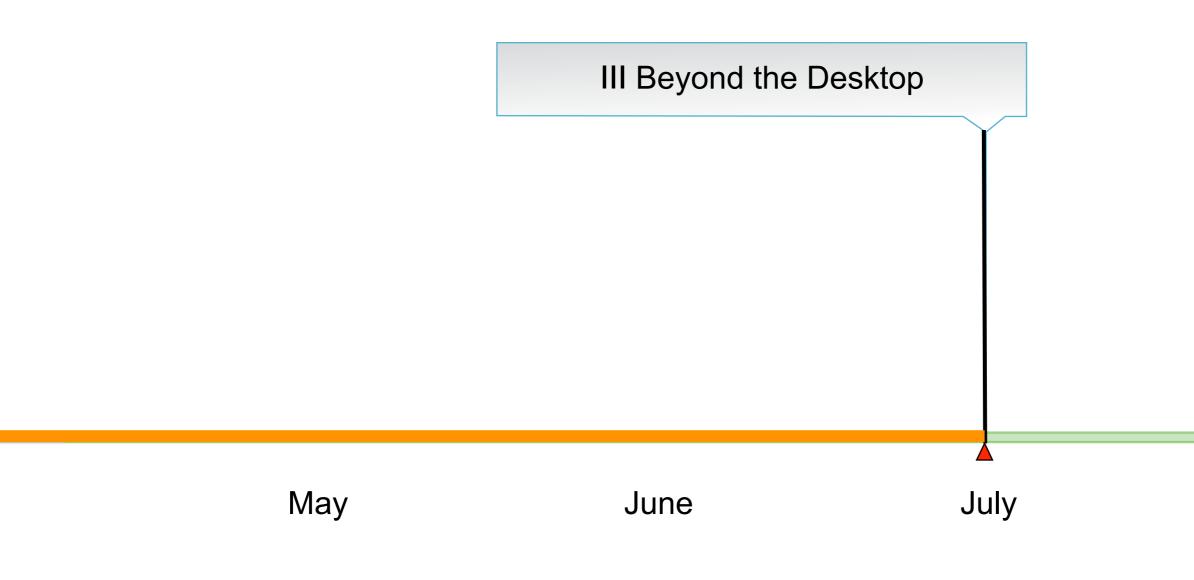
Interaction Design

Chapter 11 (July 15, 2015, 9am-12pm): Service Design



Two fundamental questions...

What is a product?

What is a service?

GRAPHIC DESIGN



2D

PRODUCT DESIGN



3D +Z-axis (spatial depth)

INTERACTION DESIGN





4D +T-axis (temporal dimension)

SERVICE DESIGN



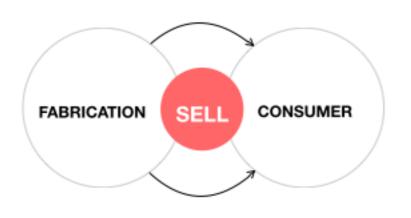




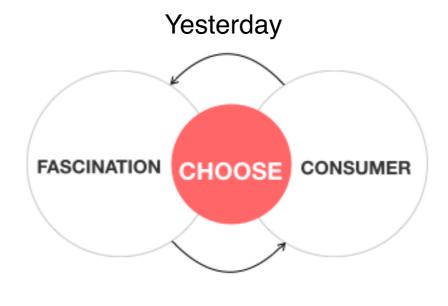
5 D + W-axis (multi-local simultaneity)

A new marketing logic.

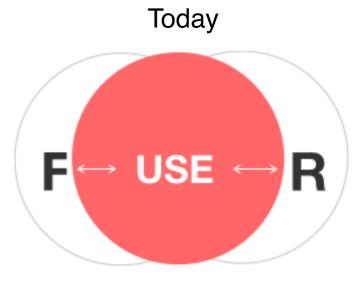
The day before yesterday



FOCUS: SALES



FOCUS: ADVERTISING



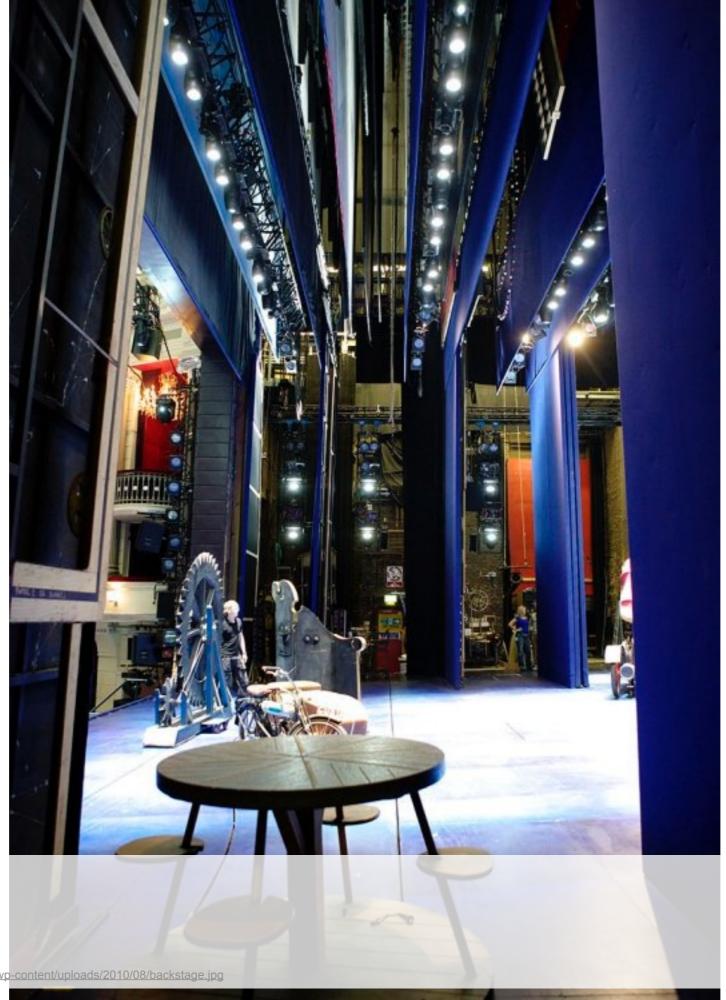
FOCUS: PRODUCTS & SERVICES

Quelle: SinnerSchrader

What do they have in common?



http://www.markabull.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/stage.jpg



Back Stage

http://blog.entrepreneurthearts.com/etablog/wp-content/uploads/2010/08/backstage.jpg

You are what you use...not what you own

Slogan From Live/Work



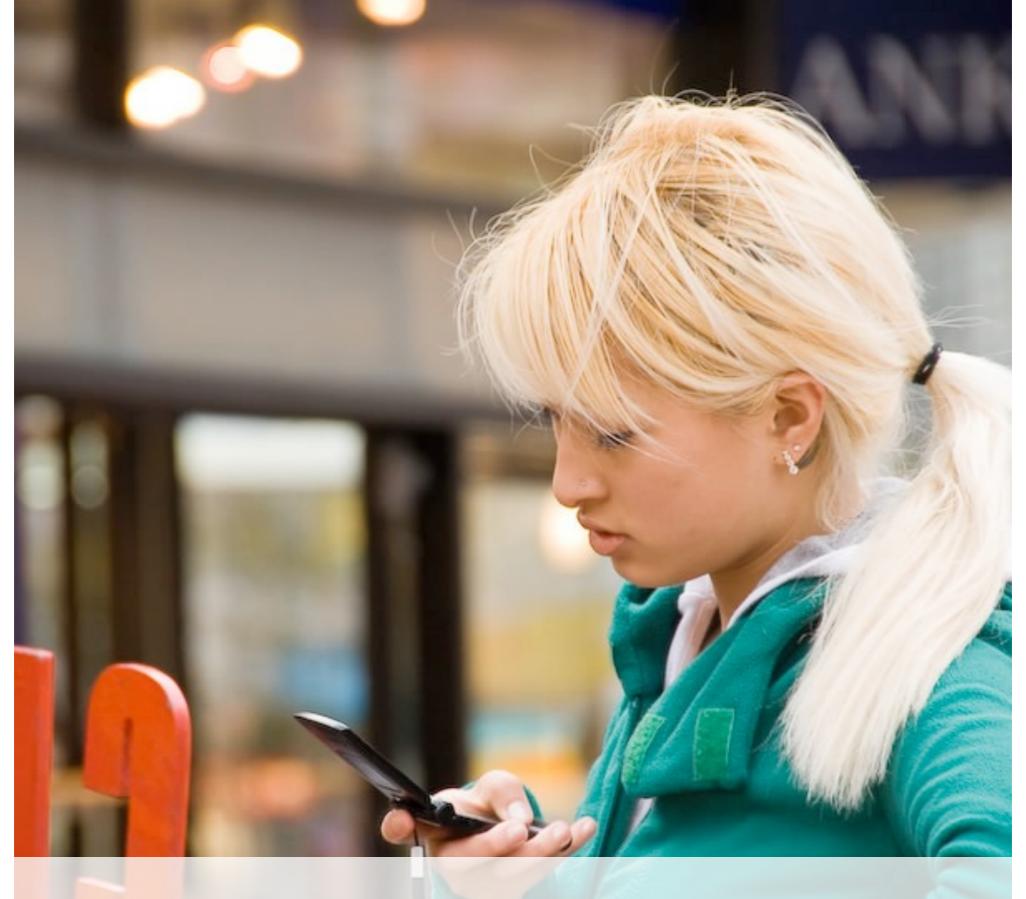


Phone Service

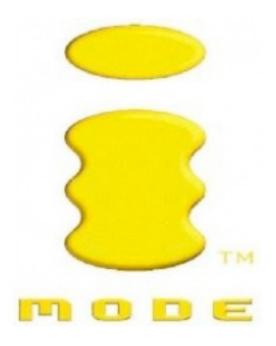
http://3.bp.blogspot.com/ Tjn2n1CMss0/TTsJZ GCTII/AAAAAAAAFXI/QvUK4TfntBY/s400/telephone operators springfield il .jpg



People, Places, Products...



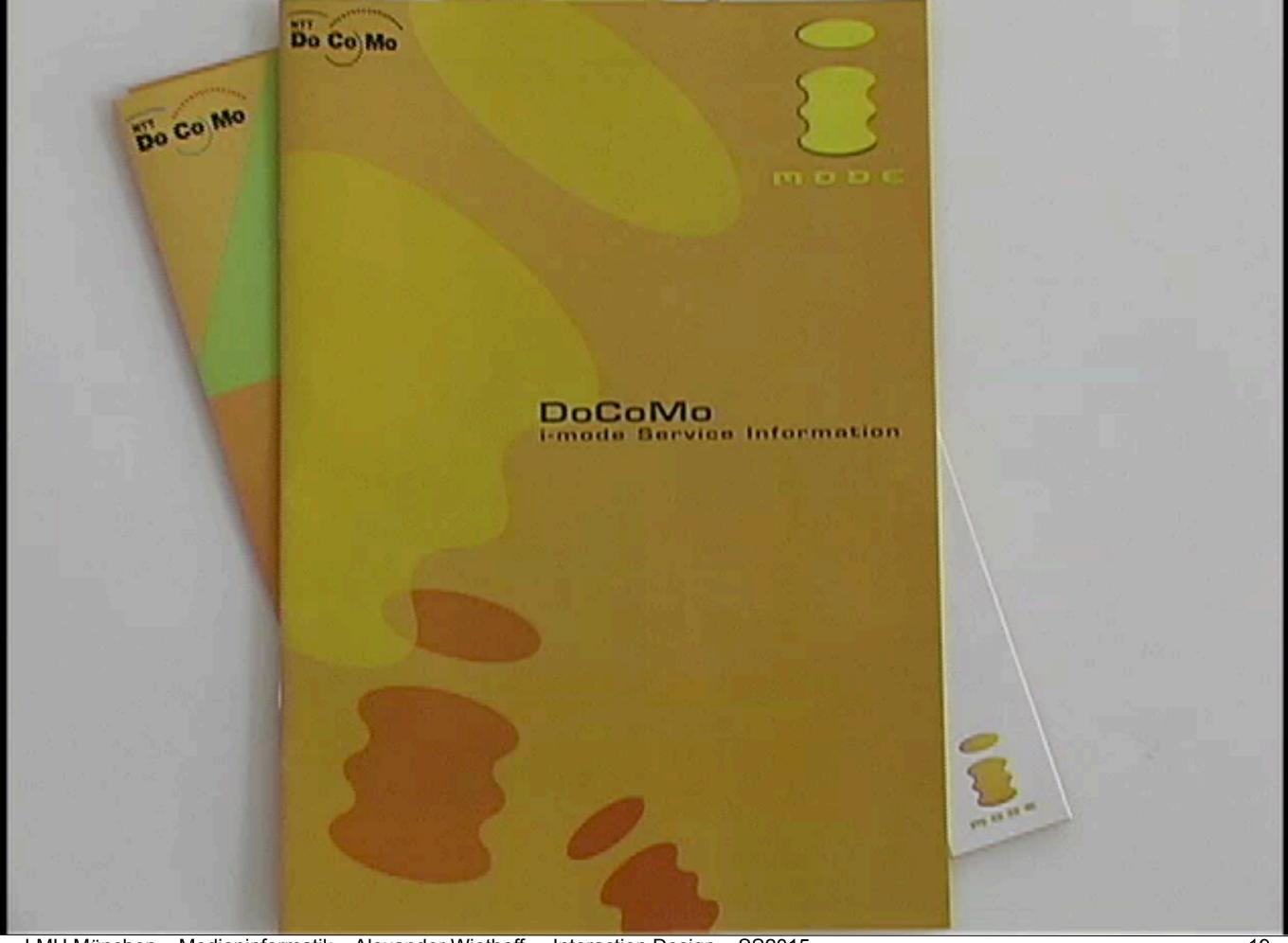
Processes and Performance



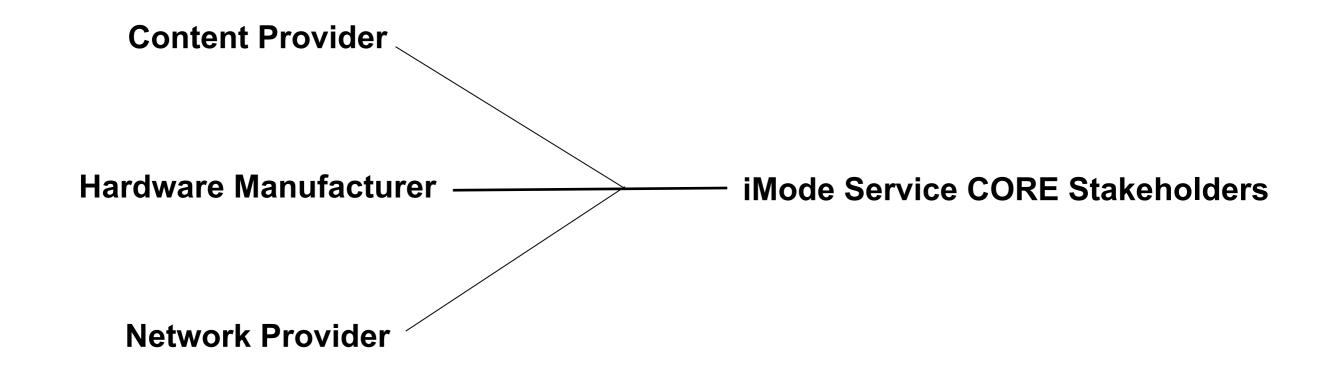
Takeshi Natsuno

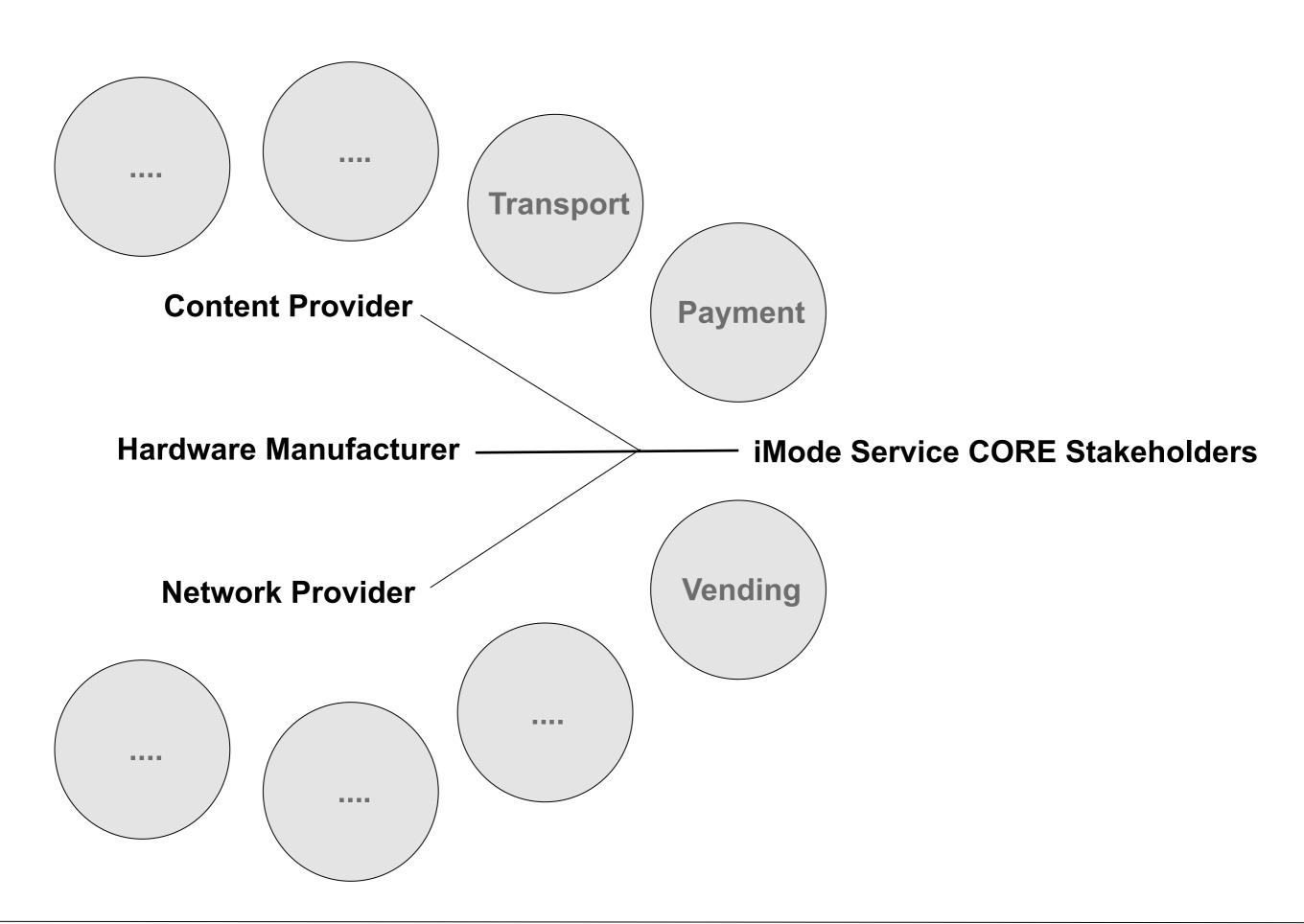
- -works for NTT Docomo Japan
- -developed the iMode Service
- -drove the service to 32 million subscribers within 5 years





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Traveling with an Airline

http://www.tropicalisland.de/CPT%20Cape%20Town%20International%20Airport%20South%20African%20Airways%20B747-400%20aircraft%20b.jpg

1998 go to travel agent receive tickets by mail go to the check in desk receive boarding pass check in bags board plane

Today

go to airlines website

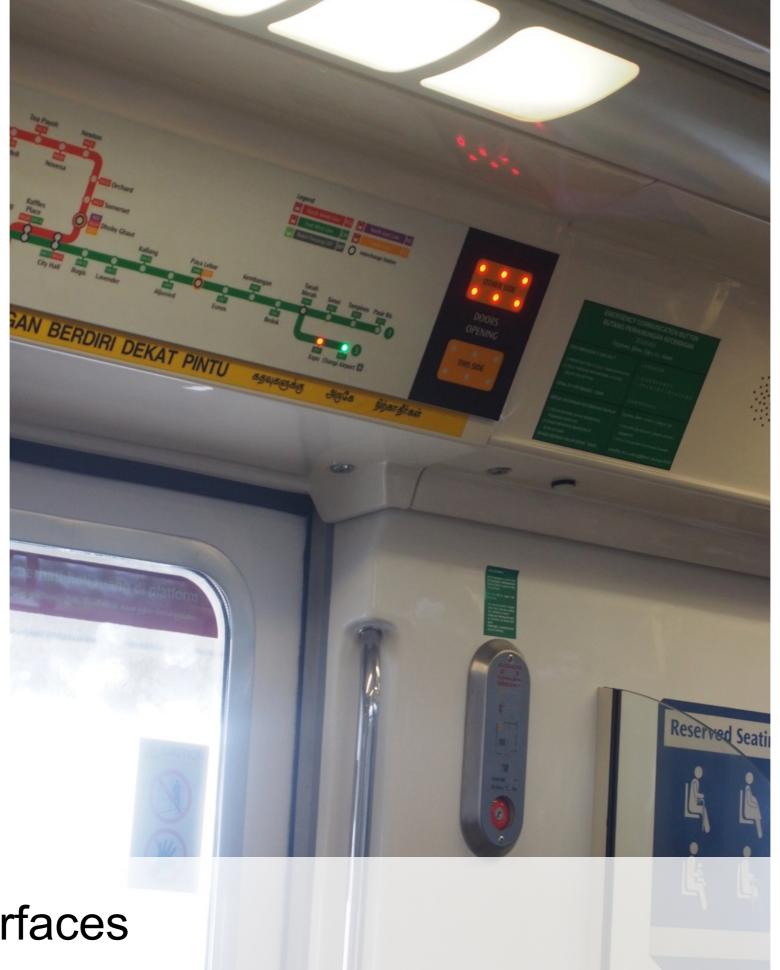
receive mobile boarding pass

drop bags at self check in

board plane



Urban Interfaces



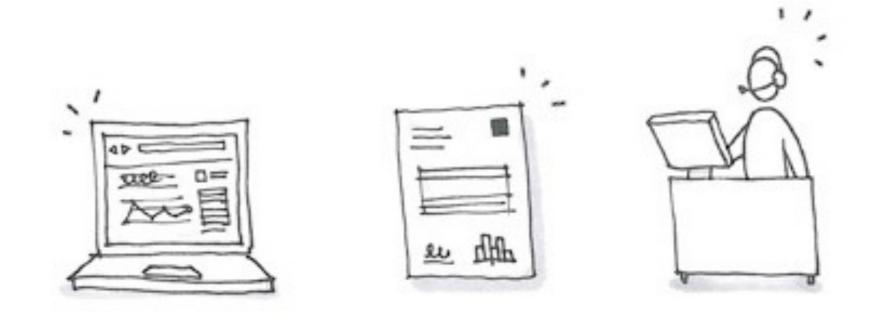
Urban Interfaces

Service Design in a Nutshell

One (over-) view form a company called LivelWork...

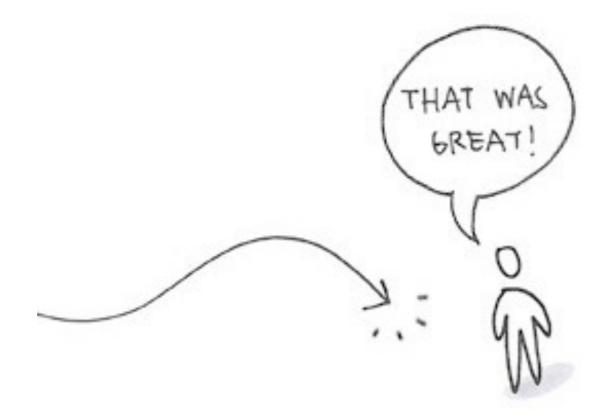


ensures that all the touchpoints work brilliantly...



source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

ensures that the touchpoints work together to create wonderful experiences



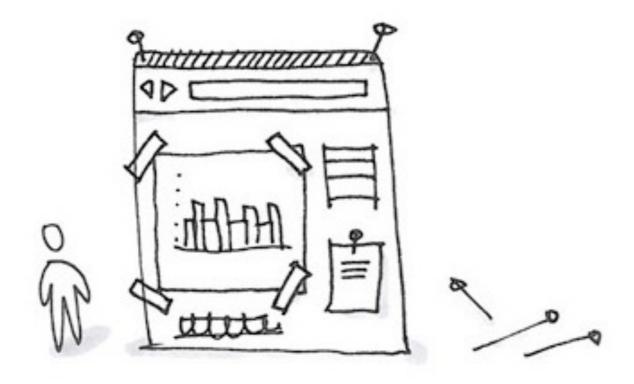
source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

involves people that use and provide the service



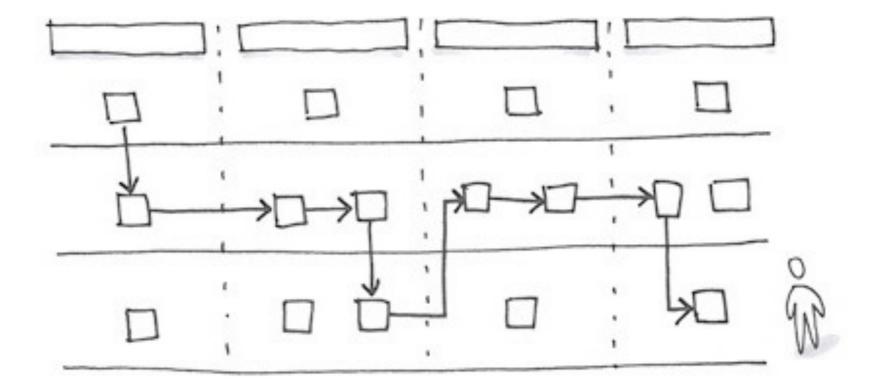
source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

tests a new service with users to make sure all works

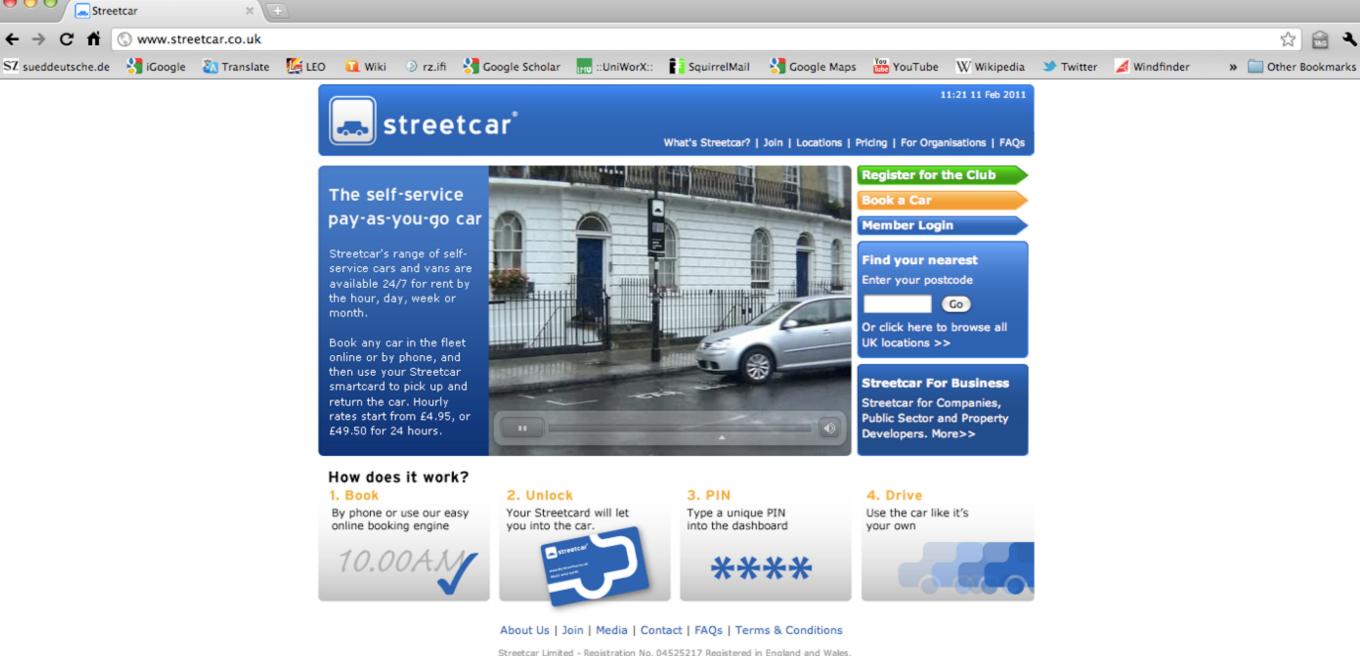


source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

ensures that all parts work together throughout the customer journey



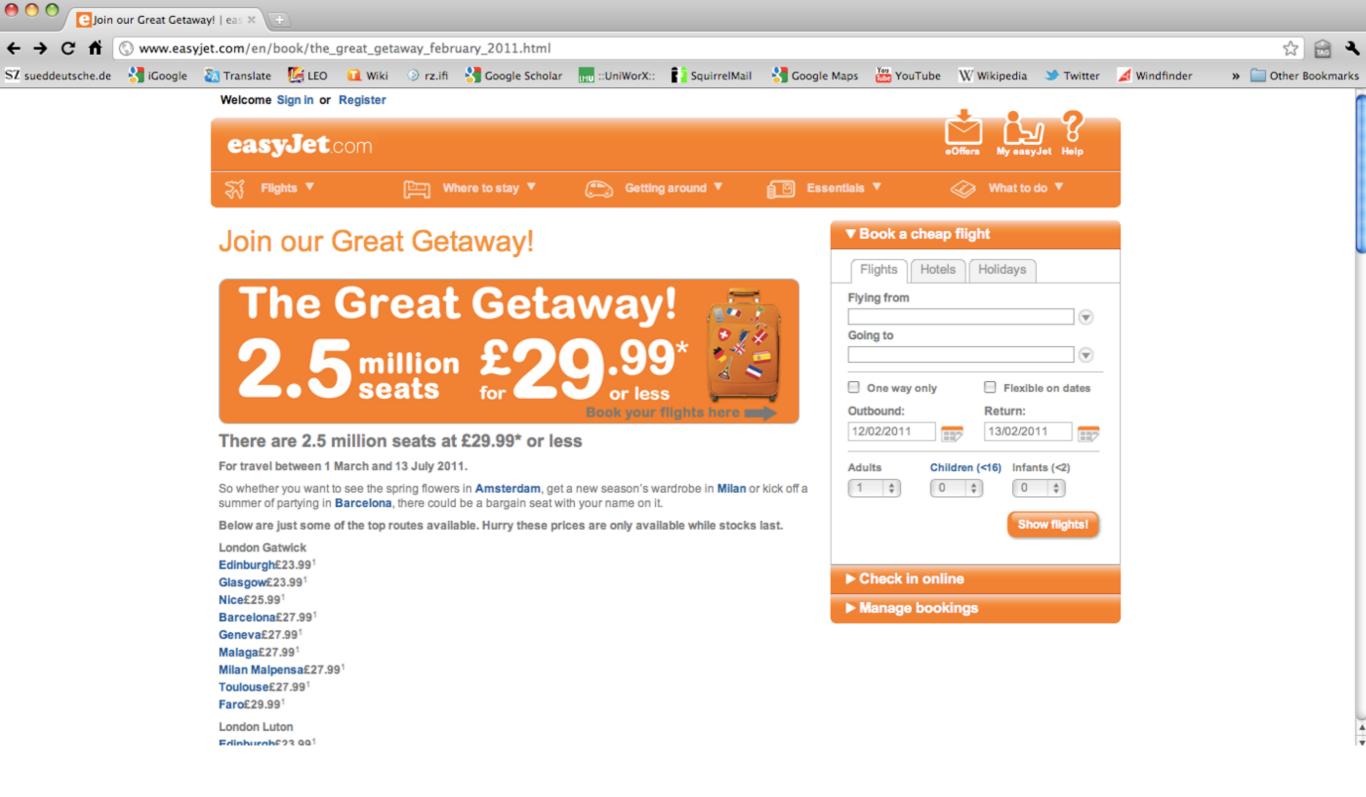
source: http://www.livework.co.uk/



Streetcar Limited - Registration No. 04525217 Registered in England and Wales.

VAT registration number 832 4283 39 Registered Office: Melbury House 51 Wimbledon Hill Road Wimbledon SW19 7QW

Service Example: Streetcar



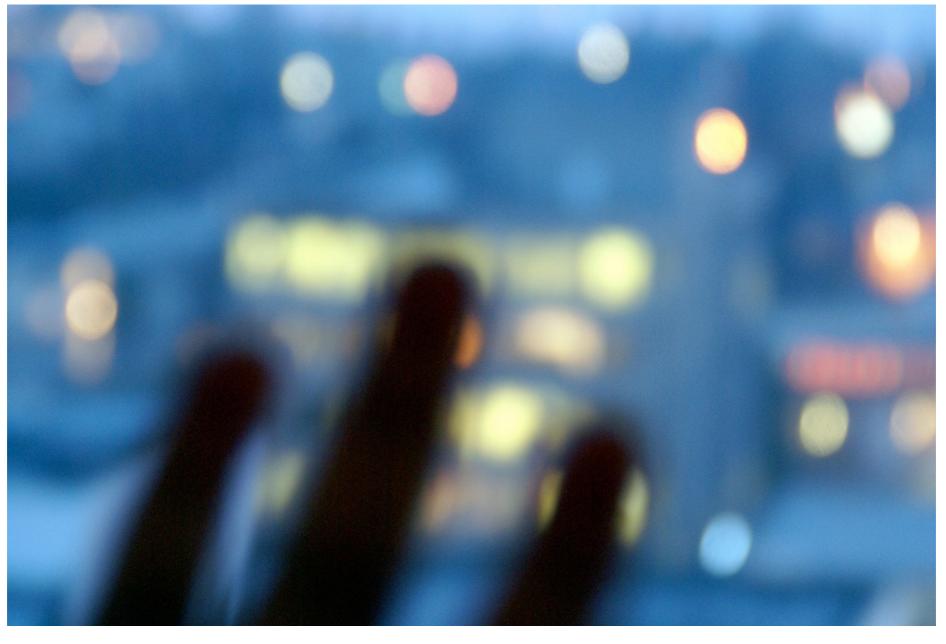
Service Example: EasyJet

What is a service?

- -a chain of activities that form a process and have value for the end user (customer journey)
- -services affect our daily qualify of life (user experience)
- -service design is somehow similar to systems design (service blueprints)
- -service design focuses on the entire system of use (via touchpoints)

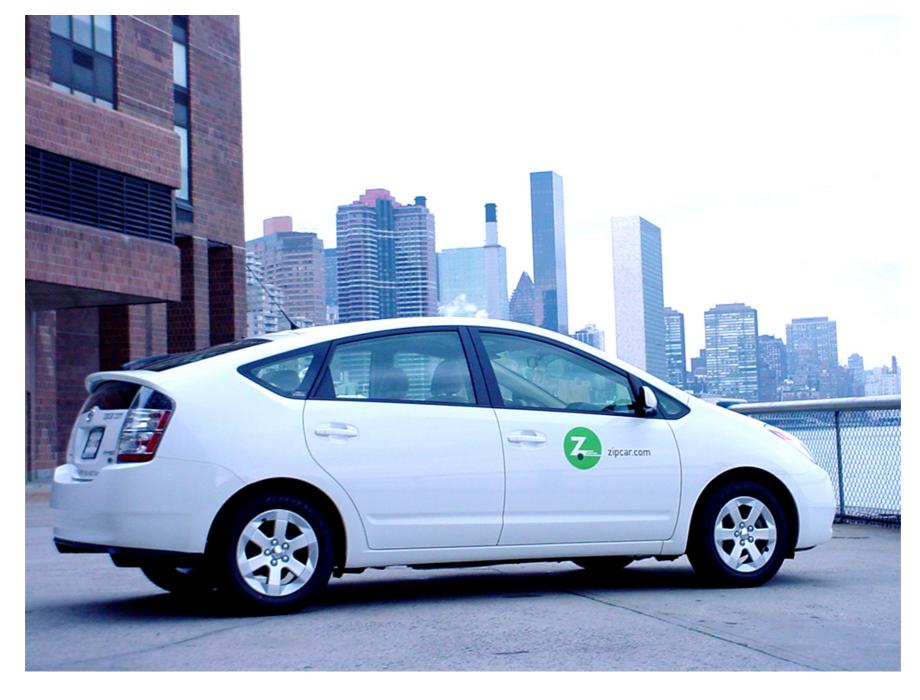
1. Intangible

Although services are often populated with objects, the service itself is ephemeral, customers can't see or touch the service itself-only the physical embodiments



2. Provider ownership

Customers who use a service may come away from it with an owned object such as a cup of coffee or used car, but they don't own the service itself.



3. Co-created

Services aren't made by the service provider alone; they require the involvement and engagement of the customers as well.



4. Flexible

Each new situation or customer requires that the service adapt to it



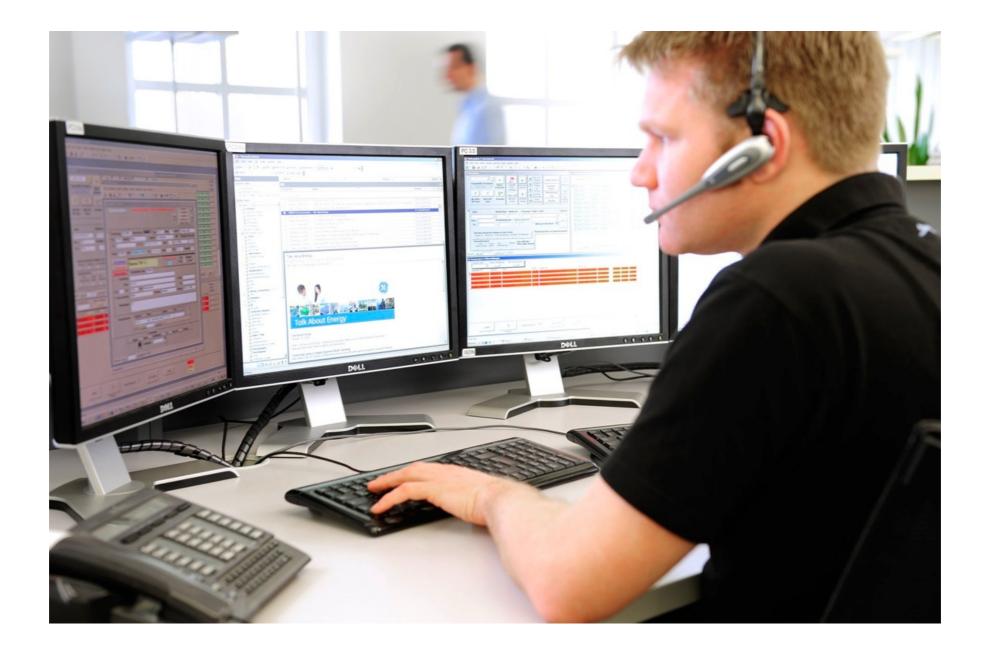
5. Time Based

Services take time to perform, and that time cannot be recovered if lost.



6. Active

Services a created by human labor and are thus difficult to scale.



7. Fluctuating demand.

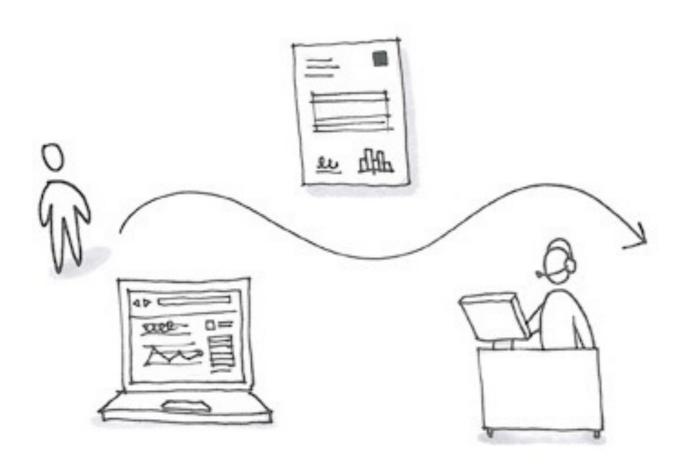
Most services vary by time of the day, season, and cultural mood.



Elements of Service Design:

Service design focuses on multiple "touchpoints" and the users interactions with these touch-points over time.

These touchpoints are typically **places**, **products**, **processes** and **people**.



source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

Touchpoints

some examples (but not limited):

- -physical locations
- -specific parts of locations
- -signage
- -objects
- -web sites
- -mailing
- -spoken communication
- -printed communications
- -applications
- -machinery
- -customer service
- -partners

. . . .

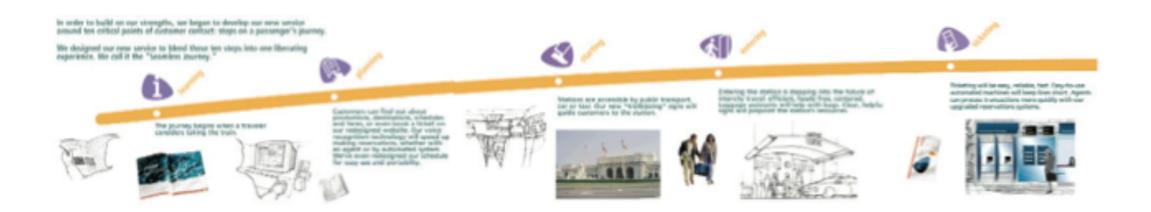
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Touchpoints

Touchpoints are the raw material interaction designers work with. Once a map of existing and potential touch-points is created designers can brainstorm on further details for each touchpoint.

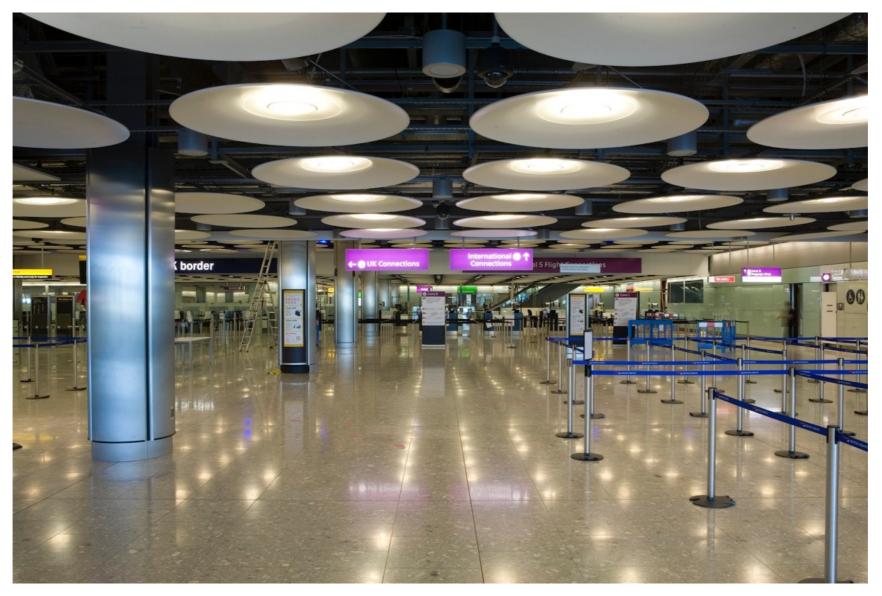




Steps	Physical Aspects	Digital Aspects
1. Learning	Advertising, Travel Agent, Word of Mouth	On-line, Phone info., Intranet
2. Planning	Station Staff, Travel Agent, Brochure, Phone	On-line, Phone info.
3. Starting	Other form of transportation	Radio – up to the minute info.
4. Entering	Station Architecture	Signage
5. Ticketing	Ticket Office, Travel Agent	On-line, Phone info., kiosks
6. Waiting	Waiting Room, Station Facilities	Signage, On-line services
7. Boarding	Doors and Luggage Storage	Auto Doors, Dynamic signage
8. Riding	Seats, Meal Services	Info., Media, Comms
9. Arriving	Station Architecture	Signage
10. Continuing	Other form of transportation	-

Place

- -the settings for the service delivery
- -the environment needs to provide the space necessary to perform the actions of the service
- -it needs to tell the user cues for these actions such as signs, costumed menus or displays





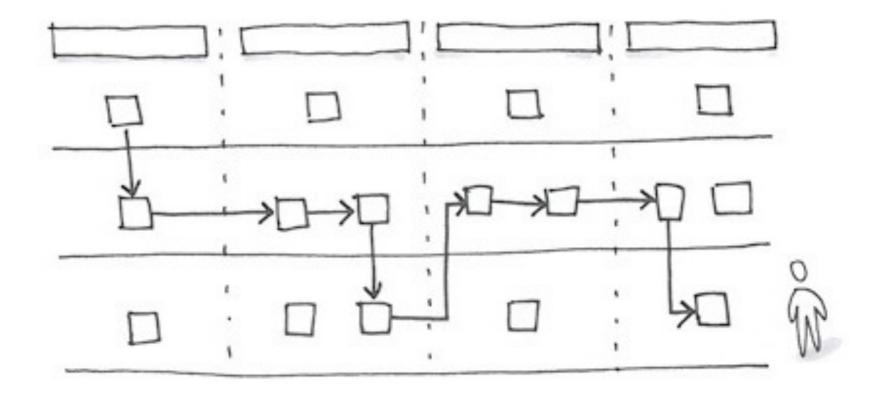
Products

- -artifacts that facilitate interaction
- -products populate the environment (place)
- -they provide the potential for users'active participation



Processes

- -the process describes "how" the service is ordered, created and delivered to the user
- -processes can change subtle or radically within the service through different environments and over time
- -often there are multiple pathways and therefore processes through a service experience



People

-through people services come alive, usually through complex choreography -users and employees perform different parts of the service for achieving a particular result



Service Design leads to:









source: http://www.livework.co.uk/

Service Design....

-can lead to environmentally friendly solutions. (Car sharing service)
-can boost good business models: well designed and executed
services will increase sales and helping tying users to a specific brand

The introduction of new technology (sensors, smart-phones) makes this discipline highly relevant for interaction designers as their expertise involves bridging the gap between technology and people.

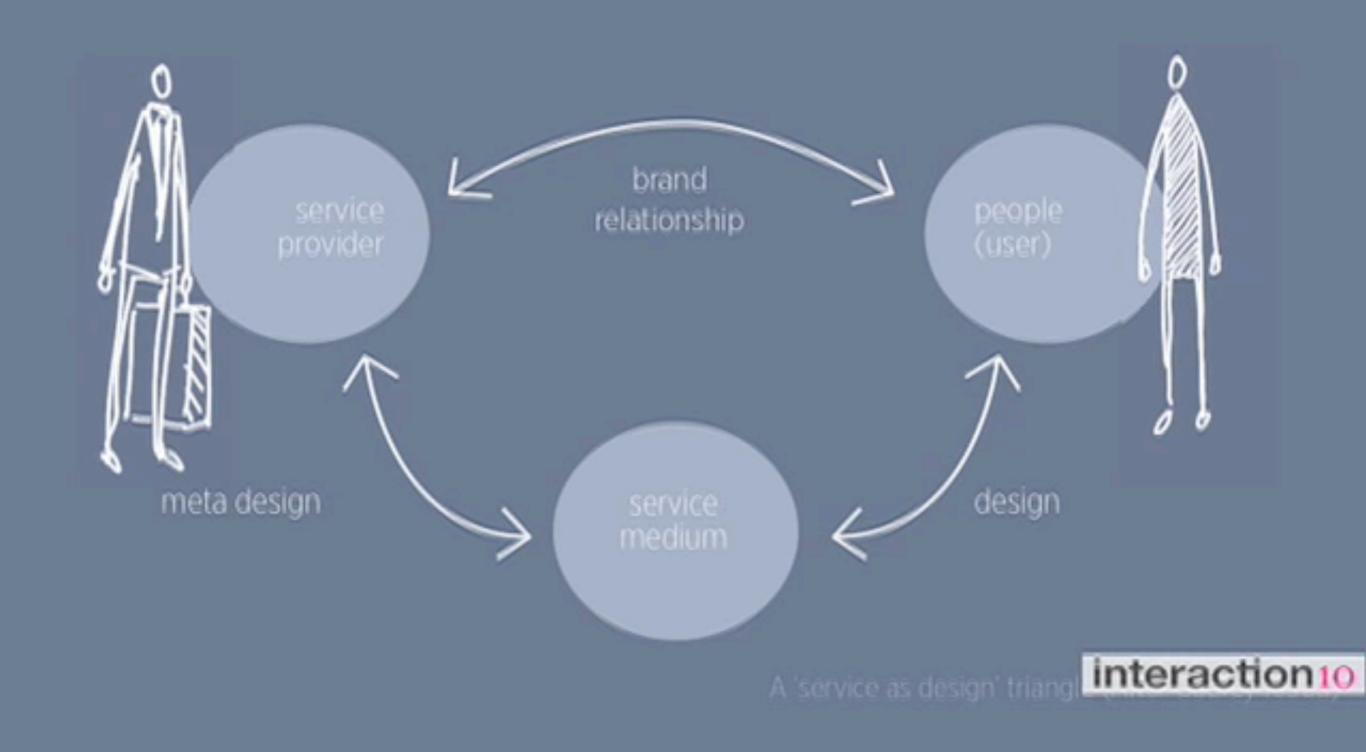
Applying interaction design techniques to service design can lead to richer experiences.

Shelley Evenson

- -teaches service and interaction design at CMU, Pittsburgh
- -Co-founder of seeSpace and chief experience scientist for Scient



Service as design triangle



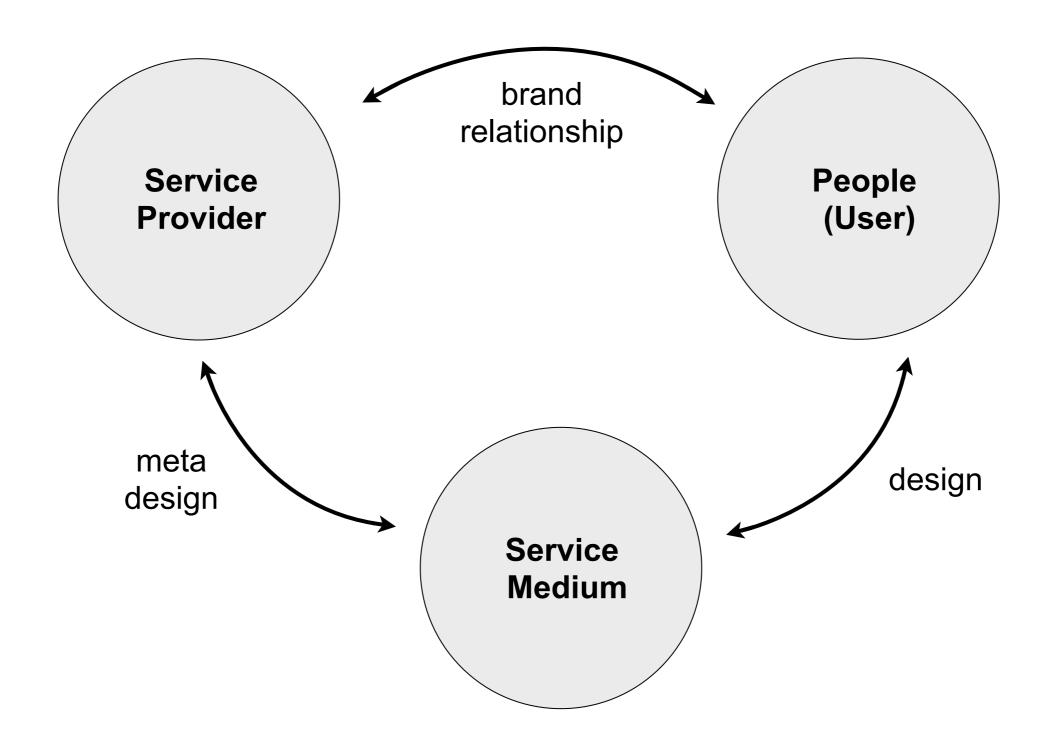
Service design can involve

person2person interaction = check in desk

person2machine interaction = self check in kiosk

machine2machine interaction = airport baggage system

Service as Design Triangle:



Service design addresses the functionality and form of the service medium. The aim is to ensure that service interfaces are **usable** and **useful**, **effective** and **efficient**, **desirable** and **differentiated** from the provider and the persons point of view.

after Birgit Mager

Prototyping services

- -is different from prototyping products since services don't come alive until someone is using them
- -involves creating scenarios based on the service moments and acting them out physically

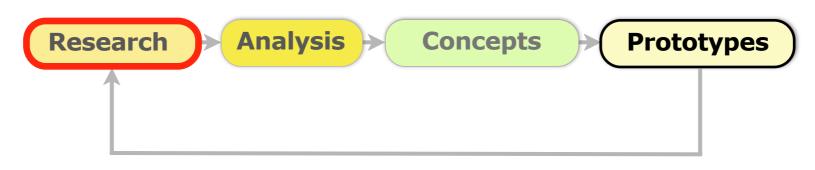
Fran Samalionis

- -is the service design lead at IDEO
- -MA in ergonomics from UCL

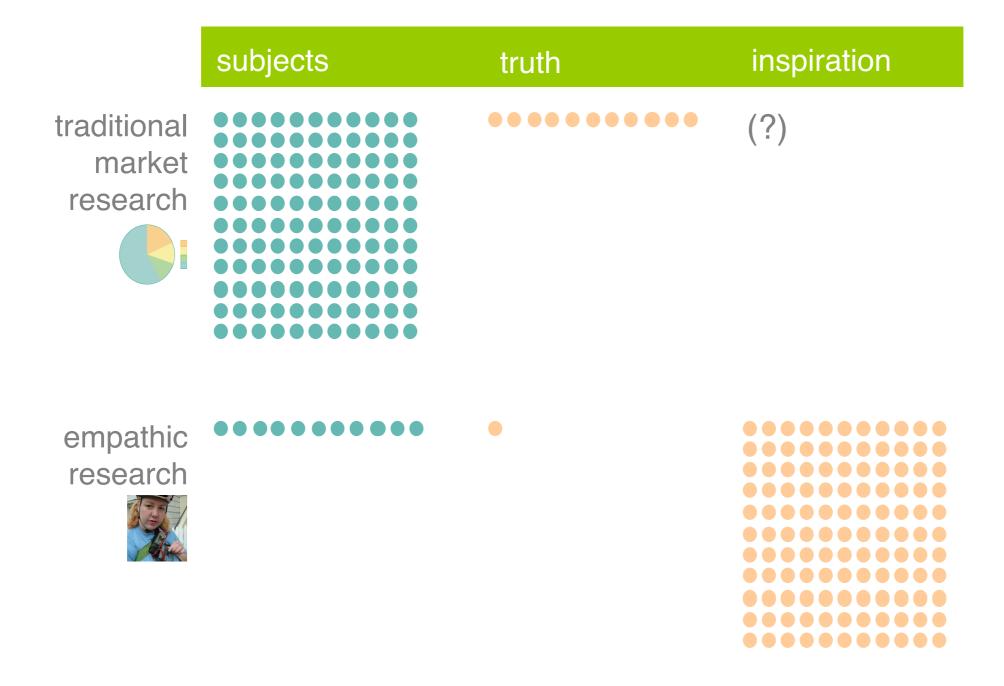




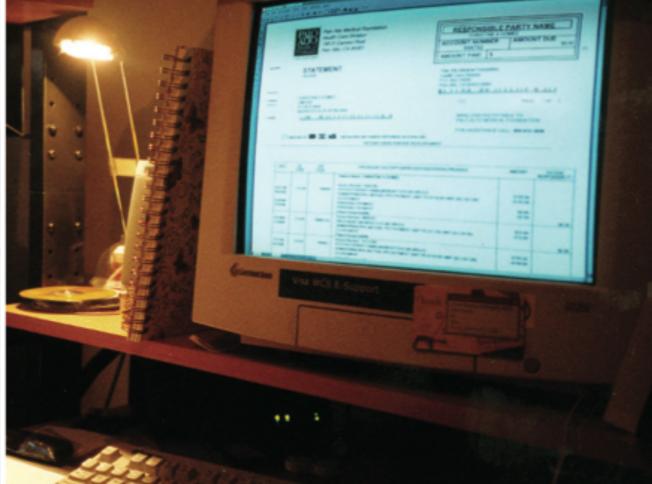
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Validate Concepts



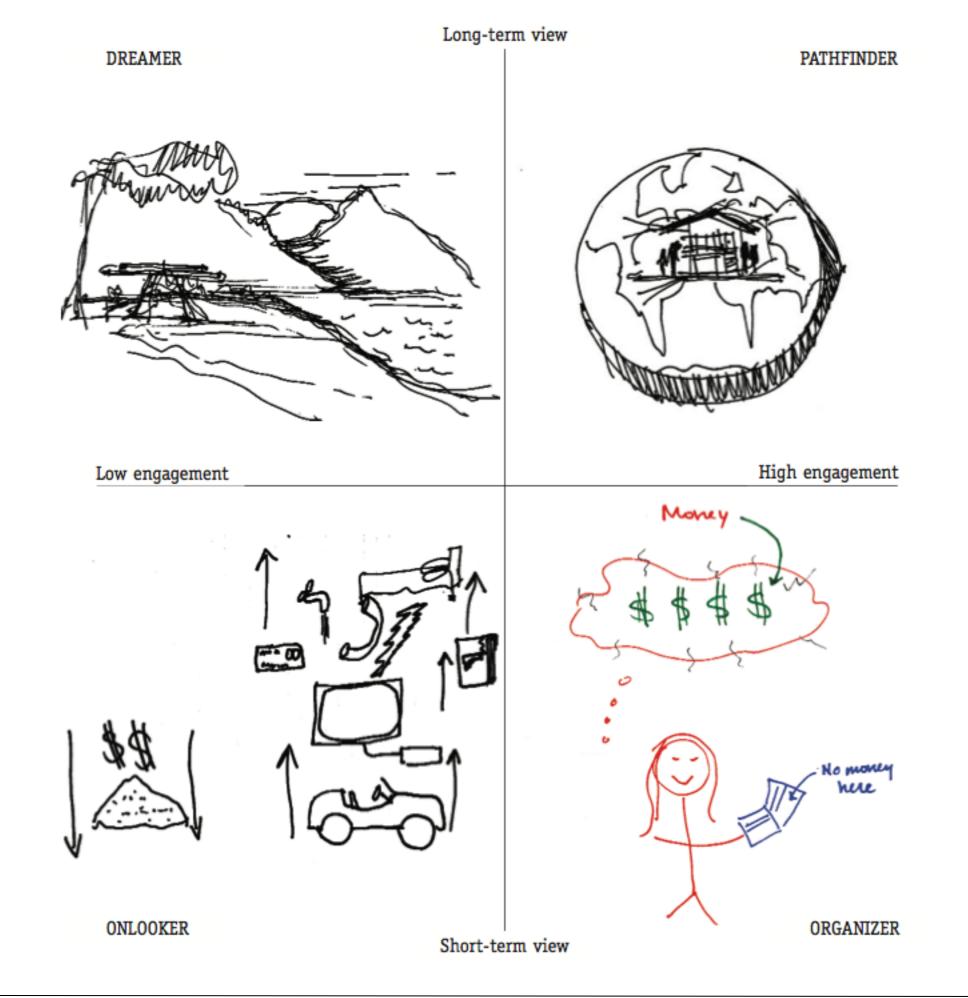


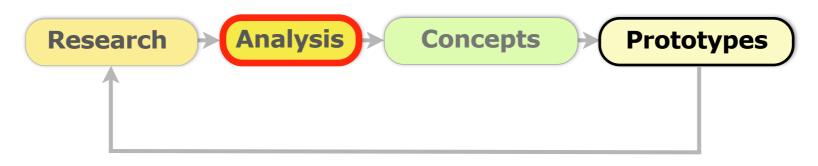






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Validate Concepts

long term view

Dreamer

Pathfinder

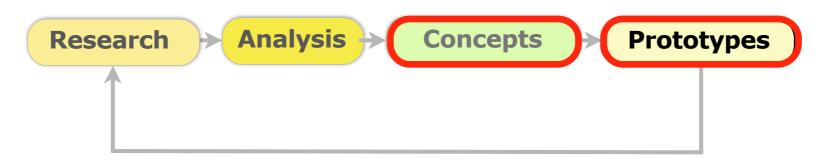
low engagement

high engagement

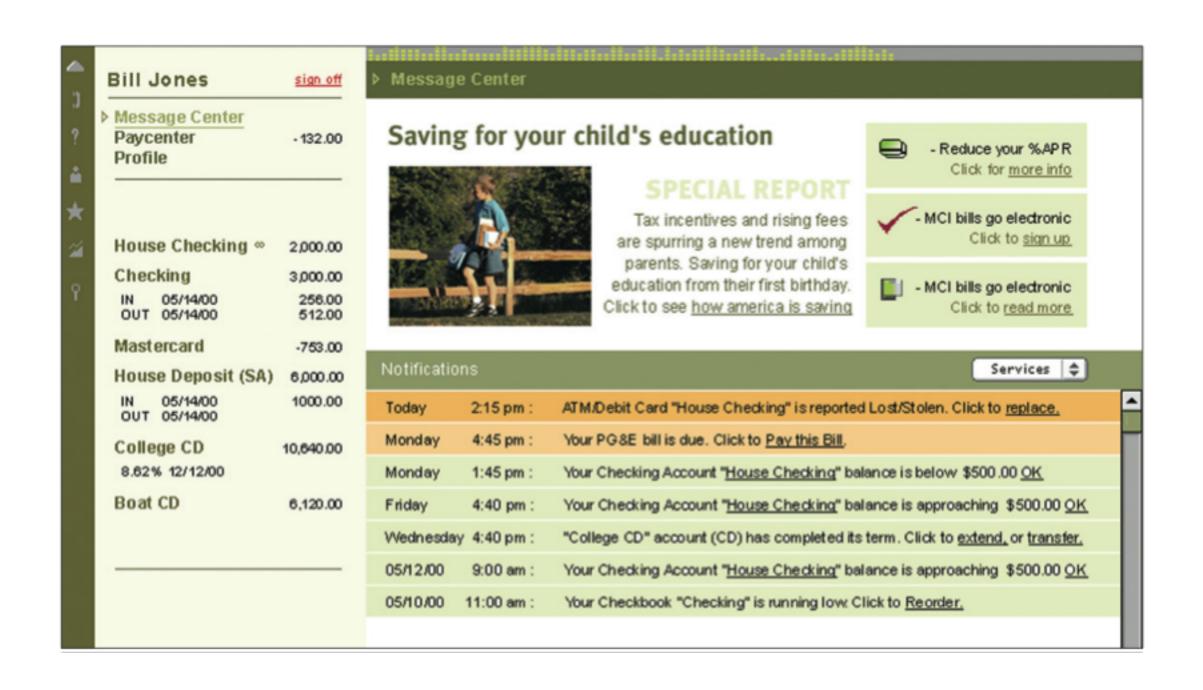
Onlooker

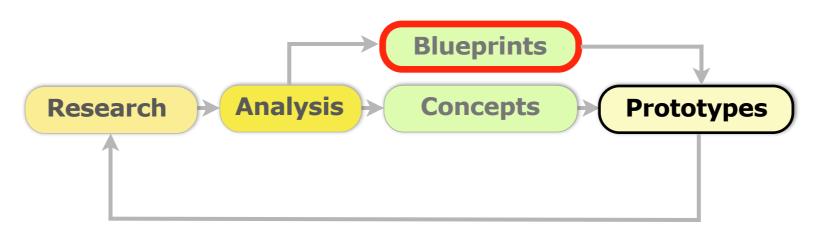
Organizer

short term view



Validate Concepts





Validate Concepts

Definition

In the British Standard for Service Design (BS 7000 -3, BS 7000 -10, BS EN ISO 9000), blueprinting is described as the mapping out of a service journey identifying the processes that constitute the service, isolating possible fail points and establishing the time frame for the journey.

We interpret this in a much broader sense. We look at it as an experience map which covers both the service elements as well as the product interactions.

What is an Experience Blueprint?

An experience blueprint is a diagrammatic representation of the user journey that maps processes, touch points, people and support activities involved in creating the experience.

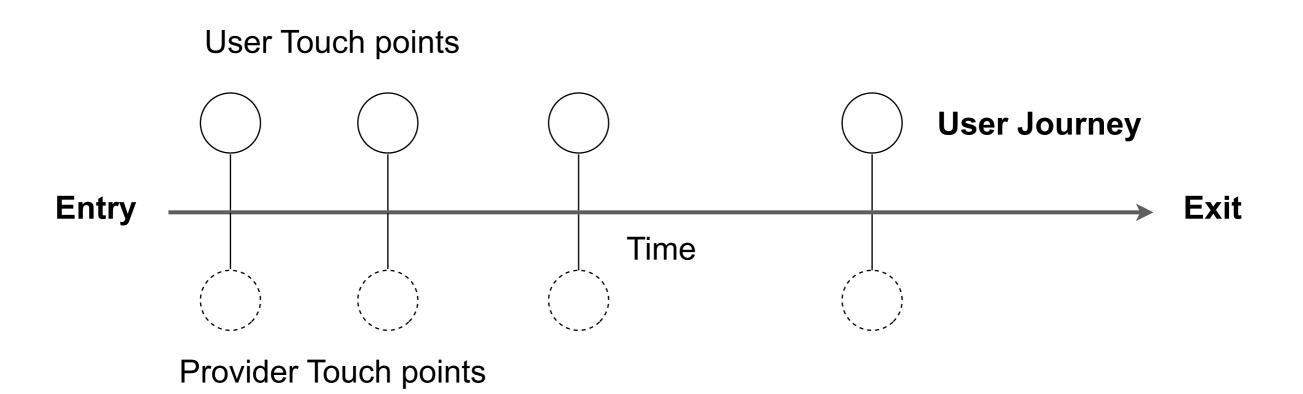
It helps in visualising the correlation between the front stage (user end) and the back stage (provider end). It also helps to interconnect the tangible elements with intangible and deal with them more objectively.

History and Use

Blueprinting services was pioneered by G. Lynn Shostack, former VP of Citibank, in the 1980's as a way to plan the cost and revenue associated with operating a service.

Ever since it has been interpreted in many different ways and used by many leading design and management consultancies.

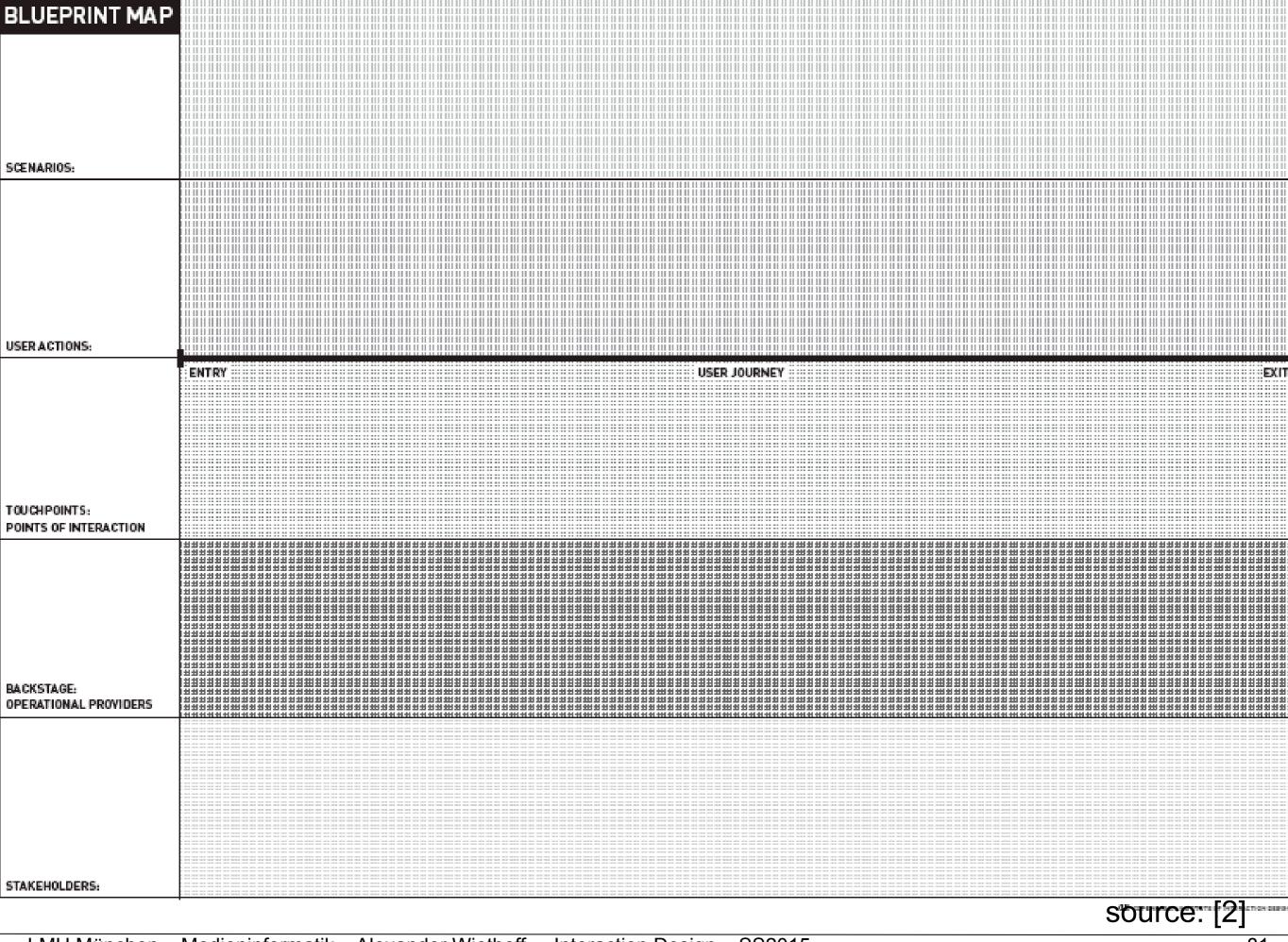
Front Stage

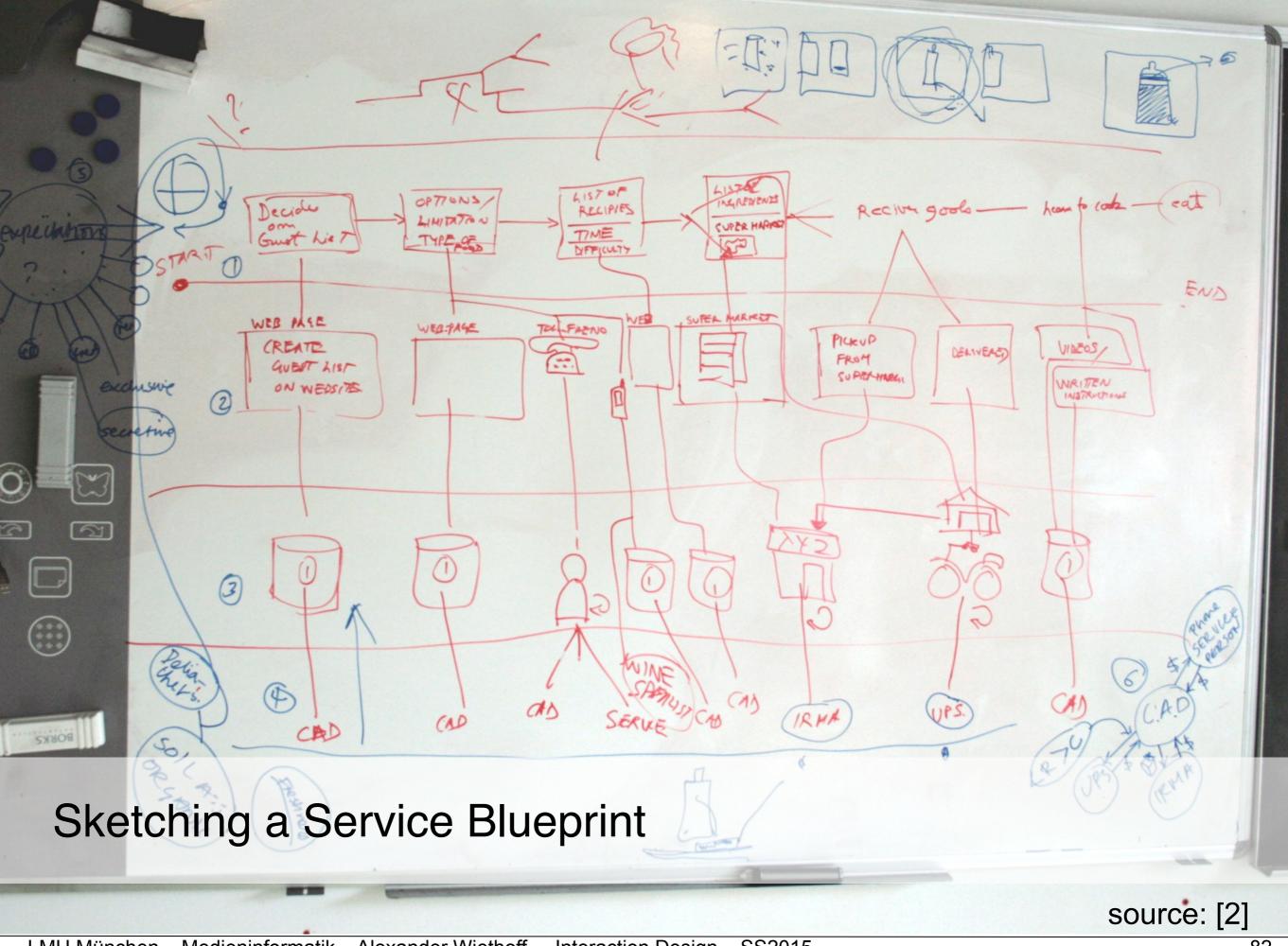


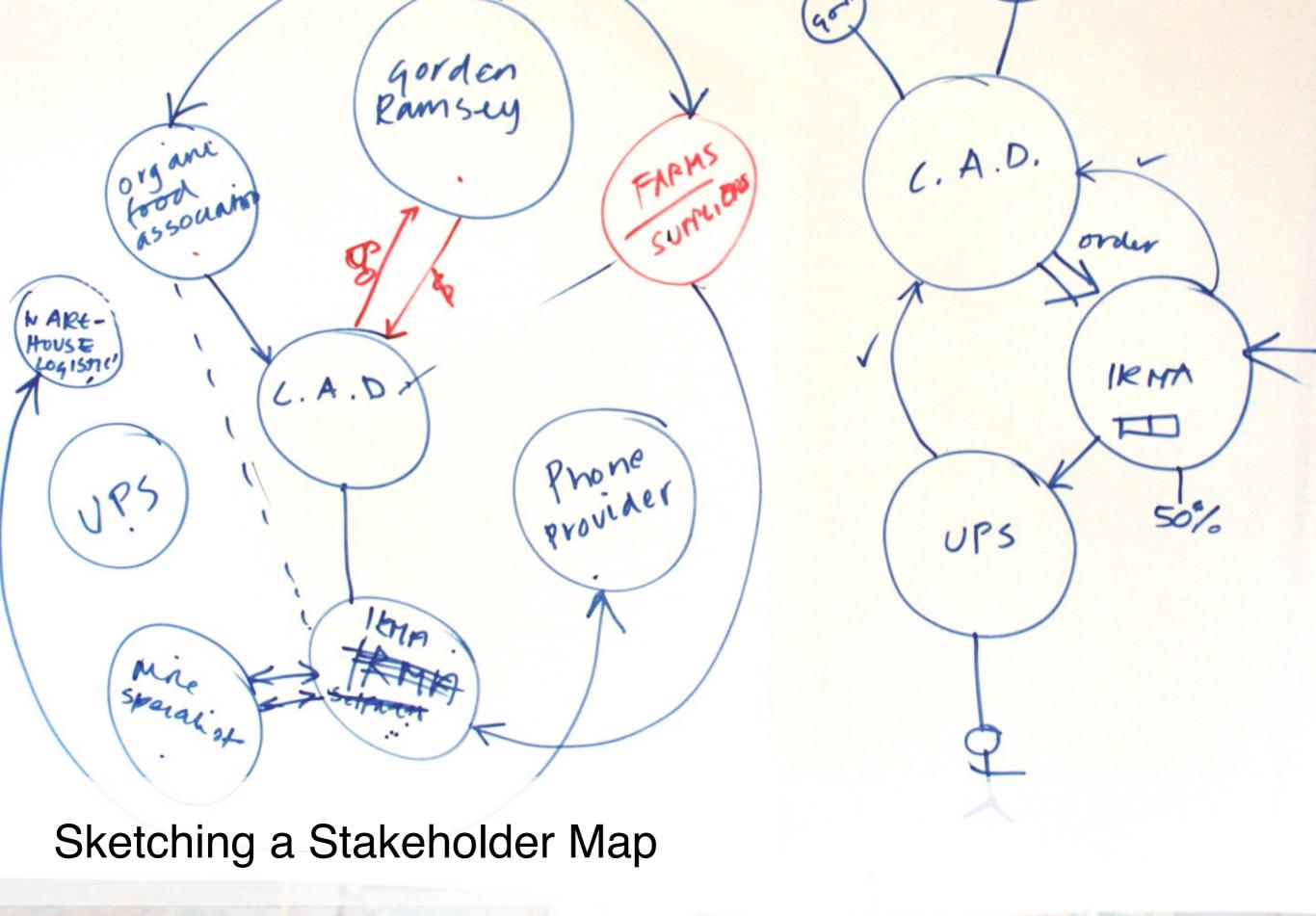
Support Processes

Back Stage

User Actions ————————————————————————————————————
Line of interaction
Touch Points
Line of visibility
Backstage activity
Line of internal interaction
Support process / Stake Holders









THE SERVICE

STAKEHOLDERS

ECOLOGIES

PROTOTYPING

POSTERS

Valentina Novello & Peggy Thoeny - Interaction Design Institute Ivrea (2003)

The SERVICE

SHAREWAY is a free and safe ridesharing service offered to citizens by local authorities, with the help of other citizens willing to be useful. It provides people living in rural areas or small cities with a new form of mobilitiv.

SHAREWAY is designed to compliment the public transportation system and to offer an attractive alternative to personal vehicles.

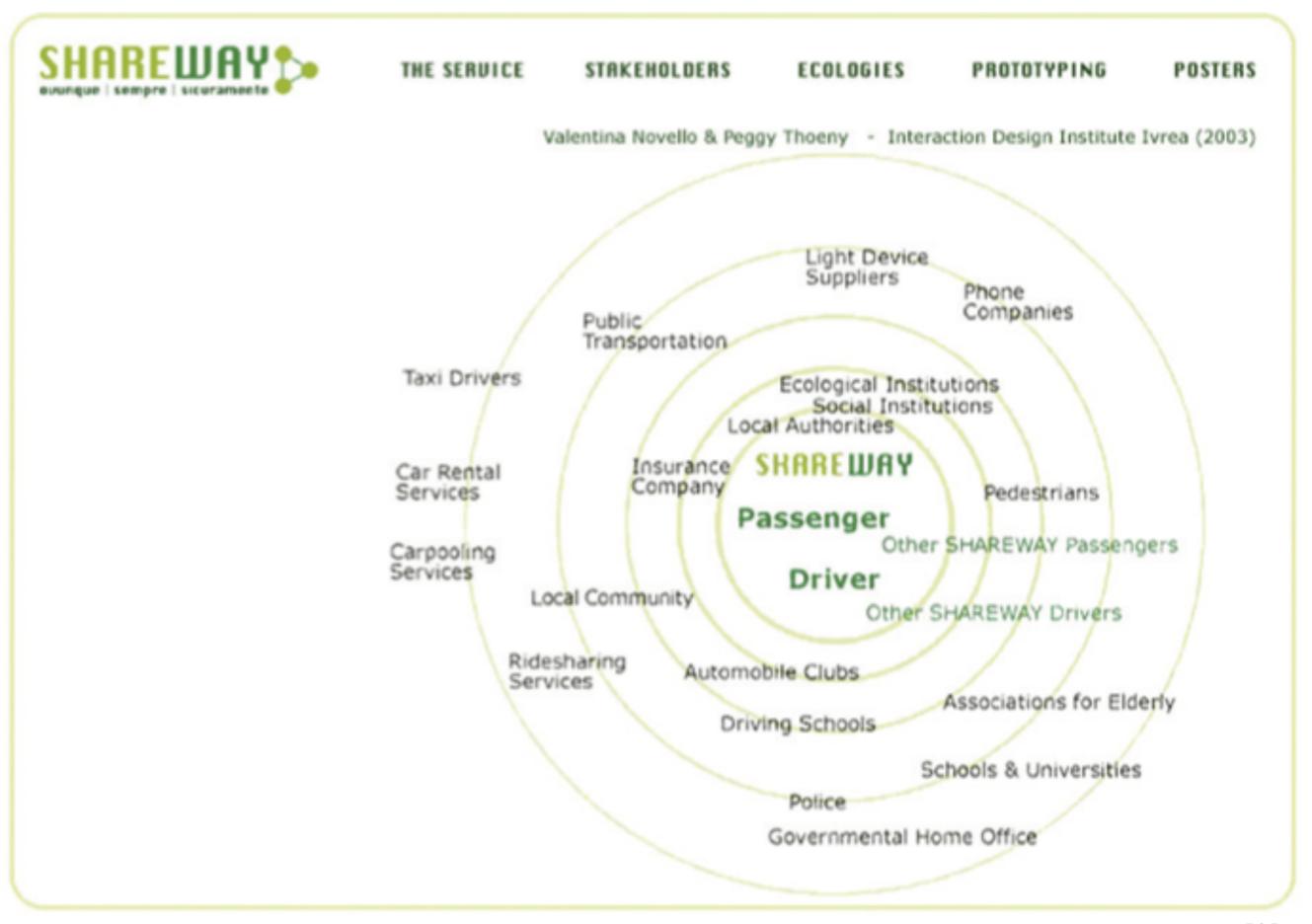
The goal is to make local travel easier and more flexible for citizens, both those who want a lift and drivers who suffer from current traffic congestion problems, giving and getting rides in total security.

Therefore, we established strictly followed rules respecting privacy: to subscribe to the service both drivers and passengers have to register, filling the form with their personal data, and have a mobile phone.

This service provides the subscribers with a membership card and a blinking light. Drivers will display the light on their dashboard so that it is visible from the outside, showing their availability to give a ride. Passengers who wish to get a ride will wear the it.

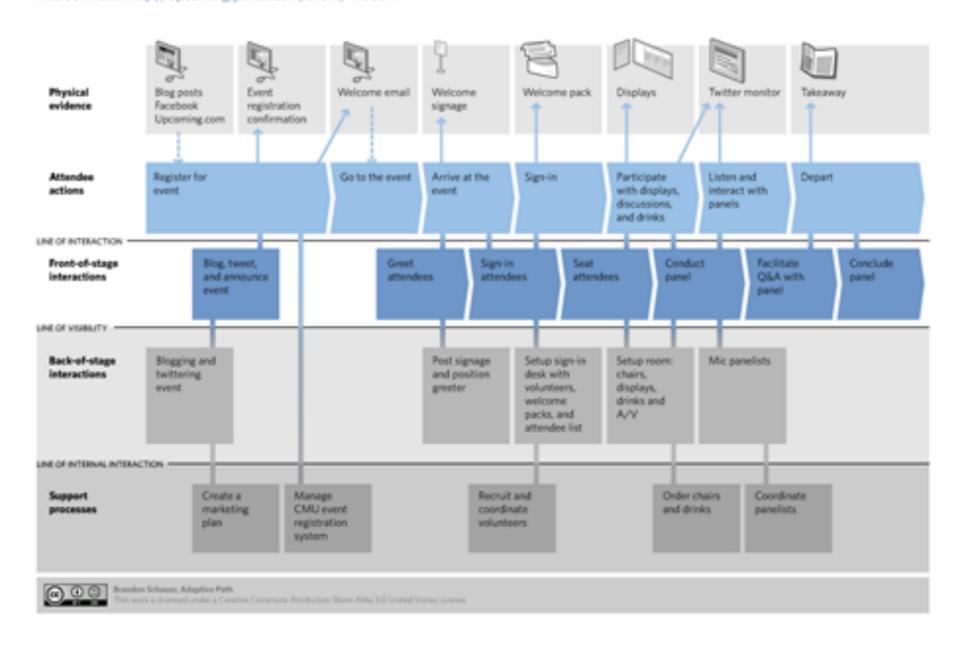
When driver and passenger meet, they will show their cards to each other and will call the service free number to register the ride, dialing on their mobile phones the id numbers written on each card.





Service Blueprint for Seeing Tomorrow's Services Panel

find out more: http://upcoming.yahoo.com/event/1768041

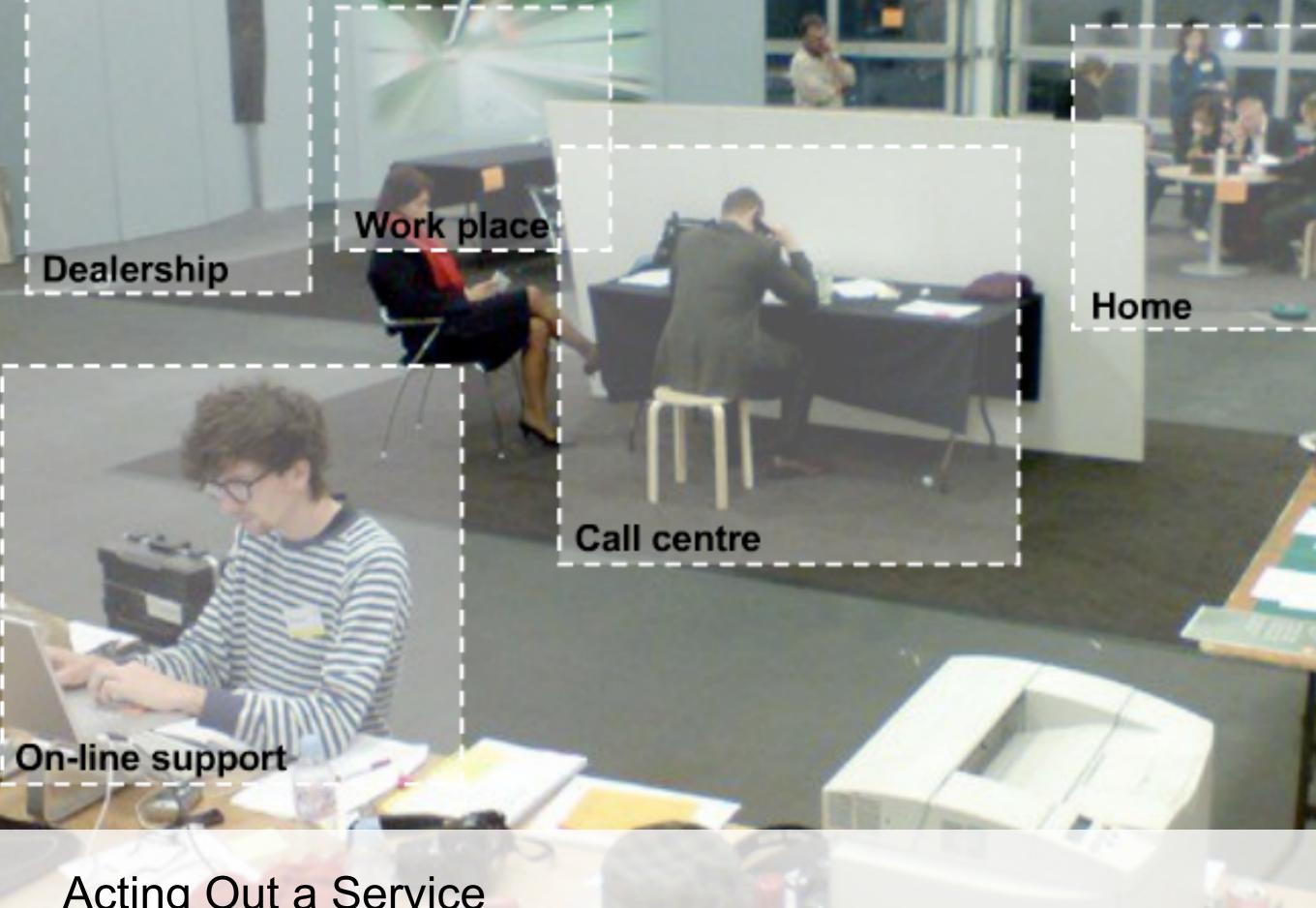


Refined Service Blueprint

http://adaptivepath.com/uploads/archive/blog/wp-content/uploads/2009/03/stspanel_service_blueprint.png



Touchpoint Prototype



Acting Out a Service

References (Books):

- [1] Buxton, W. Sketching User Experiences, Morgan Kaufmann 2007.
- [2] Copenhagen Institute of Interaction Design, Service Design Workshop 2008.
- [3] Moggridge, B. Designing Interactions, MIT Press, 2006.
- [4] Rogers, Y., Preece, J. & Sharp, H. Interaction Design, Wiley & Sons 2011.
- [5] Saffer, D. Designing for Interaction, New Riders 2009.