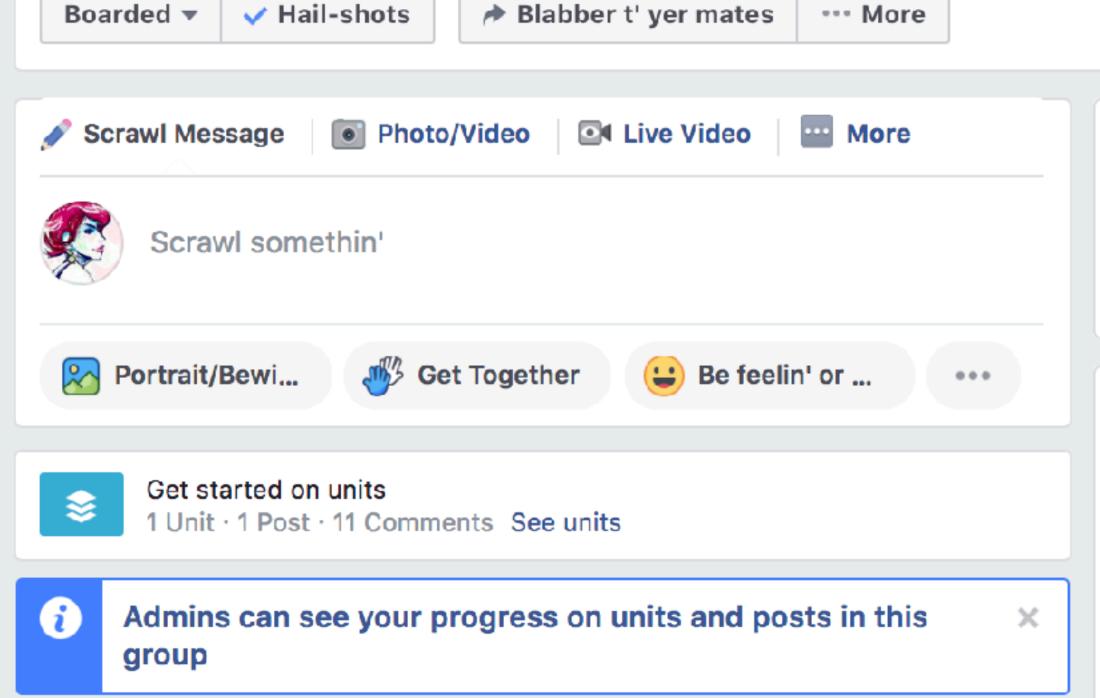
The #1 Shopify Seller Community

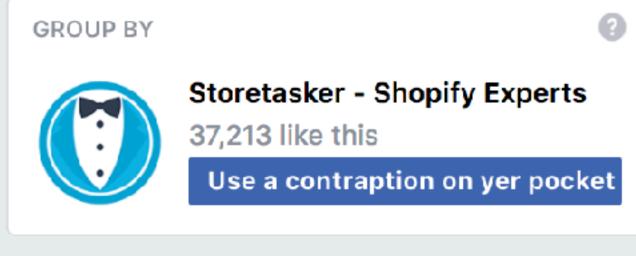
since 2015

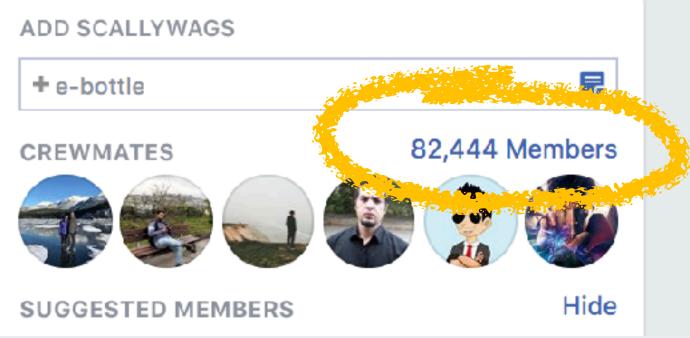
in collaboration with



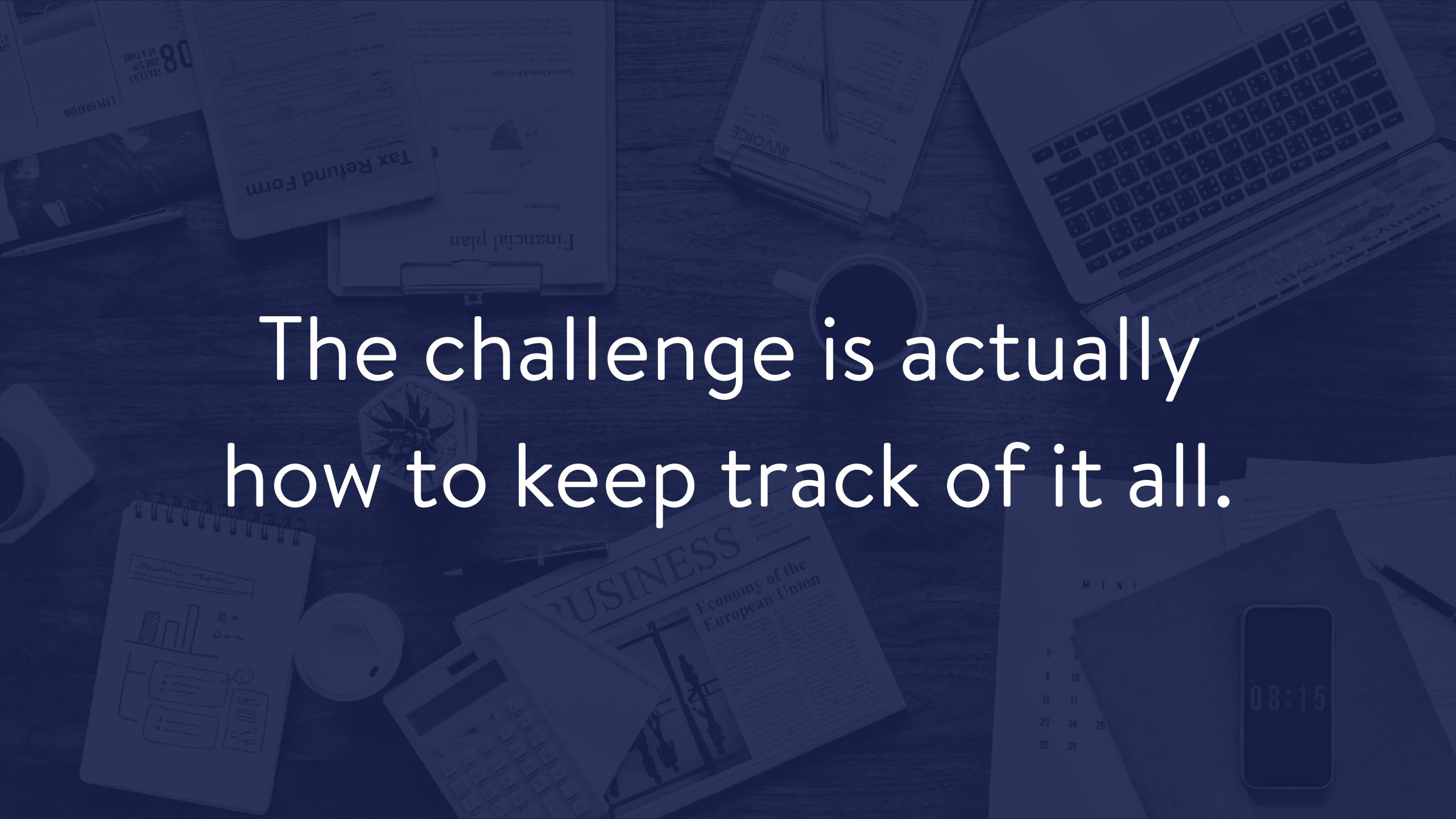








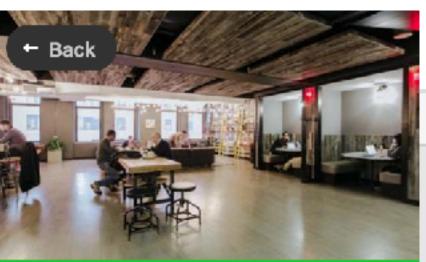






"I'd argue that sharing specifics is pretty simple but what about the general insights/stuff you learn that's not always the core remit of the research but crops up along the way?"

@emmaboulton



Polaris UX Nuggets

Nuggets

By Vector/Magnitude

■ Main View

Samples

■ Main View

Insights

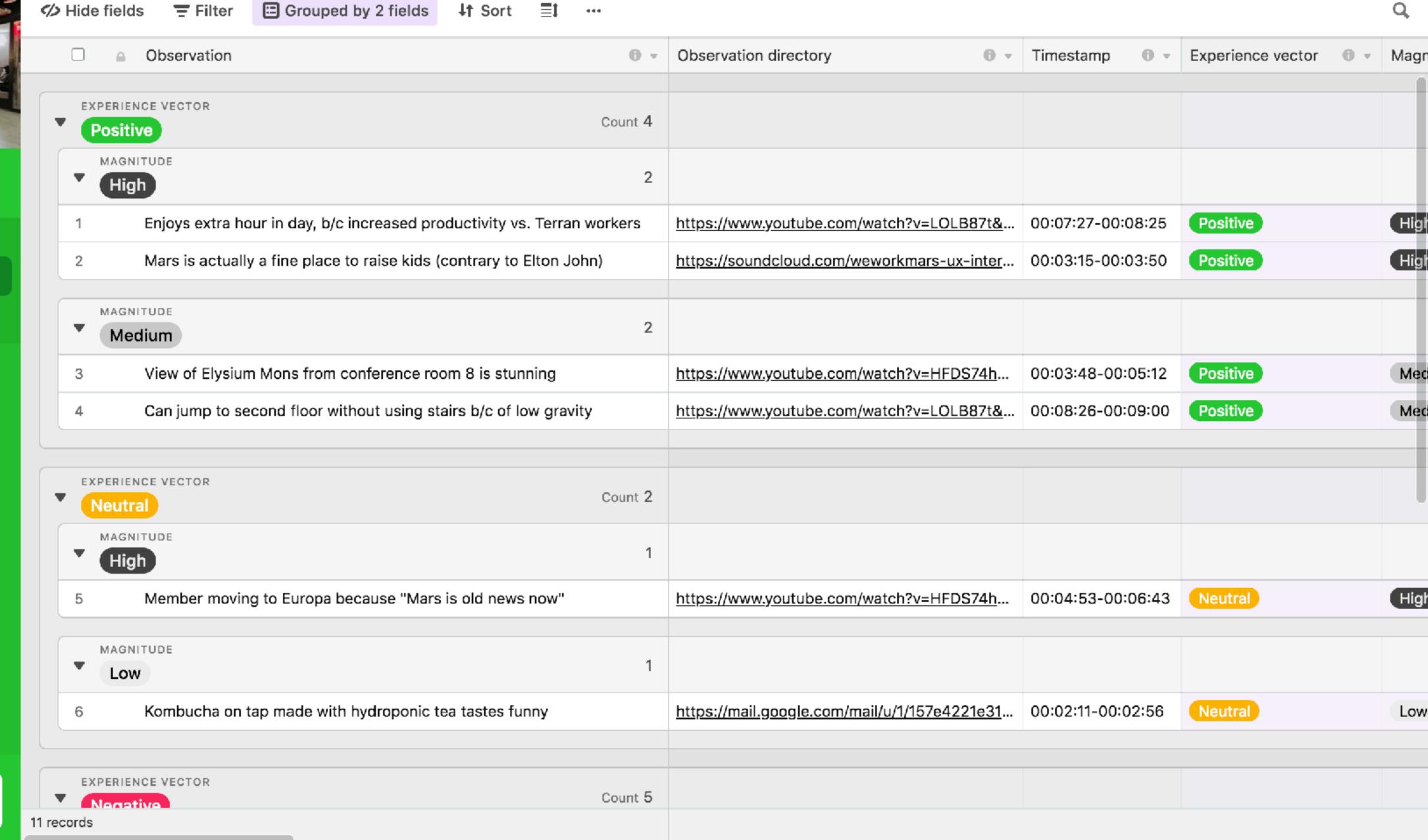
■ Main View

Provocations

⊞ Gallery

Journeys

Copy base





Create frustration

Summarize probl	em, using important	keywords			
Odminarize probl	em, doing important				
Problem					
Describe the und	erlying problem and	how it impacts mer	chants		
Jse cases					
e.g. type(s) of me	erchants affected, ar	d how they'd use o	r benefit from a so	lution	
Workaround(s)					
Anything mercha	nts can do now to av	oid or lessen the pr	oblem		
rany anning morona		ora or 1000011 title pr			



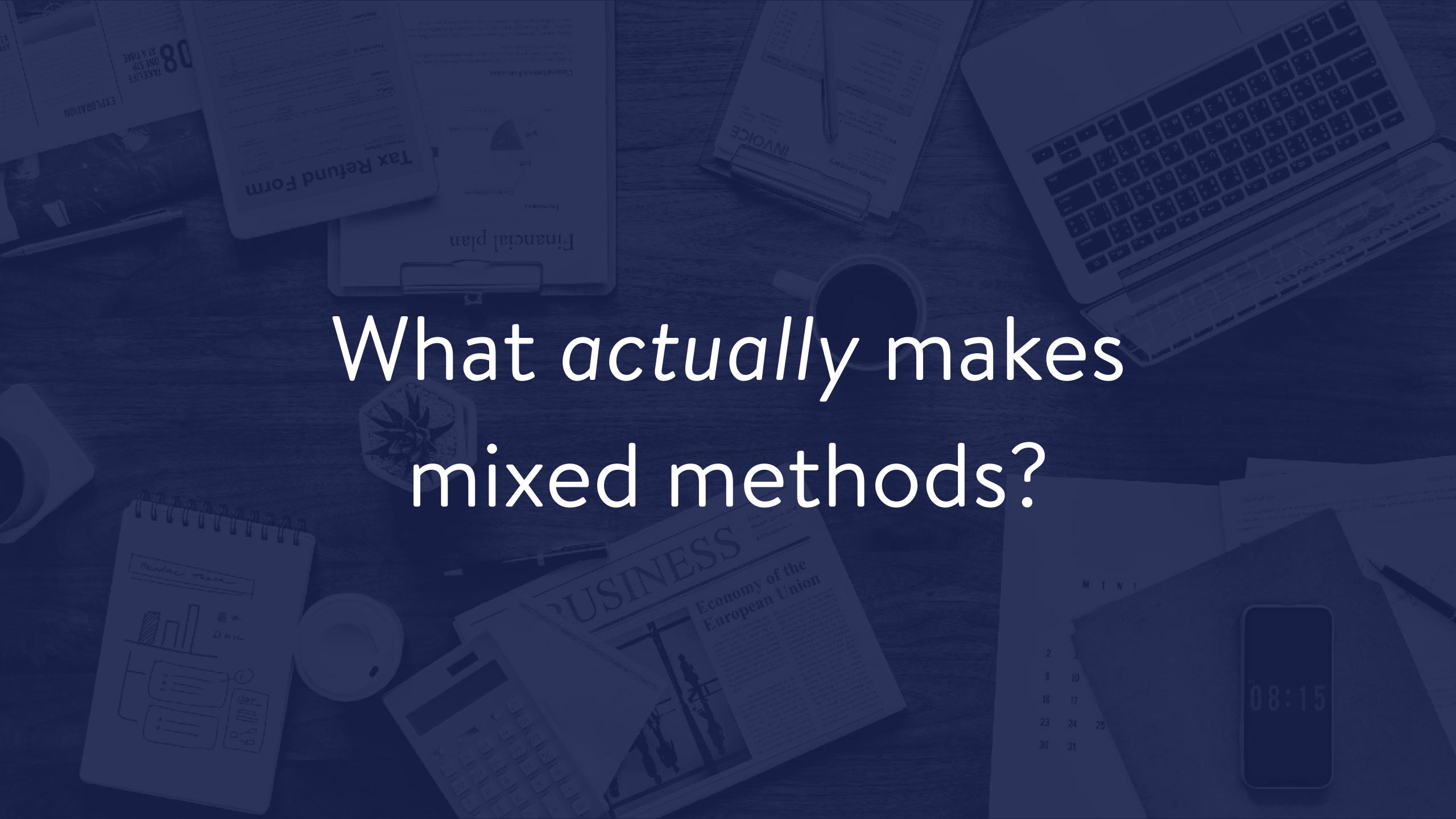


This is where mixed methods research comes in handy.



"An approach to research in the social, behavioural, and health sciences in which the investigator gathers both quantitative (close-ended) and qualitative (open-ended) data, integrates the two, and then draws interpretations based on the combined strengths of both sets of data to understand research problems."

John Creswell





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John Creswell

Strengths

Weaknesses

Provides detailed perspectives
Captures the voices of the participants
Captures complex phenomena
Adapts to context
Is based on the views of the participants,
not the researcher
Appeals to people's enjoyment of stories

Is time-intensive when it comes to data collection and analysis
Studies few people
Has limited generalizability
Is subject to the researcher's biases

Is relatively efficient when it comes to
data collection and analysis

Draws conclusions for large numbers of
people
Investigates relationships within data
Appeals to people's preference for
numbers

Does not record the words of the participants
Is impersonal
Provides limited understanding of the context of participants
Is largely researcher-driven

Three mixed methods designs

1

Convergent design

2

Explanatory sequential design

3

Exploratory sequential design

Convergent design



Study large numbers of people



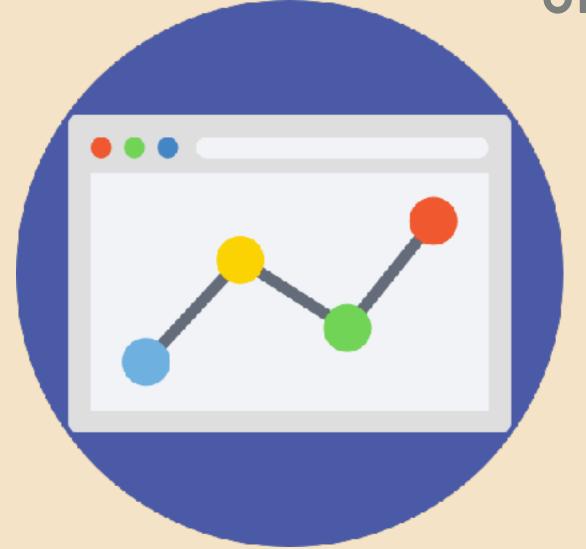


Captured detailed perspectives and complex phenomena

Explanatory sequential design

Discover patterns for large numbers of people

Enrich them with details and context







Exploratory sequential design



So leverage the strengths of each method...



Voices, stories, complex phenomena, details



Objectivity, efficiency statistical trends, relationships between data

... to go from anecdote to an insight







What is important to your company?



Gross merchandising value
Average order value
Monthly recurring revenue
Lifetime value



Daily/monthly active users
Churn
Net promoter score



A few things to consider

- Does this problem impact support?
- Does this problem impact conversion?
- Does this problem impact retention?





Dylan Blanchard

I like pizza and I try to understand humans. UX Researcher @Shopify.

Mar 27 · 5 min read

The Two Sides of Research

SHARE



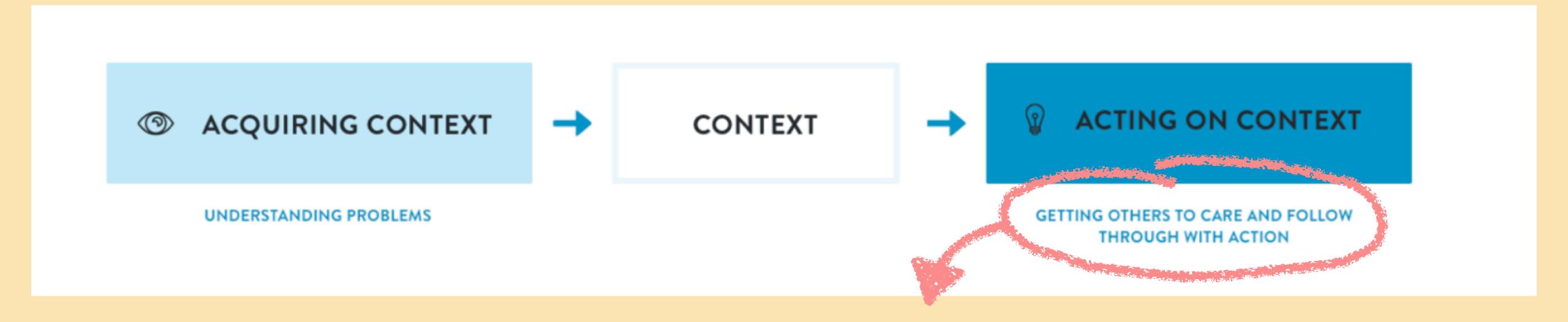
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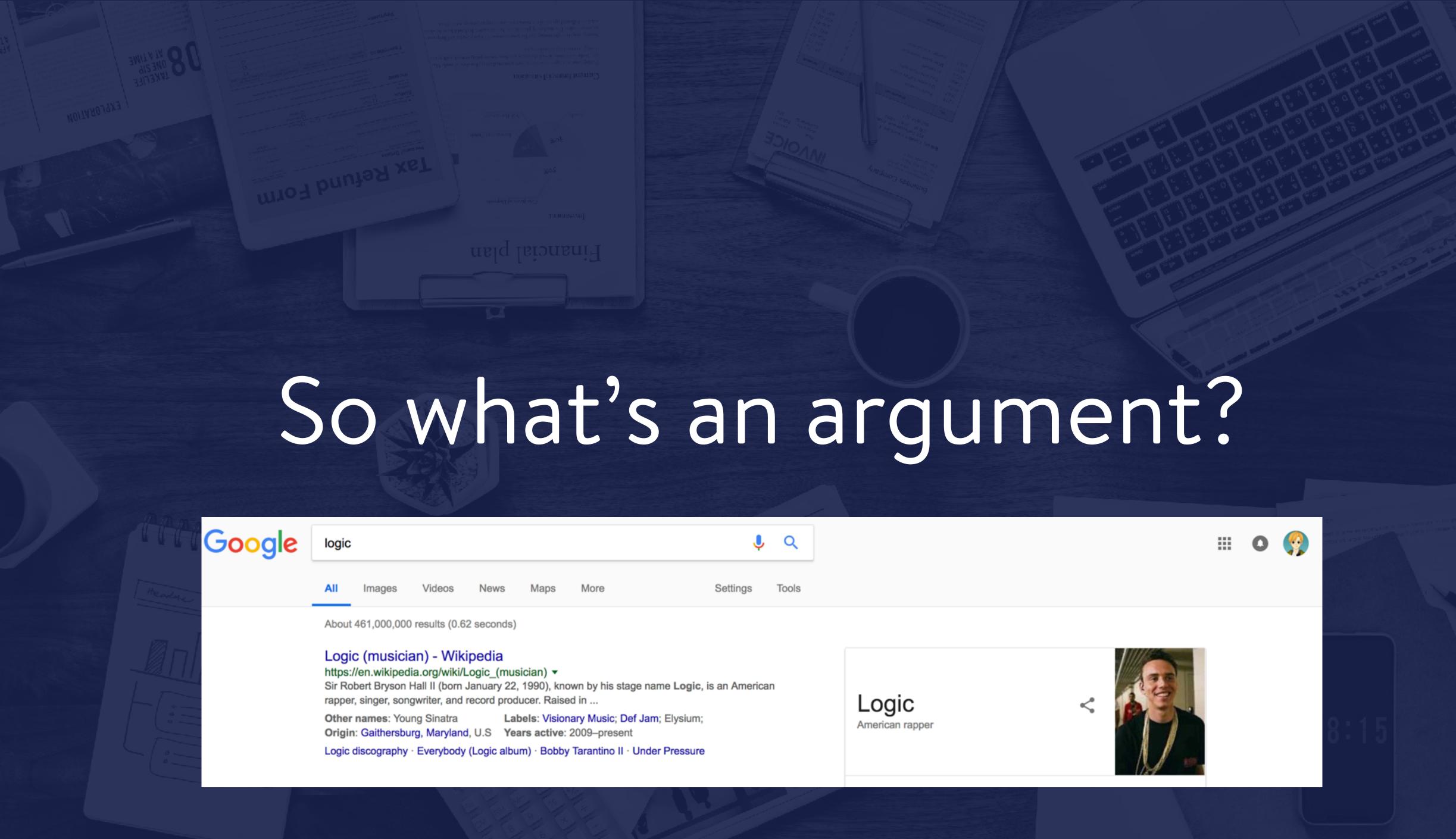








This requires convincing, and convincing requires building valid arguments.



An argument

"Being able to offer a variety of discounts and promotions is an important aspect of running a commerce business. If we don't offer features that can support this adequately, our merchants will leave our platform and go to our competitors. We should therefore support more robust discount functionality on our platform."

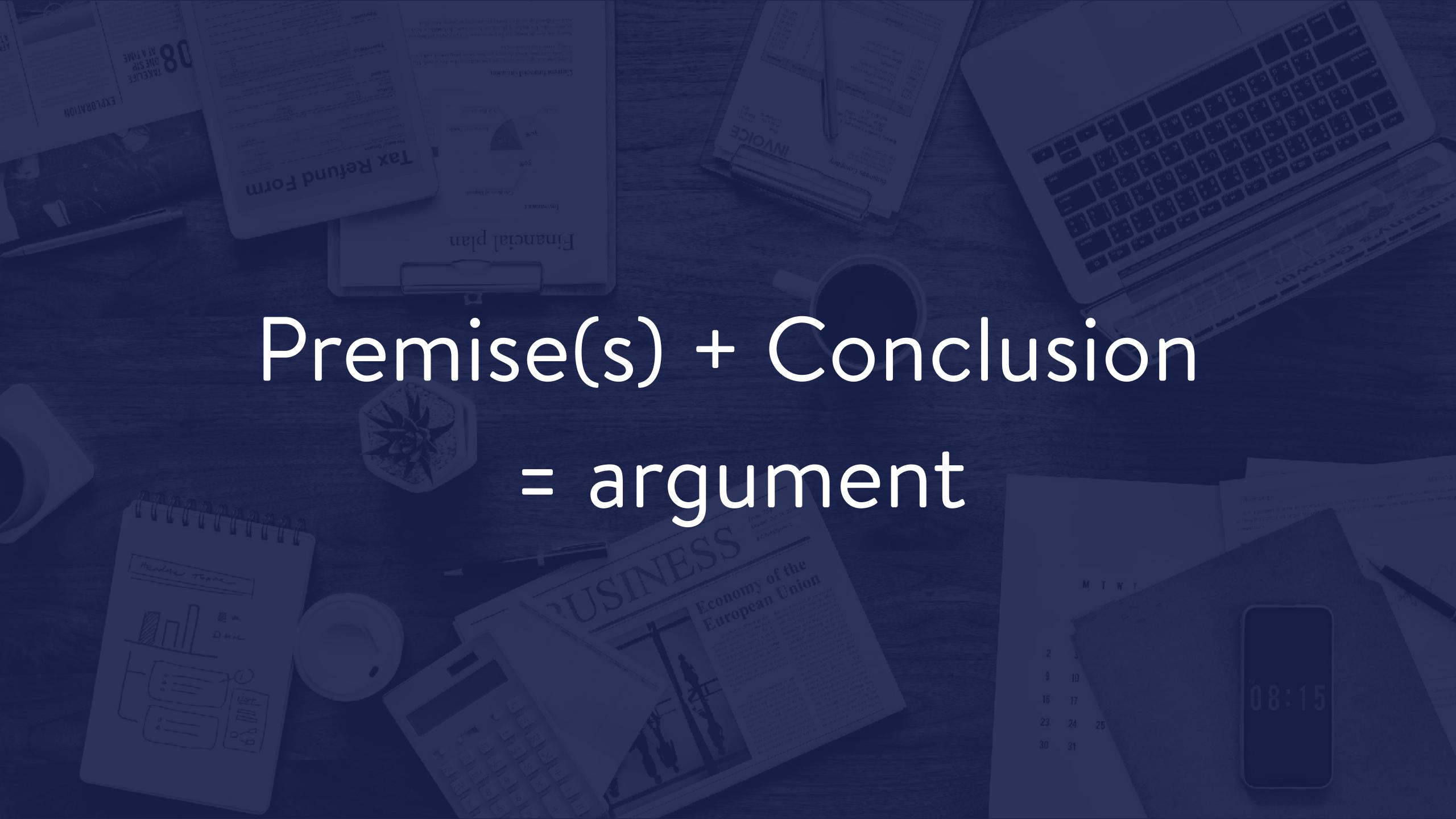
Not an argument

"Some people start a business because they're looking for independence, while others might want to make a bit of money on the side. Others yet do it because they have ideas they really believe in. It can be a wonderful journey of growth and inspiration."

To make a claim and to offer other claims as reasons for its acceptance.

Some helpful definitions

- Premise: A claim you put forward as a reason behind something you want to prove
- Conclusion: The claim you're trying to prove through the reasons
 you're offering



Back to our example

Premise 1: Being able to offer a variety of discounts and promotions is an important aspect of running a commerce business.

Premise 2: If we don't offer features that can support this adequately, our merchants will leave our platform and go to our competitors.

Conclusion: We should therefore support more robust discount functionality on our platform.

Inference

Premise 1: Being able to offer a variety of discounts and promotions is an important aspect of running a commerce business.

Premise 2: If we don't offer features that can support this adequately, our merchants will leave our platform and go to our competitors.

Inference is the move

Conclusion: We should therefore support more robust discount functionality on our platform.

from premise(s) to conclusion

About "truth" and "validity"

- The word "valid" has a technical use in logic
- A valid argument is one in which there is no possible way for the
 premises to be true, and the conclusions to be false at the same time.
- If all of the premises are true, the conclusion would have to be true.
- An invalid argument is one where the truth of the premises does not guarantee the truth of the conclusions.



A valid argument

If Dalia eats ice cream, then Dalia is happy.

Dalia ate ice cream.

Dalia is happy.

If P, then Q

P

Q

Another valid argument

If Dalia eats ice cream, then Dalia is happy.

Dalia is not happy.

Dalia did not eat ice cream.

If P, then Q

Not Q

Not P



An invalid argument

If Dalia eats ice cream, then Dalia is happy.

Dalia did not eat ice cream.

Dalia is not happy.

If P, then Q

Not P

Not Q

Another invalid argument

If Dalia eats ice cream, then Dalia is happy.

Dalia is happy.

Dalia ate ice cream.

If P, then Q

Q

P

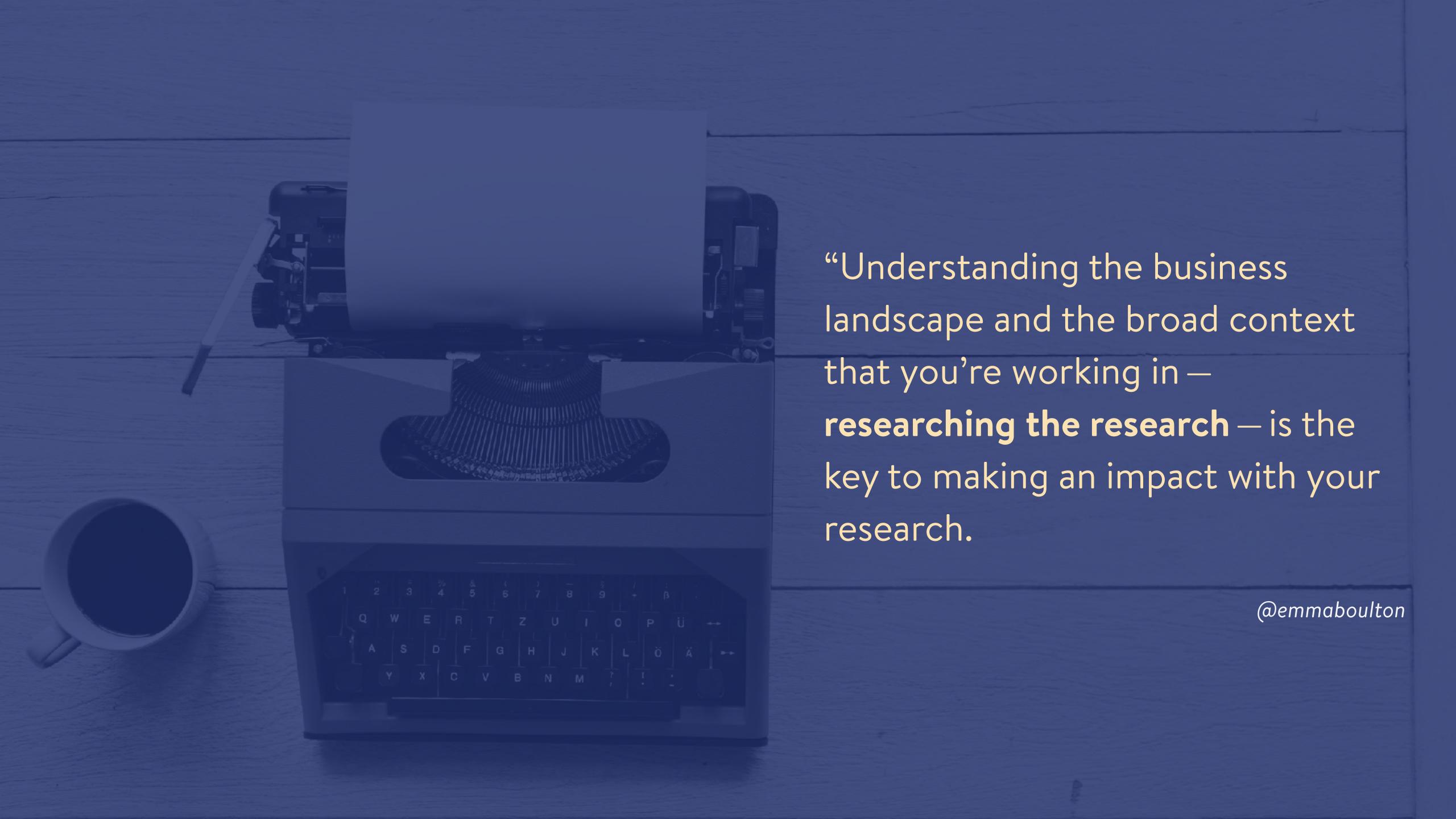




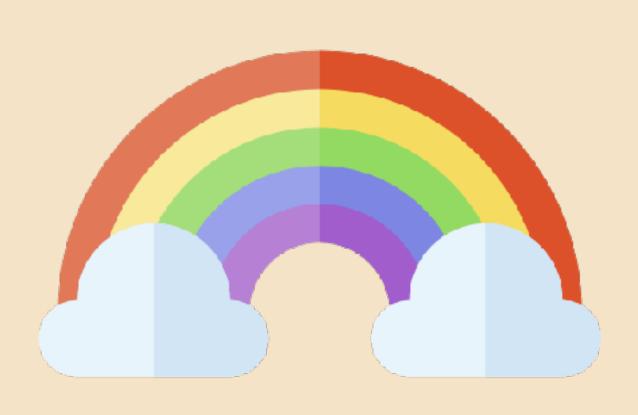
Building arguments is an invaluable skill

- The foundation of philosophy, mathematics, law, programming
- A way of framing your work
- A tool to offer feedback
- The power to convince people

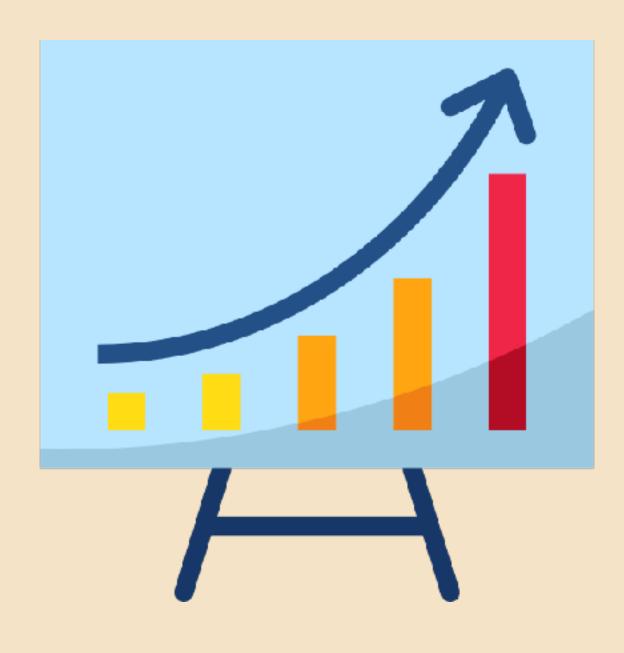




Communication styles



Positive



Fact-based



Intensity-based







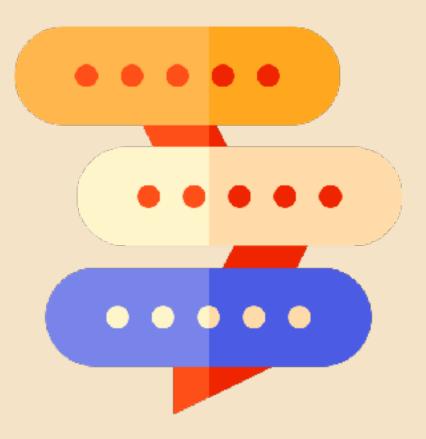
Identify your true scope



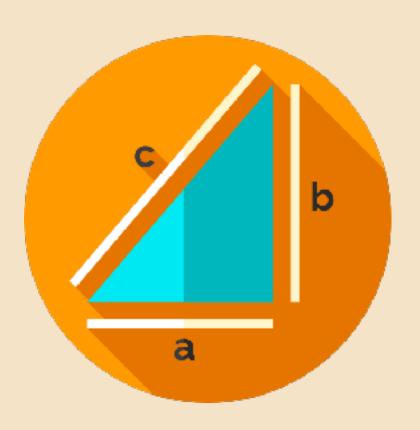
Understand the metrics



Note what stands out



Build your argument



Triangulate your sources



Target your audience





