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What and how about customer-driven product development
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Abstract
Collaborative product development is of increasing interest for manufacturing industry as customer demands increases while product life cycles decrease. This study investigates how suppliers managing active customer requests for new products and customer-driven product development. A large structured literature review of the top 20 supply chain management journals is conducted to explore existing literature. Research states the importance of active integration of customers in product development, but does not provide answers to how suppliers can manage this in practice. A 2x2 matrix is developed describing the differing views on customers in existing research including customer actions on both new and existing products.

Keywords: customer-driven product development, collaborative product development, supply chain integration.

Introduction
Product development is a research area with a long history within supply chain management research streams including collaborative and integrated product development in buyer-supplier relationships (Hilletofth and Eriksson 2011; Jiao et al. 2007; Juttner et al. 2006; Krishnan and Ulrich 2001; Stavrulaki and Davis 2010). These research streams highlights the increasing importance of including customers in product development, which is a way to gain competitive advantage in demanding markets with decreasing product life cycles. However, in current research there is seemingly a lack of research on how to manage collaborative product development from the supplier’s side, where a customer has initiated new product development with a specific request. Today competition has increased the use of outsourcing and focus on core competencies. In this situation, customers are increasingly contacting their suppliers with new product requests. An important capability to gain competitiveness on future market is to be able to develop and managing this demand business process effectively. In this study the term ‘Customer-Driven Product Development’ (CDPD) is used when customer requests initiate collaborative product development. The purpose of this research study is to investigate customer-driven product development from the supplier’s side and identify potential research gaps.

Customer-driven Product Development
To view product development as a process initiated by the customer going upstream in the supply chain and managing this process in the focal firm requires the holistic view which is dominant in the supply chain management research stream (Tracey 2004). In this research study it is viewed as one of the supply chain business processes (Lambert and Cooper 2000) and the Customer-Driven Product Development CDPD is viewed as a
distinct but joint instance of two of these business processes namely customer service and product development and commercialization, which is here termed request management process. The channel is based on the customer service, but the competence to handling the product develop request is in product development and commercialization. Practically this combined process and based on the channel for customer service, is of interest. In Make-To-Stock (MTS) environment the main customer interaction is in the order management process, but within this process customer integration is very low, given the final inventory as the customers de-couple point. This setup of process do not handling the product develop request compared to Make-To-Order (MTO) environment, which as part of the order management process handles this Customer-Driven Product Development activity as a naturally part and the customer integration is very high.

To construct a suitable structured literature review it is central to understand the key elements of CDPD, to include all relevant research on the subject. ReQuest Management (RQM) is for this purpose defined as managing customer requests for new products at a supplying company. The accepted requests are developed in collaboration with the specific customer, and thus the second element in CDPD is collaborative product development. Collaborative product development is defined as two or more supply chain members collaborating on product development. Collaborative product development has previously been considered in new product development literature, however either the main focus is from the customer’s point of view (Brockhoff 2003; Fliess and Becker 2005; Johnsen and Ford 2007; Lee et al. 2008; Ritter and Walter 2003) or collaborative product development is viewed as driven by the supplier (Bailetti 1995; Jou et al. 2010; Tan and Tracey 2007; Yamashina et al. 2002). There seems to be only little research concerned with how suppliers manage customer requests for new products and how a customer-initiated product development process is managed at the supplying company. The objective of this research study is to examine customer-driven product development from the supplier’s side, and identify the existing scientific findings including research gaps within this research topic.

Method - structured literature review
Supply Chain Management (SCM) literature has been chosen for this review since ‘the supply chain management approach to business incorporates new product development as a critical component and provides support for a collaborative product development approach where additional participation from parties such as manufacturing, purchasing, logistics, suppliers and customers is endorsed.’ (Tracey 2004). Product development across the organization is also regarded by Lambert & Cooper (2000) to be one a key supply chain business processes (Lambert and Cooper 2000). The top 20 supply chain management journals have been chosen for the literature review (Arlbjørn et al. 2011; Charvet et al. 2008). Since there are many different definitions and terms used in this area, the search in the 20 journals was chosen to be broad including all articles including ‘customer’ AND ‘product’ in all text except full text, in order to ensure inclusion of all relevant articles in the first review round. This choice resulted in a total of 1030 hits. This number was delimited into a more appropriate sample of articles by reviewing abstracts using a set of exclusion criteria. After the exclusion round, a total of 129 papers remained. These were all read through for relevance to the research question, and additionally 57 papers were omitted based on the exclusion criteria, leaving 72 relevant articles. The
sources of relevant articles where dispersed across 14 of the 20 reviewed journals but with two main sources contributing 10 or more papers. The most influential journals on this topic are: Industrial Marketing Management and International Journal of Production Research.

Analysis and Results
During the review no articles were found on how suppliers manage customer-driven product development. Most of the included research implicitly regards customers as passive in the sense that the supplier should contact and/or engage the customer to develop a set of attributes to be used in product development. For instance by using tools like Quality Function Deployment (QFD) or New Product Development (NPD) processes, where customer needs are regarded as attributes (Cristiano 2000; Piedras 2006; Shum and Lin 2007; Yamashina et al. 2002). In this way the customer is not actively involved in the product development process even though it is termed collaborative or integrated product development. At the same time a major part of the research including active customers was focused on demand of existing products for instance within demand chain management research (Canever et al. 2008; Croxton et al. 2002; Heikkilä 2002).

Research on existing products with active customers dominantly use the term customer demand to describe customer involvement (Canever et al. 2008), when the customer is passive it is generally regarded as customer value (Daniels 2000; Evans 2002). For new products the passive customers are involved through assessing customer needs (Kärkkäinen and Elfvengren 2002; Shum and Lin 2007) and if the customer is active it is through a customer request (Kumar and Wellbrock 2009). A 2x2 matrix has been designed to develop an overview of the different types of customer involvement depending on customer action and product see Figure 1.

![Customer Involvement Matrix](image)

Since customer-driven product development implies active customers this segment is of primary interest. The research viewpoint for active customers was found to be either from a supplier, customer, or supply chain perspective. Therefore, the results, depicted in Table 1, has been divided according to customer action, product type and research viewpoint.

A major part of the research articles in this review include customers in new product development as passive attributes, which is also clearly highlighted through Table 2.
Customer needs are included as for instance desired product functionality, quality, design or configuration options.

Table 1 Overview of the reviewed articles divided by customer action, product type and research viewpoint.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Customer action</th>
<th>Product type</th>
<th>Research viewpoint</th>
<th>Articles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Existing</td>
<td>customers viewpoint</td>
<td>(Ounnar et al. 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Lead users collaborating in product development</td>
<td>(Cooper 1996; Kristensen 1992; Tan and Tracey 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td>NPD collaboration partner, viewed from the customer’s viewpoint</td>
<td>(Fliess and Becker 2005; Johnsen and Ford 2007; Labro 2006; Maylor 1997; Twigg 1998; Wang et al. 2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New</td>
<td>NPD collaboration partner, viewed from the supplier’s viewpoint</td>
<td>(Bonner 2010; Comer 1997; X. A. Koufteros et al. 2010; Mishra and Shah 2009; Parker 2000; Terwiesch and Loch 2004; Tracey 2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclear / not considered</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(Fabbe-Costes and Jahre 2007, 2008; Feng et al. 2010; Gokpinar et al. 2010; Stavrulaki and Davis 2010; Stonebraker and Liao 2006)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These data are collected from the market through market analysis and compared to the production options of the company. In this view the customer is a passive participant in product development. Methods have been developed to formalize this form of New Product Development (NPD) where one of the most dominant the last 20 years is Quality Function Deployment (QFD) (Bottani and Rizzi 2006; Govers 1996; Yamashina et al. 2002). Inspired by von Hippel (1986) and innovation literature it has received increasing attention in recent years how to include lead users in new product development (Cooper 1996; Kristensen 1992; Tan and Tracey 2007). Especially within innovation literature, it
has been found central to product innovation success to include lead users in the
innovation process. In situations where lead users are included in NPD, it is the supplying
company that initiates the product development process and contacts lead users asking for
their collaboration. Hence, the process is not customer initiated even though users are
included in the process. Lead users are typically involved in late steps of the innovation
process to give feedback to the developed products. However, the customer is not a
collaboration partner, and the situation is far from customer-driven product development,
where customers initiate product development through requests for new products and are
afterwards actively engaged in the process. Including lead users in product development
does not entail an equal collaboration relationship, and lead users are not considered
partners in joint product development but are rather speech persons for the marketplace.

Through the analysis only seven articles were found on collaborative product
development where B2B customers are viewed as actively involved as collaboration
partners throughout the product development process. Four of the identified articles are
quantitative research studies using surveys to investigating the relevance of customer
integration/collaboration in new product development (Bonner 2010; X. A. Koufteros et
al. 2010; Mishra and Shah 2009; Tracey 2004). All four conclude that it is in some way
beneficial for the supplying company to include customers actively in collaborative
product development. The measures of interest include market success, product newness,
product performance and organizational performance. The most interesting study is by
Bonner (2010), where it is stated that a high degree of customer interactivity will promote
learning during the product development process, and when dealing with hard-to-
articulate knowledge the product outcome will better match the actual customer needs.
This supports the customer-driven product development approach arguing that customer
needs are better met when customers are actively engaged in the development process.
The article by Terwiesch & Loch (2004) supports the viewpoint that customers have
difficulty articulating their needs and offers collaborative prototyping as a solution
proposal. The viewpoints by Bonner (2010) are also supported by an older single case
study by Corner (1997) where a joint product development case is investigated.

Discussion

During the research study it was identified that only little effort has been made to
understand how suppliers can collaborate with actively engaged customers in new
product development. Prescriptive models exists to guide companies to collaborate with
customers, but these models focus on the supplier as the initiator of ideas and often the
customer is a source of passive information and not viewed as an active collaboration
partner. Interestingly, the perspective is reversed in research from the customer’s side of
joint product development. In these research studies, the B2B customer is found to be the
initiating active part engaging in supplier collaboration on new products (Fliess and
Becker 2005). The reviewed articles on the supplier’s side of collaborative product
development are mostly concerned with testing hypothesis of the relevance of close
customer collaboration in new product development. All research findings from these
survey studies agree that there is a positive relation between market success and close
collaboration both internally and together with customers. The measures of the studies
might be different, but the foundation is similar. They clearly state that there are positive
benefits from collaborating closely with customers and it is argued that it is insufficient to
regard customers as lead users or passive attributes in new product development. The benefits are related to close interaction during the entire product development process in a partner relationship more than detached connections. The relevance has been identified, but curiously this has not led to any prescriptive studies within supply chain management on how suppliers should manage such interaction processes. One explanation might be found by looking into other research areas for possible answers. The research area of New Product Development (NPD) seems to have a similar focus as SCM on the supplier as the active part and the customer as inactive in NPD-projects (Atuahene Gima and Wei 2011; Brettel et al. 2011). Recent articles within NPD highlight the need to include customer needs in a more dynamic way, but customers still seem to be passive rather than being the initiator or at least an active participant (Biemans et al. 2007; Fuchs and Schreier 2010; Menguc and Auh 2010; Un et al. 2010). Within innovation literature the lead user principle is dominant, and does entail including active customers in NPD projects (Muller et al. 2005; von Hippel 1988). However as Sandmeier (2008) identified, most of these studies on customer integration in new product development has a focus on end-user/consumer integration (Sandmeier 2008) and does not consider the customer-driven aspects.

**Conclusion**

Customer-driven product development is currently an under-researched topic within supply chain management. Collaborating actively with customers on new product development has been identified as a competitive factor given several different criteria including product performance and project efficiency. However, there is a lack of prescriptive studies on collaborative product development from the supplier’s side especially where the customer is the driver of the process. A 2x2 matrix was developed to differentiate between four different ways for suppliers to involve customers depending on whether the product is an existing or new product and the customer is passive or active, which was subsequently used to structure the review results. The analysis showed that current research on product development within supply chain management is primarily focused on passive customers where customer needs are collected through market analysis and then included as attributes in the product development process, whereas product development initiated by customers requesting for new products has not been investigated so far.

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