Outcome Engineering 101

Five Guidelines to Delivering Products that Create Impact in Communications, Media and Technology

At the apex of innovation — with an emphasis on business outcomes and meaningful growth — exists not just one north-star discipline, but two: design and engineering. Long considered fundamentally separate entities, engineering and design have long led project plans and new ideas toward product development in their own streams; each approach with its many advocates. It’s time to shift to an evolved, technology-empowered design mindset. As technology informs design, and good design arms technology to become most effective by engaging with users, the two now sit at the top of the product development pyramid to co-create success. Here we offer five guidelines for delivering outcome-oriented products, illustrated with real-word examples.
At the highest level, “outcomes” are how success in digital engineering gets measured. Of course, the word “outcomes” is a bit abstract outcomes can take on many forms. Did we improve upon user engagement? Did we produce new, sustainable revenue growth through that engagement? Are we iterating on our delivery model and becoming quicker to market? Are we continuously improving our digital capabilities?

Tangible business outcomes, regardless of form, are the goal of all product engineering initiatives. The realization of those target outcomes – or failure to meet them – drives a business’s sustainability as an innovation leader. Not hitting targets? Competitors are ready to take the lead.

Today’s reality is that technology is always evolving. Despite growing investments in personalization technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning and robotic process automation (RPA), the vast majority of consumers still report underwhelming digital experiences.¹ And yet 81% of market leaders in a Gartner survey expect their customer experience (CX) to impart a competitive edge in 2019.²

Why the disconnect? With deep experience in global digital engineering, we’ve identified a set of practices shared by successful innovators. The common thread is that, unlike most others in their space, top performing companies aren’t design or engineering-first when it comes to solutioning. They’re both, equally.

When results don’t align with initiative – often driven by starting with design and engineering unaligned – businesses end up with the lackluster customer response referenced above.

The goal is positive outcomes, and the approach is what we call Outcome Engineering. Successful innovators approach new opportunities by bringing technologists to the table alongside design leadership. Researched, informed empathy for the user experience is matched with informed technical perspective. Cross-functional leaders collaborate to understand the need, identify how experience can be improved through cutting-edge technology, and elevate the discussion through design-led creativity, data improvement and experience optimization.

Think of empathy as a deep understanding of what customers or employees feel and hope to accomplish during each step of their journey, whether they are buying an ad, reading an e-book, or ordering a home medical device.

In outcome engineering, technologists engage with designers to co-create solutions that match end-user needs. This requires significant technology-informed empathy – a new kind of design thinking – where clearly defined outcomes are the goal. This collaborative approach is the starting point.

Companies that master the outcome engineering approach lessen the risk of innovation by building solutions with the most outcome-oriented technology available empowered by the right technology-informed design intuition and validating ideas with users before making major technology investments. What’s more, they don’t reject ideas for improving the customer journey solely because they require new infrastructure or processes. On the contrary, these companies will readily explore new technologies if the business case demonstrates a return on investment.

This white paper, intended for executives in the communications, media and technology industry executives, presents five guidelines to help introduce outcome engineering into their organizations – even those that are historically slow to change.

Executive Summary

At the highest level, “outcomes” are how success in digital engineering gets measured. Of course, the word “outcomes” is a bit abstract outcomes can take on many forms. Did we improve upon user engagement? Did we produce new, sustainable revenue growth through that engagement? Are we iterating on our delivery model and becoming quicker to market? Are we continuously improving our digital capabilities?

Tangible business outcomes, regardless of form, are the goal of all product engineering initiatives. The realization of those target outcomes – or failure to meet them – drives a business’s sustainability as an innovation leader. Not hitting targets? Competitors are ready to take the lead.

Today’s reality is that technology is always evolving. Despite growing investments in personalization technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning and robotic process automation (RPA), the vast majority of consumers still report underwhelming digital experiences.¹ And yet 81% of market leaders in a Gartner survey expect their customer experience (CX) to impart a competitive edge in 2019.²

Why the disconnect? With deep experience in global digital engineering, we’ve identified a set of practices shared by successful innovators. The common thread is that, unlike most others in their space, top performing companies aren’t design or engineering-first when it comes to solutioning. They’re both, equally.

When results don’t align with initiative – often driven by starting with design and engineering unaligned – businesses end up with the lackluster customer response referenced above.

The goal is positive outcomes, and the approach is what we call Outcome Engineering. Successful innovators approach new opportunities by bringing technologists to the table alongside design leadership. Researched, informed empathy for the user experience is matched with informed technical perspective. Cross-functional leaders collaborate to understand the need, identify how experience can be improved through cutting-edge technology, and elevate the discussion through design-led creativity, data improvement and experience optimization.

Think of empathy as a deep understanding of what customers or employees feel and hope to accomplish during each step of their journey, whether they are buying an ad, reading an e-book, or ordering a home medical device.

In outcome engineering, technologists engage with designers to co-create solutions that match end-user needs. This requires significant technology-informed empathy – a new kind of design thinking – where clearly defined outcomes are the goal. This collaborative approach is the starting point.

Companies that master the outcome engineering approach lessen the risk of innovation by building solutions with the most outcome-oriented technology available empowered by the right technology-informed design intuition and validating ideas with users before making major technology investments. What’s more, they don’t reject ideas for improving the customer journey solely because they require new infrastructure or processes. On the contrary, these companies will readily explore new technologies if the business case demonstrates a return on investment.

This white paper, intended for executives in the communications, media and technology industry executives, presents five guidelines to help introduce outcome engineering into their organizations – even those that are historically slow to change.
Guideline 1

Reframe the entrypoint of designers and engineers

Bringing together two very different teams to work cohesively together when historically they’ve been trained to work separately can be fraught with challenges – namely in the form of egos. It’s time to shift away from the mindset that designers and engineers are brought in “when the time is right.”

Engineers have deep technical knowledge – often expressed in a language unknown to others. They not only know the technical implications of an idea, but they also carry the weight of delivery. Conversely, designers understand human behavior and typically have good instincts for right and wrong approaches for the user experience. Their work is the face of invention, and doing a good job often defines whether projects fail or succeed.

For both teams, their worldview can be shaped by their well-informed perspective being often challenged by others with far less experience. “Can we get this to pop more?” “Can we quickly add AI to this third-party integration?”

The reality of perfect, modern product engineering is that neither design nor engineering supersedes the other. Engineering enables design, and design enables engineering.

Data challenges design intuition, and design humanizes data-driven experiences. Both go hand in hand. Technology makes the design process more efficient by creating the toolset, the ability to reach the end user more effectively, the ability to collect, mine, extrapolate and learn from the data good design empowers.

If you’re after a successful business outcome with a hunger for innovation, designer and engineers must work together – from the very first ideation meeting helping to conceive the product, discuss the users and their needs, and explore options. It’s collaborative, and led by neither. By bringing these skills to the table at the same time, the conversation and outcome on both sides is dramatically elevated.

Outcome Engineering

A creative process for digital engineering problem-solving that marries technological perspective and design thinking methodologies, orienting product development to ensure desired business outcomes.
Guideline 2

Make innovation practical through empathy

User empathy is a deep understanding of users’ motivations, processes and frustrations at every step of their journey. Maybe customers are anxious about selecting the wrong product. (A recommendations engine might be in order.) Maybe customers who need help with product setup are irritated about having to wait for a human agent, but they’re distrustful of FAQs. (Consider a chatbot.)

How can you acquire empathy? It starts by listening. In a recent study by CB Insights, senior executives in large companies reported that the top source of successful innovations was customer input, far ahead of competitive intelligence, analyst reports and other sources.¹

This is not to say that industry leaders wait for input from customers – they ask for it.

They should ask:

1. What steps do customers take to meet their goals? (Order a product, buy an ad, set up a new router, etc.)
2. How do they feel at each step? What is their ideal experience? How much closer do they get to their goal?
3. How can technology make each step or all steps of the experience faster, simpler or more rewarding?
4. How can technology arm us to continue learning how our users engage with our journey?

Quick Take

Cable TV company profitably enters SMB ad market with self-service platform

Challenge: A leading national cable company sought to increase revenue and market share by targeting new small and medium business (SMB) market segments. Until then, the company had sold cable TV ad space almost exclusively to large businesses and enterprises...
through a direct sales force. To profitably sell air time at a price point SMBs could justify, the company needed a self-service platform that automated everything possible.

**Studying the customer journey**

We and our partner ReD Associates conducted a seven-week discovery to understand how SMBs promote their business, how they perceive their customers, how they purchase ads and what kind of offering would entice them to switch to a new format. We dispatched cross-functional teams to visit customer locations over several days:

- Ethnographers observed real-world ad-buying processes (e.g., on Facebook and Google) and conducted interviews.
- Analysts examined the business case and change management requirements (e.g., call center routing and sales training).
- Architects investigated how to build a new cloud platform and integrate it with approximately 20 legacy production systems.
- Team members shared findings and collaborated closely throughout the discovery process.

**Outcome engineering**

The field study revealed that SMBs mistakenly believed they could not reach their customers through cable TV ads, could only purchase ads for a national audience, and that creating a video ad would require hiring an agency and cost thousands of dollars.

We designed the self-service platform to overcome these issues. With a few clicks, SMBs can create a targeted campaign based on their customers’ interests, demographics and precise location, including individual zip codes. Ad buyers can also select precise timing options—for example, airing commercials to different audiences depending on time of year.

Thanks to automation, 30 commercials cost just a few hundred dollars – payable by credit card. Detailed reports show impressions (website visits) resulting from commercials.

Based on our recommendation, the client also launched a service to shoot personalized commercials in a matter of days, for as little as a few hundred dollars.

The entire project, from contract to launch, took just four months, and the self-service platform launched in April 2019. On day one, SMBs began uploading commercials to air on cable TV and paying by credit card. Ad sales rose from just over $4 million in the first quarter of FY19 to $5.5 million in the first quarter of FY20 – a 38% gain.

What’s more, our client can now quickly adapt the self-service platform as customer ad-buying habits change. After adopting the architecture and processes we recommended, Agile teams increased the number of stories per sprint from 28 to 36 – achieving 28% faster velocity.
Guideline 3

Iterate regularly, with big impact, through small improvements

The goal is not always to invent the iPad, e-commerce or the ATM. (But kudos if you do!) Rather, the goal is to improve consistently by examining each stage in the customer journey to find incremental opportunities for improvement.

Aim to stay ahead of the curve and keep designers and engineers actively looking for and empowered to make product improvements.

Tom Kelley, widely regarded as the father of design thinking, suggests closely scrutinizing every step of a customer’s experience. “What patterns emerge?” he asks. “Anything surprising or strange? Question why certain steps occur, the order they occur in and so forth. Ask yourself how you might innovate each step.”

Your team needs a clearly defined process to:

- Identify new opportunities based on shifting customer demands or new technology availability — even at small scale.
- Prototype and validate ideas quickly.
- Partner with technology partners to speed delivery across projects.
- Roadmap future innovation opportunities that set your company’s growth foundation.

Customers might want recommendations for the right product model, to identify Wi-Fi dead spots in their homes without having to schedule a service appointment, or just an Android app or better chatbot. A small change in the journey can create an outsized change in the experience.

For more on this topic, see our white paper, “Seven Ways Traditional Companies Can Succeed with Disruptive Innovation.”

“A small change in the journey can create an out-sized change in the experience.”

- Tom Kelley
Resistance to change is the norm in many large organizations. It’s a natural response to memories of blown budgets, abandoned projects and diverted resources. But what if you built, always, with confidence that clear business objectives would be met?

Similar to the build-measure-learn (BML) feedback loop in Lean methodology, a prototyping design sprint is a phased framework – empathy, idea, prototype, user testing and learning. Team members from different disciplines come together in a pod to work collaboratively.

The goal of the design sprint is to rapidly test concepts, bypassing internal roadblocks to identify innovations that customers actually want. Initial, high-level goals are set (more purchases per visit, faster time through the process, etc.) and real user testing validates the plan.

Design sprints in outcome engineering ignite a culture of innovation, even in traditionally slow-to-change organizations. Leaders are generally more receptive to new ideas without relinquishing their financial oversight because technology investments don’t happen until user testing demonstrates that the idea has traction.

When introducing design sprints, keep these goals top of mind:

- **It’s not about testing a complete product.** Design sprints are done with prototypes – oftentimes without code – to validate a concept.
- **Refine the original product idea.** User testing often sparks ideas for features not in the original plan and nixes planned features that don’t inspire users. Either way, the product introduced is better than the plan.
- **Accurately assess infrastructure requirements.** Design sprints reveal whether the new idea can be introduced on existing infrastructure or requires new technology.
- **Accelerate time to market.** Prototyping and user testing happen in days, not months, providing the data the team needs to decide whether to pivot or persevere. In summary, design sprints are cost effective. They fail fast. And they produce products that customers have verified that they want.

There are many approaches here but mimicking and testing the ideal end user experience is the only requirement.
Guideline 5

Combine the outcome with rewards through gamification

There’s a saying, “One team, one dream” - meant to inspire team members to work together to achieve one goal. While it boasts great positivity, it can lack in motivation – the underlying “why” for your team’s obsession with outcomes. Motivation by definition is what causes a person to change their behavior. In our case, this change in behavior isn’t necessarily a correction, but a push to strive for the best performance possible. Words are great, but tangible, real impact on one’s personal or professional life is better.

By gamifying our approach, outcome engineering teams - including trusted partners - have access to incentives to make an impact along the way, giving them an opportunity to visualize what’s exactly “in it for them.” Teams can see the better/faster/smarter way the goal is achieved, the bigger impact meeting the goal will not only have on projects, but on personal achievement.

Tying in access to rewards - whether that be external recognition, financial compensation or forward trajectory on a career path - allows the team to truly understand that every change, big or small, is recognized and made visible. When the impact comes, real trophies of achievement (incentives) come as well.

The same incentives need to be directed towards partners as well – after all, they are the ones trusted to be an integral part of the execution strategy. By incentivizing a healthy, leveled relationship where value is assessed constantly and upside is shared, companies are likely to find a partner that is fully vested in generating real outcomes.

Gamifying is twofold: it creates a culture within the company that is not only one of a growth mindset and fun, but it motivates team members to excel, highlighting the importance and subsequent rewards of making a bigger impact. It’s a motivation engine for producing amazing results.
“We can only build products that our current infrastructure supports.”

“We don’t build for Android.”

“Our architecture is too complex to integrate with a public cloud.”

Stances like these reflect good intentions – generally to keep costs down and mitigate risk. But followed rigidly, they wall off companies from new business models and revenue streams.

By starting all conversations with engineering and design equally represented, product ideas are laid out with technology in mind – but not limited by it either. Engineers can recommend the best-case solutions for testing, and design sprints distill the potential outcome of whatever investment is necessary.

Design sprints mitigate architectural constraints because the team builds a business case for the investment, including adoption expectations and payback period, before investing in new infrastructure – and often without even building code. It’s all prototyping and user testing.

When developing the business case, be sure to frankly assess whether you have the internal resources to manage the change that comes with new business models. Whether the new features or products you introduce are breakthrough or incremental, it’s crucial to make certain you have the people, processes and technology to take them to scale.

Bonus Tip

Don’t view current processes and technology as a jail

“We can only build products that our current infrastructure supports.”

“We don’t build for Android.”

“Our architecture is too complex to integrate with a public cloud.”

Stances like these reflect good intentions – generally to keep costs down and mitigate risk. But followed rigidly, they wall off companies from new business models and revenue streams.

By starting all conversations with engineering and design equally represented, product ideas are laid out with technology in mind – but not limited by it either. Engineers can recommend the best-case solutions for testing, and design sprints distill the potential outcome of whatever investment is necessary.

Design sprints mitigate architectural constraints because the team builds a business case for the investment, including adoption expectations and payback period, before investing in new infrastructure – and often without even building code. It’s all prototyping and user testing.

When developing the business case, be sure to frankly assess whether you have the internal resources to manage the change that comes with new business models. Whether the new features or products you introduce are breakthrough or incremental, it’s crucial to make certain you have the people, processes and technology to take them to scale.
Gaining a competitive edge through outcome engineering requires a new mindset. Instead of relying on customers to tell you what they want, you anticipate new needs by scrutinizing every step of their journey (and having the data you need to do that). Instead of letting design be an afterthought to technology, or retrofitting technology to design’s vision, elevate both to mutually bring out the best product possible. Instead of building a fully formed product over months or years, build a minimum-viable product (MVP) in weeks and continually refine it.

Outcome engineering jumpstarts a culture of innovation and leads to successful products. Knowing that the market potential has already been vetted, even conservative leaders can be more receptive to technology investments. Working in rapid cycles of ideation, prototyping and testing creates an innovation habit. New ideas flourish, pods bring them to life and the company becomes adept at resource allocation.

This requires a new mindset, team structure and processes. Many communications, media and technology companies will benefit from working with communications, media and technology experienced partner that can help establish expectations, define roles and responsibilities and manage the cultural changes connected with the outcome engineering approach.
About the authors

Andres Angelani
Andres Angelani is the Chief Executive Officer of Cognizant Softvision.

He has extensive experience building strategic partnerships that create new revenue streams, realizing innovative business models and market offerings through new ways of developing software, and building high-performing teams and the right culture to bring the best of what design and technology have to offer to industries. Andres is today at the epicenter of the digital economy, leading programs that have reshaped businesses and industries. His passion for music, science and technology helped shape his life and professional career, and has become an integral part of what he brings to his leadership in fostering innovative culture, inspiring and growing talent in new, transformative ways.

Andres is a frequent speaker and thought leader. In 2016, he co-authored *The Never-Ending Digital Journey: Creating New Consumer Experiences Through Technology*. His latest book, *Transforming While Performing* is his second. He can be reached at Andres@softvision.com | www.linkedin.com/in/andresangelani.

Ingo Piroth
Vice President of Digital Engineering, Cognizant Digital Business’s Communications, Media and Technology Practice

Ingo focuses on applying cloud-native application development and modern software engineering principles to execute digital transformation. He can be reached at Ingo@cognizant.com | www.linkedin.com/in/piroth.
Endnotes


Cognizant Softvision

Cognizant Softvision is a leading product engineering company, creating impactful end to end digital products and solutions that connect brands with customers. Delivering sustainable innovation, agility and a connection that inspires engagement and business transformation, we’ve worked with some of the world’s largest leading brands. Cognizant Softvision has over 10,000 product, design and engineering professionals across a network of 25 studios in 11 countries and 5 continents. Learn how Cognizant Softvision designs experiences and engineers outcomes that result in memorable interactions at www.cognizantsoftvision.com or follow us @softvisionteam.

About Cognizant

Cognizant (Nasdaq-100: CTSH) is one of the world’s leading professional services companies, transforming clients’ business, operating and technology models for the digital era. Our unique industry-based, consultative approach helps clients envision, build and run more innovative and efficient businesses. Headquartered in the U.S., Cognizant is ranked 193 on the Fortune 500 and is consistently listed among the most admired companies in the world. Learn how Cognizant helps clients lead with digital at www.cognizant.com or follow us @Cognizant.