Surveying for Startups

A quick and dirty guide

Why am I giving this talk?

- Some experience with tech and startups:
 - CS undergrad, Amazon engineer, Product Mgr.
 - Founded and sold 2 startups
- Recent work in market research:
 - Last startup was for phone polling
 - Built a \$20M revenue product at SurveyMonkey
- Greg and Ed are too kind

Assumptions

- You have picked a business idea to develop
 - "X will solve problem Y for customers Z"
- Your segments are defined and big enough:
 - Good: new parents, dog owners, airplane makers
 - Bad: "anyone", "me and my girlfriend"
- You have some evidence that they care:
 - Conversations, your own itch, etc.

Problem

I think this is a good idea, but does my target market?

- Do they understand it? (Segway is a whaaa?)
- Real problem? (vitamin or aspirin?)
- Worth paying for?
- How will they learn of it?
- Will investors believe me when I say this is hawt?

What I'll talk about

- 1. Some examples of surveys in the industry.
- 2. When surveys can help, and when they can't.
- 3. A guide on surveying that you can use.

I hope you take away: surveys, despite their shortcomings, are a powerful tool for entrepreneurs.

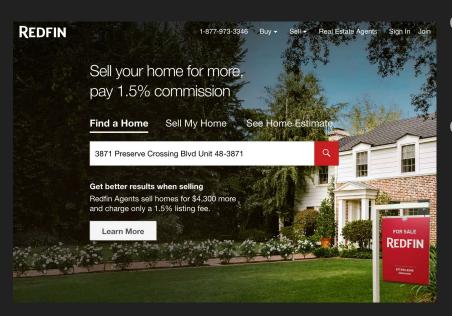
But first, some examples

Vet new ideas: As Seen on TV



- Sell remnant inventory
- It's all about \$ per minute of airtime
- Testing methodology:
 Survey → Web → Local
 TV → National TV

Figure out how to market: messaging



- Capture specific demographics
- Dogs beat kids!

Test trends: Netflix original content

Q3 13 episodes of 'House of Cards' were released in February. Approximately how

ned 'House of Cards' on Netflix?

iv

RBC: This Survey Data Makes Netflix a '#1 Buy'

Time to hit play, not stop.

by Julie Verhage

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Should I run a survey?

Should I run a survey?

Yes, if:

- It's actionable: you would do something different
- You have already talked to people
- Your target audience is broad (not enterprise)

If you have a niche audience, or it's hard to reach, call them up instead, e.g. anesthesiologists, Cisco Level IV certified admins, CTOs of mid-size companies

Survey Guide

Goals

I'm not running surveys for the Census. I want:

- Actionable: confidence to make decisions.
- Speed: 1-2 weeks total.
- Cost: \$1k or less (for students, more like \$0)

Out of Scope

That means, I have to give up:

- Some accuracy: it's not a presidential election!
- Perfect targeting: close to my target is fine.
- All answers: fewer, focused, insights instead.

Steps

- 1. **Pick sample**: plan for and verify your audience (0.5 hrs)
- 2. **Thesis**: write your end result first (1-2 hours)
- 3. **Design**: write your survey (1-2 hours)
- 4. **Test**: your survey (0.5 hrs)
- 5. **Revise**: make edits based on learnings (0.5 hrs)
- 6. Run: kick off survey and monitor (0.5 hrs + 2-3 days)
- 7. Analyze: turn raw data into meaning (1-4 hours)
- 8. **Present**: fill in the blanks in your thesis (1-2 hours)

Thesis

Good: write bulleted goals and review.

Better: write your final report with blanks.

```
__% of millennials have life insurance. They get it primarily from __ and say the got it due to these reasons __. Their demographics skew __.

Those who don't cite __ as a primary reason, and tend to have incomes of __.

_% of people said they might buy event-based insurance. They were primarily interested because __. Those who didn't, cited __ as a reason.

Based on this, I gather/propose __.
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Write Your Survey

- SurveyMonkey
- Google Consumer Surveys
- Survey Gizmo
- ...

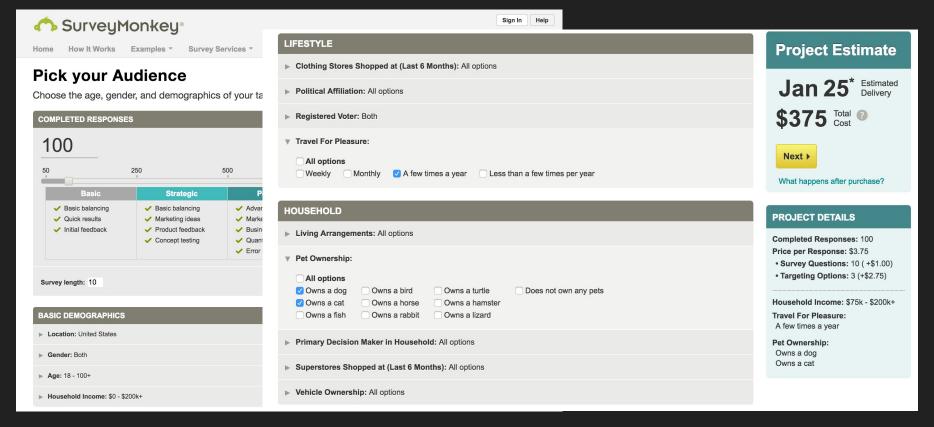
Testing is key

Send to your colleagues. Get 10+ responses.

- Can you fit results into report?
- Did it take 2-5 minutes to complete?
- Did it look good on mobile?
- Were there any skip-logic errors?
- Could all questions be understood?
- Could all questions be answered?

Getting the right sample

Sample == industry term for respondents



Picking a sample

- Budget:
 - \$100 \$500
 - Peanuts for businesses, not viable for students
- Hard to reach groups:
 - Young people, especially young men.
 - Small geographic regions, like cities.
 - Narrow targeting, like phlebotomists

How big a sample?

- 400 answers is 5% sampling/margin of error
- But if you slice and dice to 50, that's +/-14%!
- Try to keep subgroups > 100 if you can

Qualifying the right people

- "Incidence Rate" is % of people who fit your target
 - E.g., 44% incidence of dog ownership in US
- To get dog owners, either:
 - Target by dog ownership if it exists (100% IR)
 - Or ask disqualify question (40-50% IR)

Sample Example

- Want whiskey drinkers within ~5% error.
- Industry report tells us ~15% of people in US.
- Need 2.6k responses for 400 answers!
- Expensive! Maybe aim for 200 instead? 7% error.
- Age/gender/income slicing makes error go up.

But do you need that much accuracy? Debatable...

Don't have \$ to buy sample?

- Call people and survey them on the phone
- Find industry mailing lists and email them
- Spend some \$ on incentives, like "win a gift card"

Designing a great survey

Survey Design Tips

- Length of 20 questions max
- Stick to single or multi answer (radio/checkbox)
- 1-3 open ended are ok
- Don't start with a page of text
- Make sure everyone can answer the question
- Randomize answer choices when possible
- Avoid industry terms ("event-based insurance")

Survey Design Tips (cont.)

- Re-ask all targeting questions
- Put demographics at the end
- Expect 15-20% dropout
- Avoid binary questions, use rating or other choices

Analysis

- Try to do as much in SurveyMonkey → saves time
- For rating scales: use top2/bottom2
- Look at age/gender/income skews in answers
- Vague questions → vague answers
- People don't always do what they say they will

Conclusion

- It can be expensive, budget \$ and time wisely
- But not as expensive as building the wrong thing
- Be objective, you can tell any story with data
- Focus on your business, this is a step, not the goal

Questions?