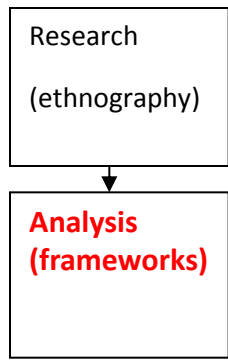


# Analysis framework

Dr. Gordon Adomdza

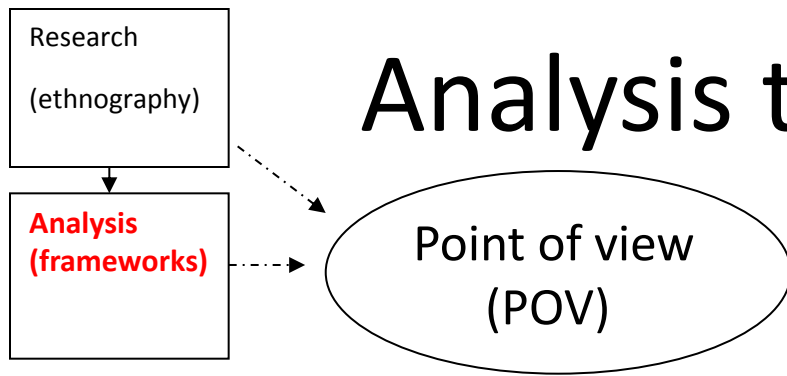
Oct 2013

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



- Personas
- Values–Aspirations-Experiences
- Mind maps
- Journey maps (also value chain analysis)
- Activity clocks
- 2x2 matrices
- Venn diagrams
- Relational Venn diagrams
- Analogies

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



## Personas

A persona is:

- A tool to demonstrate the emotional and functional needs of users through humanizing those needs
- “An assumed character or role, esp. one adopted by an author in his or her writing, or by a performer”
- A user representation that encapsulates behavioral tendencies
- A hypothetical archetype or prototype of a group of users
- A fictional character with personality and goals (but not too much personality!)
- A sounding board for potential solutions

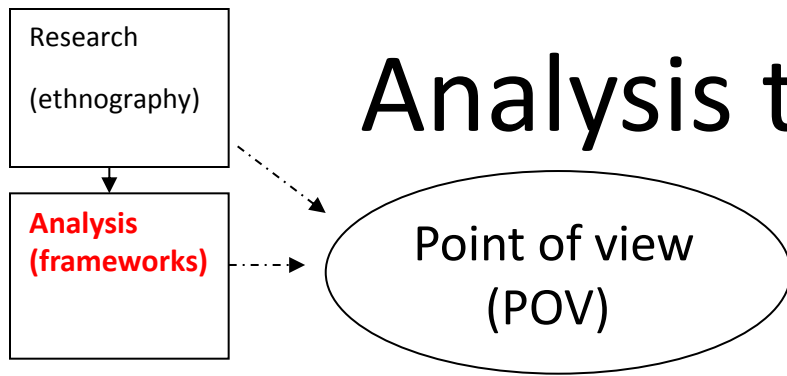
It is

- An archetype, a stereotype
- A design target
- Specific (but not excessively so)
- A composite of several sources

It is not

- Politically correct
- A marketing demographic
- An average

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



## Personas

- Answers the key question for designing - “who is this for?”
- Demonstrates the emotional and functional needs of users through humanizing those needs
  - Personal profile
    - Age, sex, education, job, hobbies, family, socio-economic group, etc
  - Role
    - Job role & responsibilities
    - Position in household/workplace
  - “Flavor”

As design options are created each one can be very rapidly tested

- Illustrates the objectives while creating a sounding board for potential solutions

Research  
(ethnography)

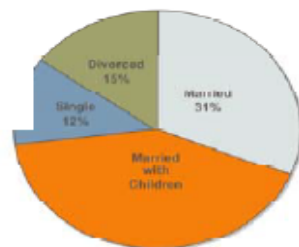
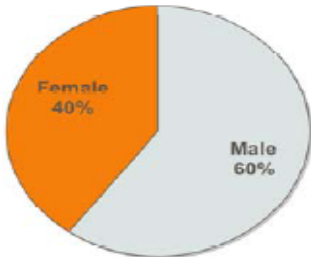
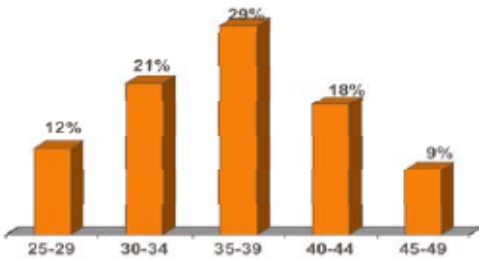
Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- **Personas**

## Demographics

**\$74 K**  
Average Income



## Psychographics

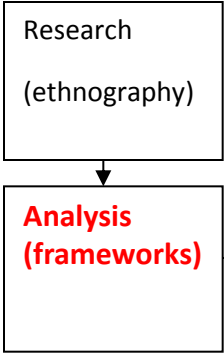
- Tech enthusiast into the latest and greatest gadgets
- influencers & over achievers
- Spend agnostic for wireless
- Brand/status conscious
- "all in data plans"

## Preferences & behaviors

- Professional who is "always on" – connected 24/7
  - Utilizes "all in data plans"
  - Smartphones & MBB cards
- Home solution: 30% cord cut
- Frequently visits wireless and other technology stores
- Heavy reader of special interest magazines
- Movie goers/dining out or entertaining friends at home

**Segment One**

*Raw segmentation data*



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- **Personas**

## Meet your customer: Pete, Segment 1



**Who is Pete?**  
Pete is 39 years old. He works as consultant for a leading financial firm in downtown Chicago taking home \$5 K/mo. He lives in a loft-style condo overlooking McKinley Park with his family Christine. He commutes mostly on his bicycle, which cuts out traffic on his cross-town trek, and drives his Acura sedan in the winters.  
  
Pete was born and raised in southern California. He moved to the Chicago area 28 years ago to attend Northwestern University, where he received both his Bachelor's and MBA.  
  
Pete prides himself on being a tech-guy and relies on technology to manage all aspects of his work and personal life. He sees his phone as a direct way to stay in touch 24/7 and uses applications that deliver the information he needs, whenever he needs it.

**His needs at a Sprint store:**

1. Quick service or help
2. Service and attention
3. Expert advice (even if unassociated)
4. Excellent mobile business products
5. To feel smart and inspired




My Sprint



*Raw segmentation data turned into a persona*

## Pete: His everyday life

**What he relies on:**



Apple (2008) headphones - These are some of the most best Bluetooth headphones.

Best Messaging Bag - This durable, heavy quality, extremely strong bag helps Pete safely transport his laptop, cell, headphones, and more.

**He Lives:**



**He Watches:**



**He Surfs:**



**He Drives:**



**He Shops:**



**He Reads:**



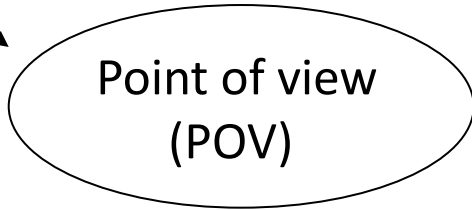
**He Enjoys:**



*What is the POV?*

Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)



- **Personas**

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

*Raw segmentation data for a volunteer of the SA Red cross*



## Volunteers

### Demographic:

- Female
- 31-60
- 1+ children
- Unemployed
- Basic education (grade 12)
- No consistent income

### Psychographic:

- Express a need or desire for money
- Want compensation from the Red Cross
- Volunteer because they want to work in health care and are passionate about work
- Positive relationships with other women (patients & volunteers)

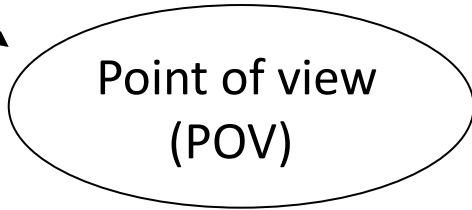
### Preferences:

- Want to stay in health care, but want salaried work
  - Ideally keep current positions and get paid by the Red Cross

*What is the POV?*

Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)



- **Personas**

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

*Raw segmentation data for a patient of the SA Red cross*



## Patients

### Demographic:

- Female
- 31-75
- 1+ children
- Unemployed
- No or basic education
- No skills
- No consistent income
- HIV and/or TB positive

### Psychographic:

- Express a need or desire for money
- Due to conditions and age, varying levels of ability to work
- Positive relationships with other women (patients and volunteers)
- Happy with living situation

### Preferences:

- Desire to start own business
- Need for more support (money, food, clothes)



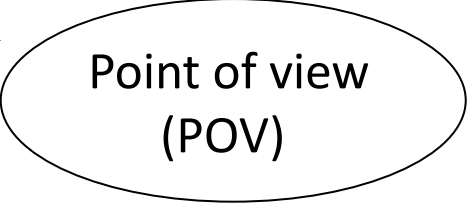
*What is the POV?*



Research  
(ethnography)

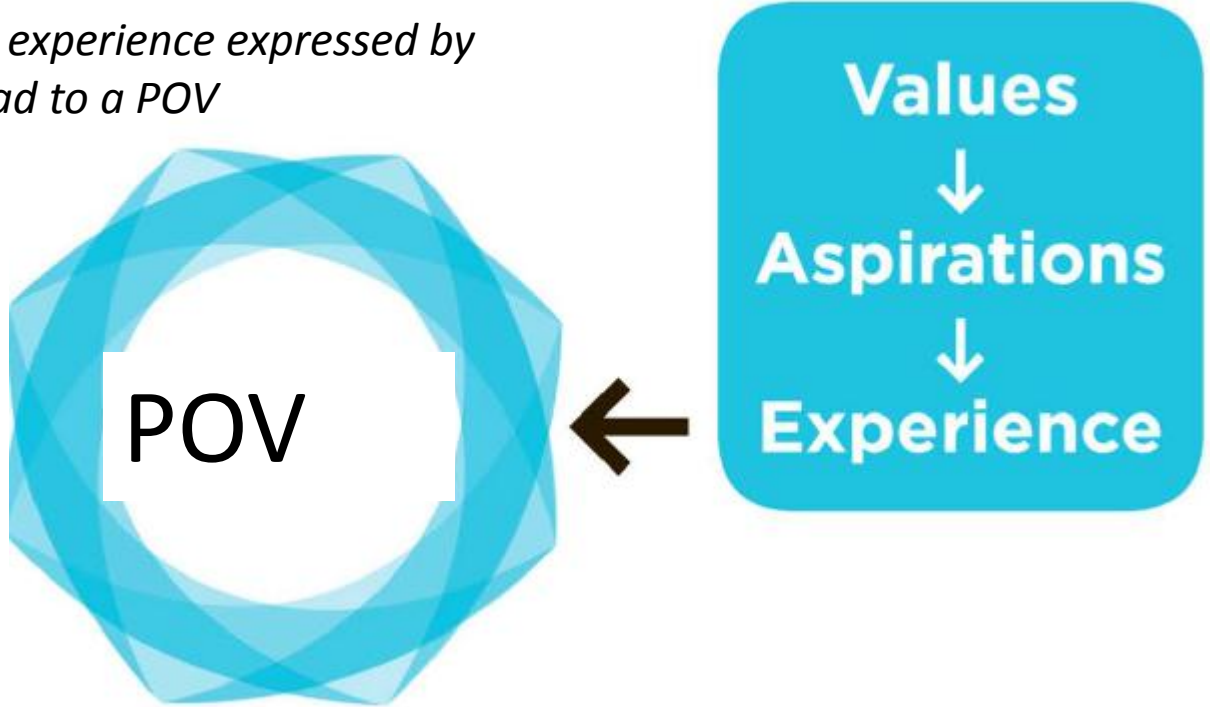
Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



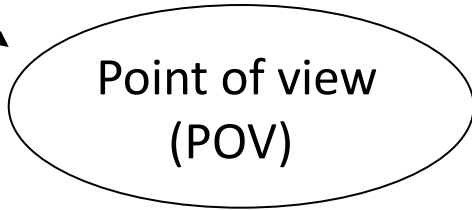
- Values–Aspirations-Experiences

*Values, aspirations and ideal experience expressed by the study participants can lead to a POV*



Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Values–Aspirations–Experiences

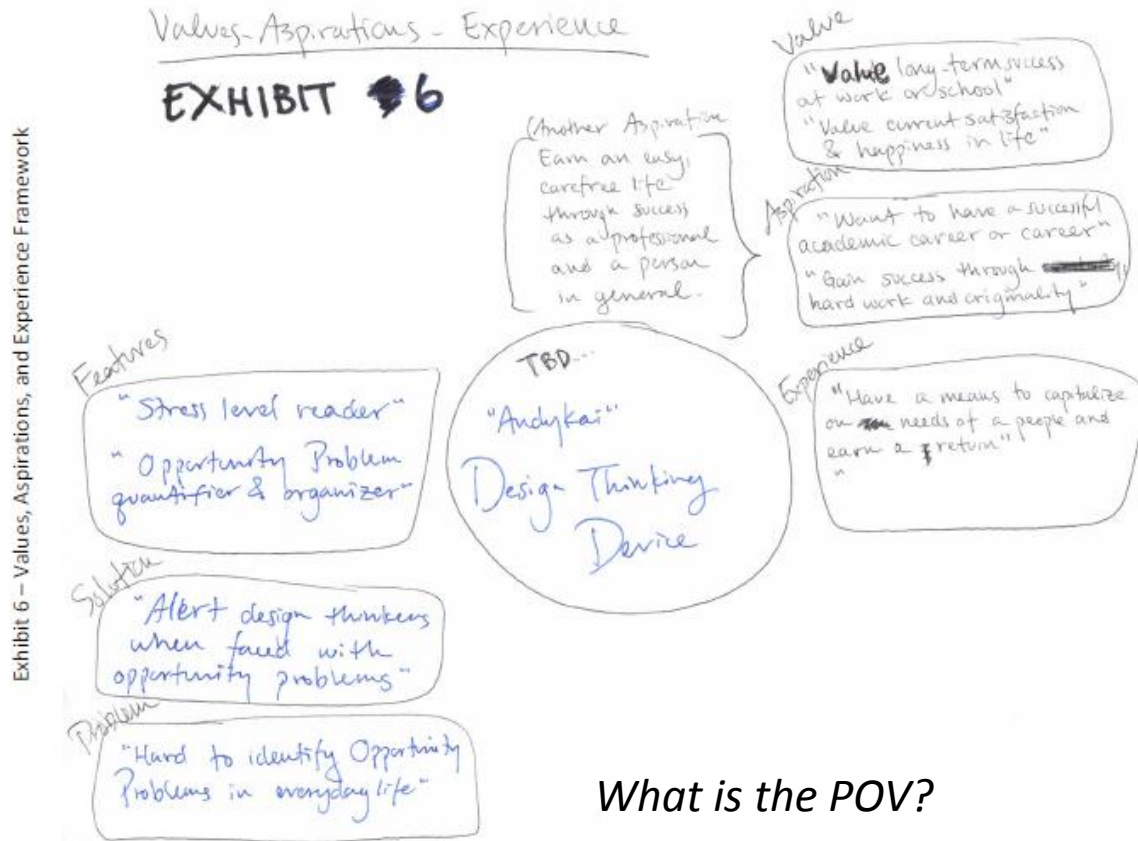


Exhibit 6 – Values, Aspirations, and Experience Framework

What is the POV?

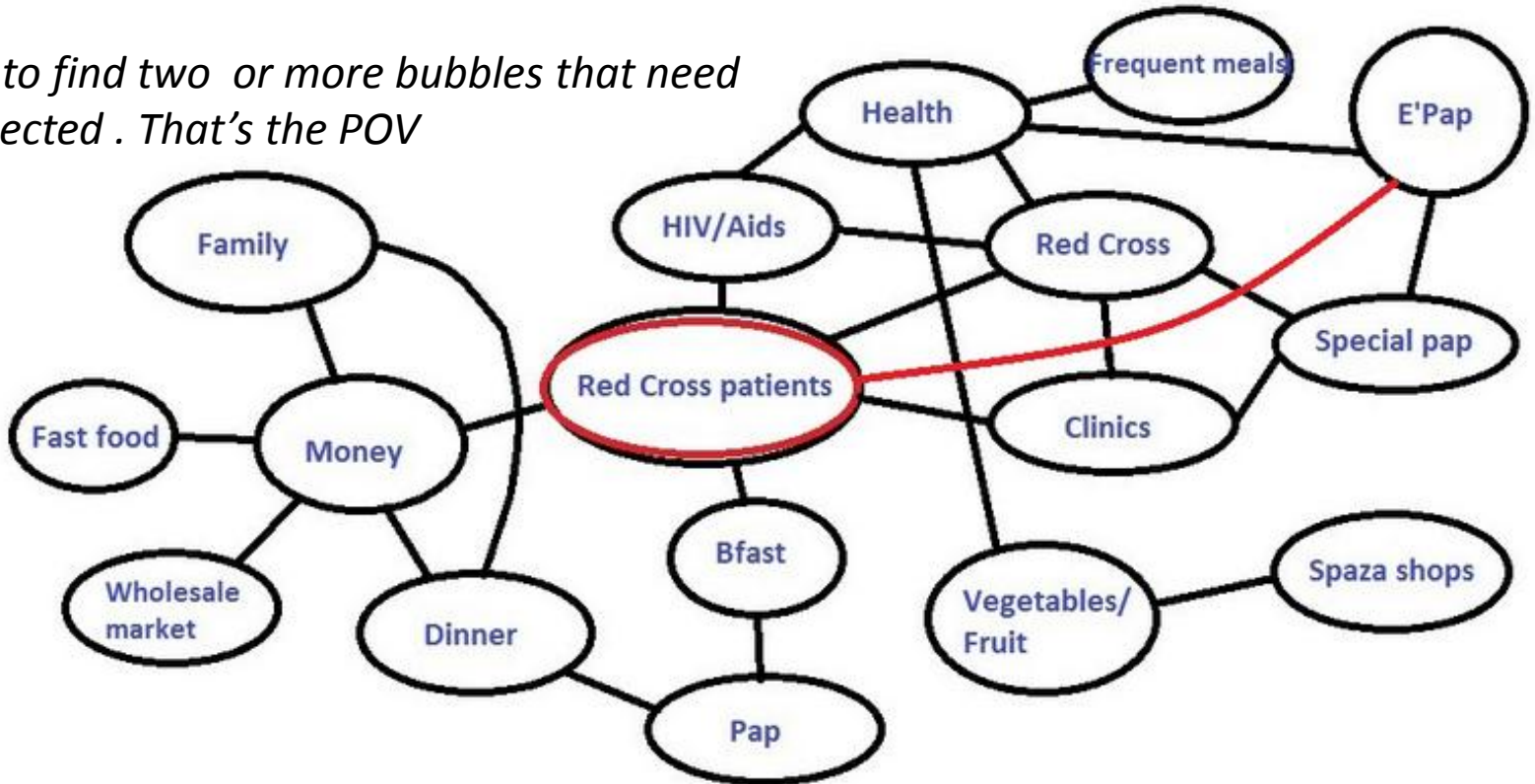
Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Mind maps

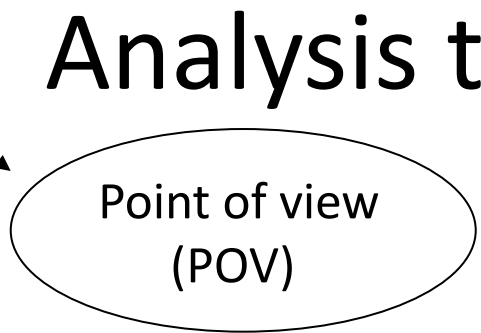
*The idea is to find two or more bubbles that need to be connected . That's the POV*



*What is the POV?*

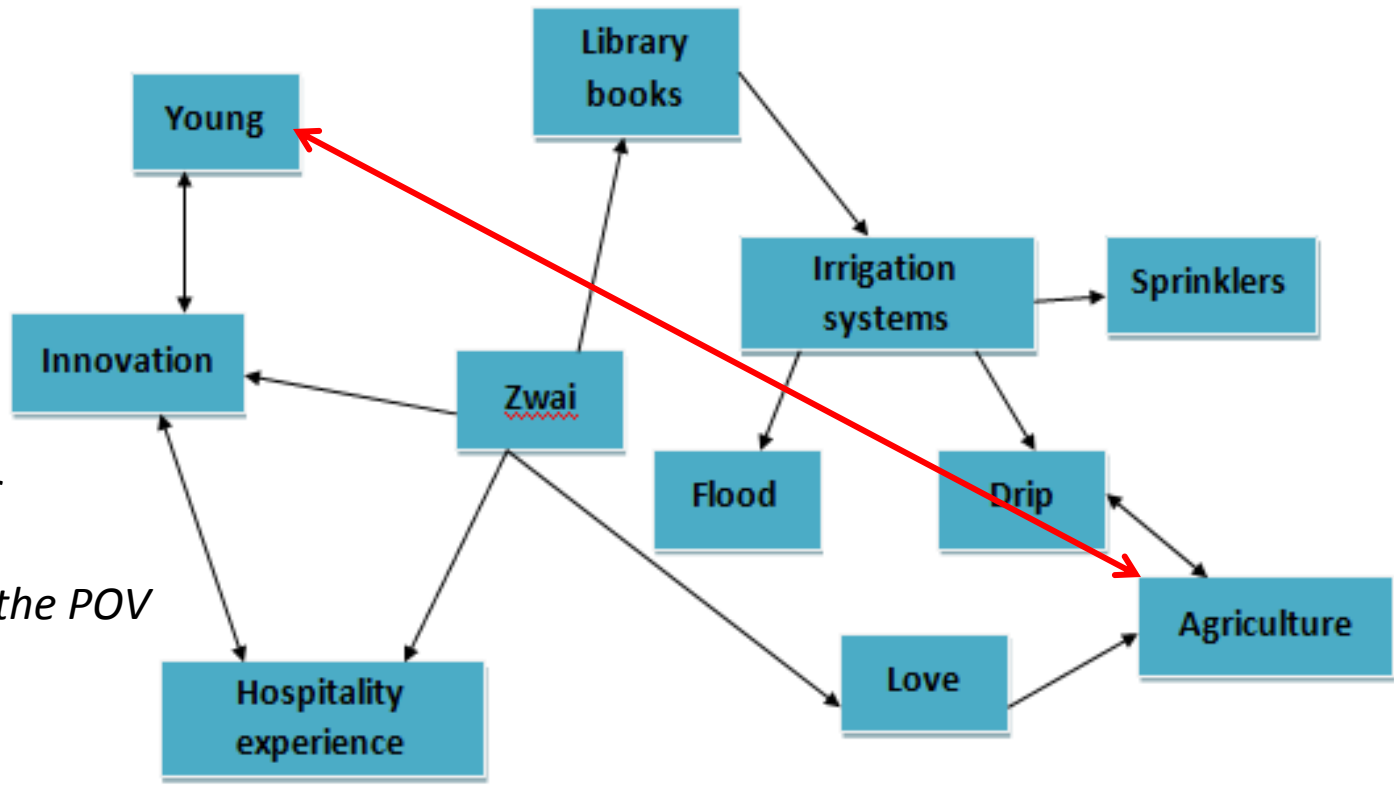
Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Mind maps

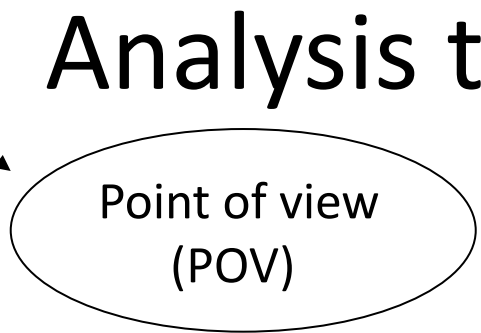


*The idea is to find two or more squares that need to be connected. That's the POV*

*What is the POV?*

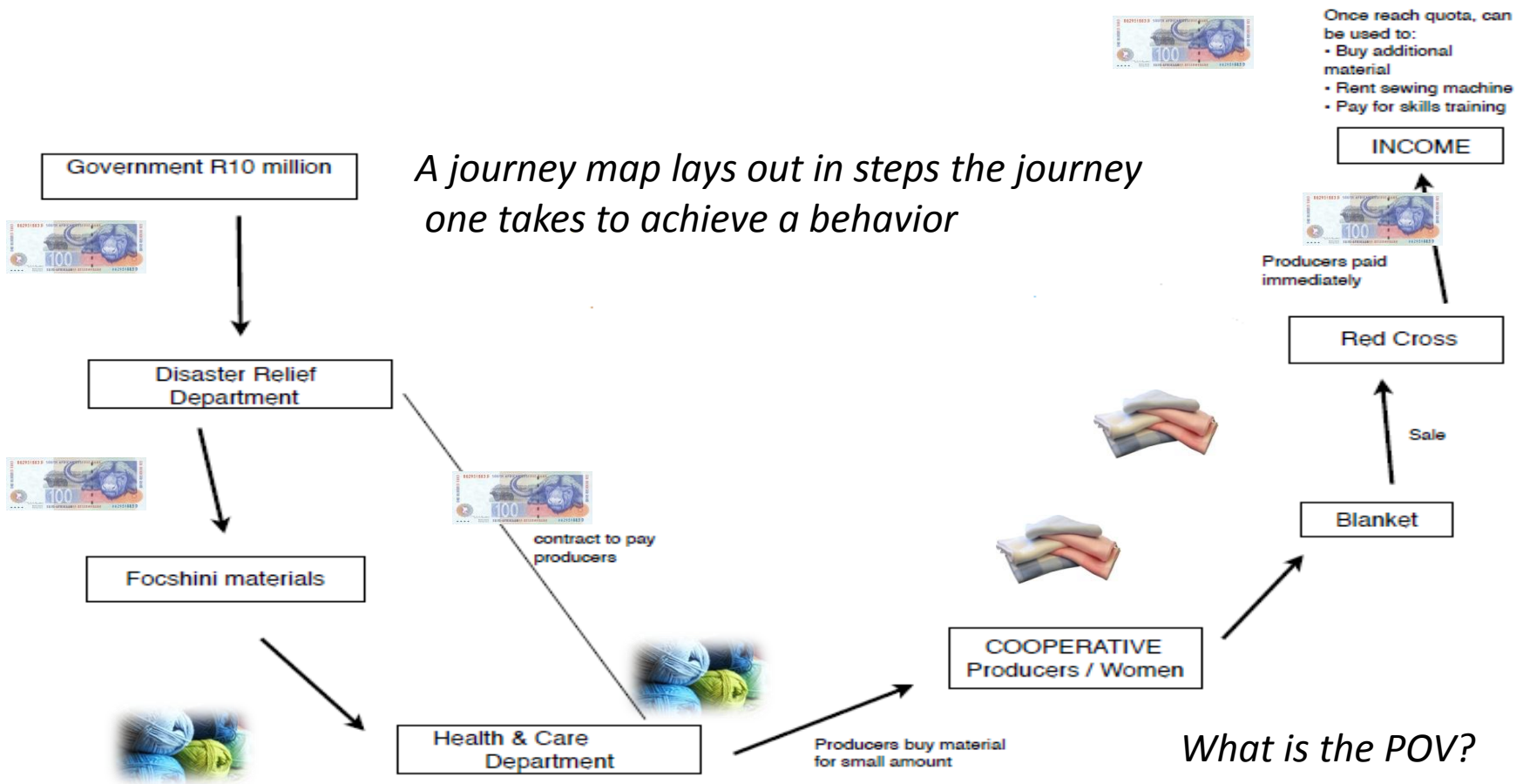
Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)

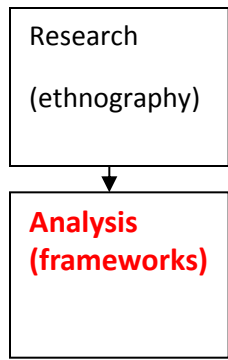


# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- **Journey maps** (with value chain analysis)

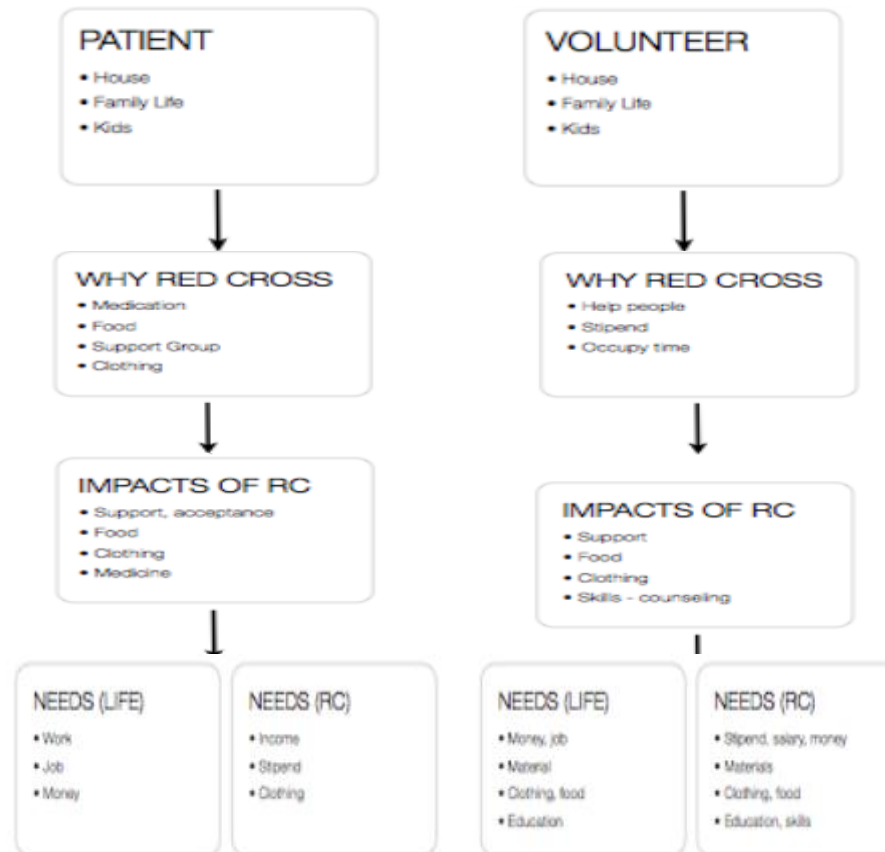


# Analysis tools for generating POVs



- **Journey maps** (without value chain analysis )

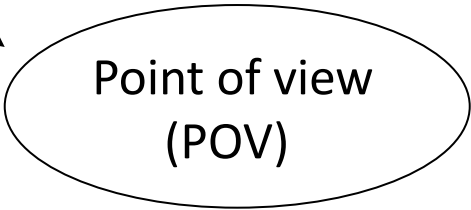
*A journey map lays out in steps the journey one takes to achieve a behavior*



*What is the POV?*

Research  
(ethnography)

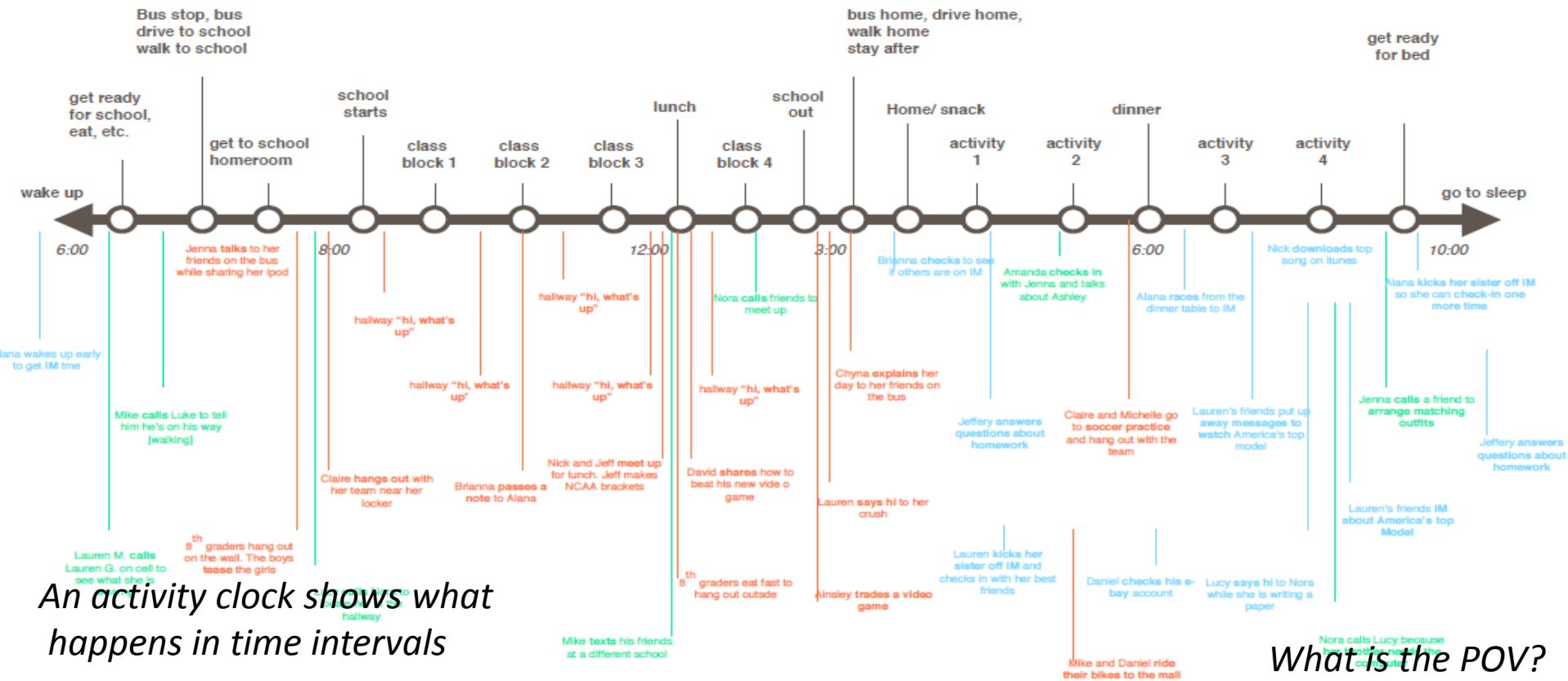
Analysis  
(frameworks)



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Activity clock

*A day in the life of a 12 yr old girl*



*An activity clock shows what happens in time intervals*

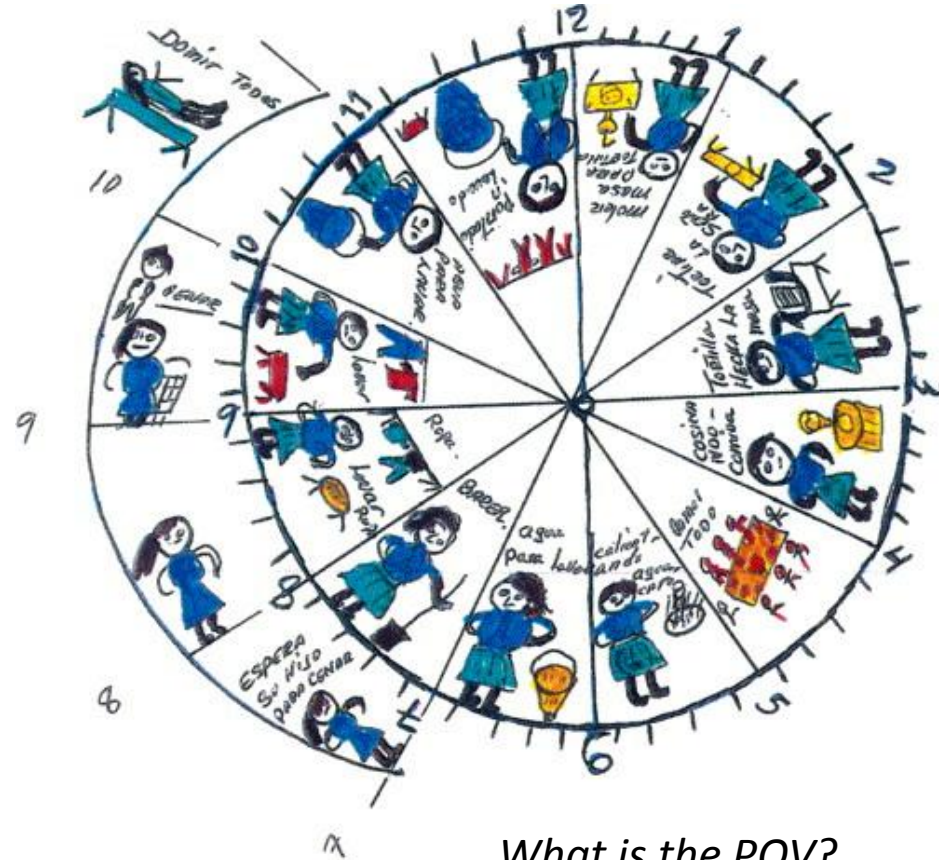
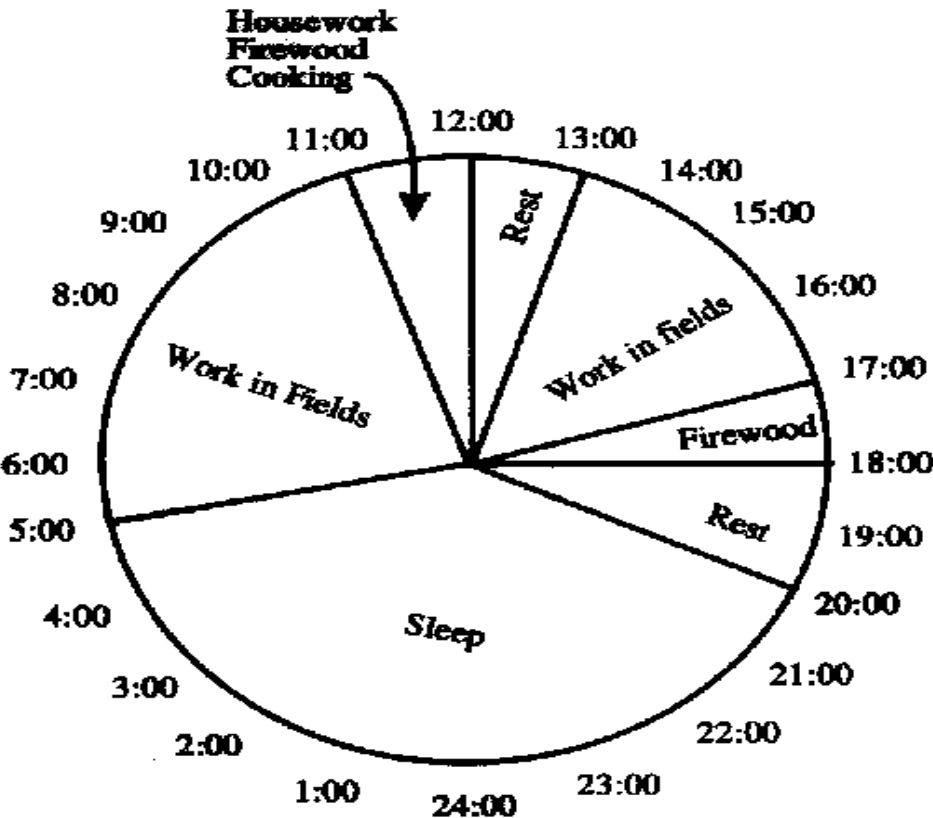
*What is the POV?*

Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Activity clock

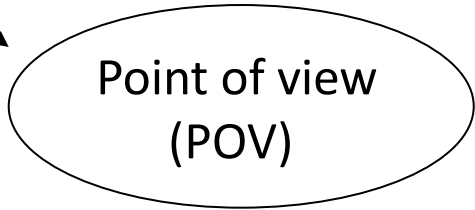


What is the POV?



Research  
(ethnography)

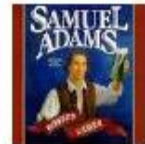
Analysis  
(frameworks)



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- 2x2 matrices

*Looking for the type of beer to sell.  
These are all the brands that exist*



Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)

Point of view  
(POV)

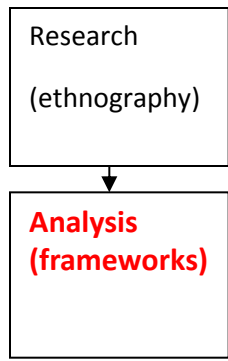
# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- 2x2 matrices

A 2x2 requires you to name the axes according to the data you have



# Analysis tools for generating POVs



- 2x2 matrices

**Interviews with the following on  
the recognition pap (porridge)**

- Afrikaner
- Caterer
- American
- British
- Receptionist
- College students
- Leap student
- Nyanga student

Research  
(ethnography)

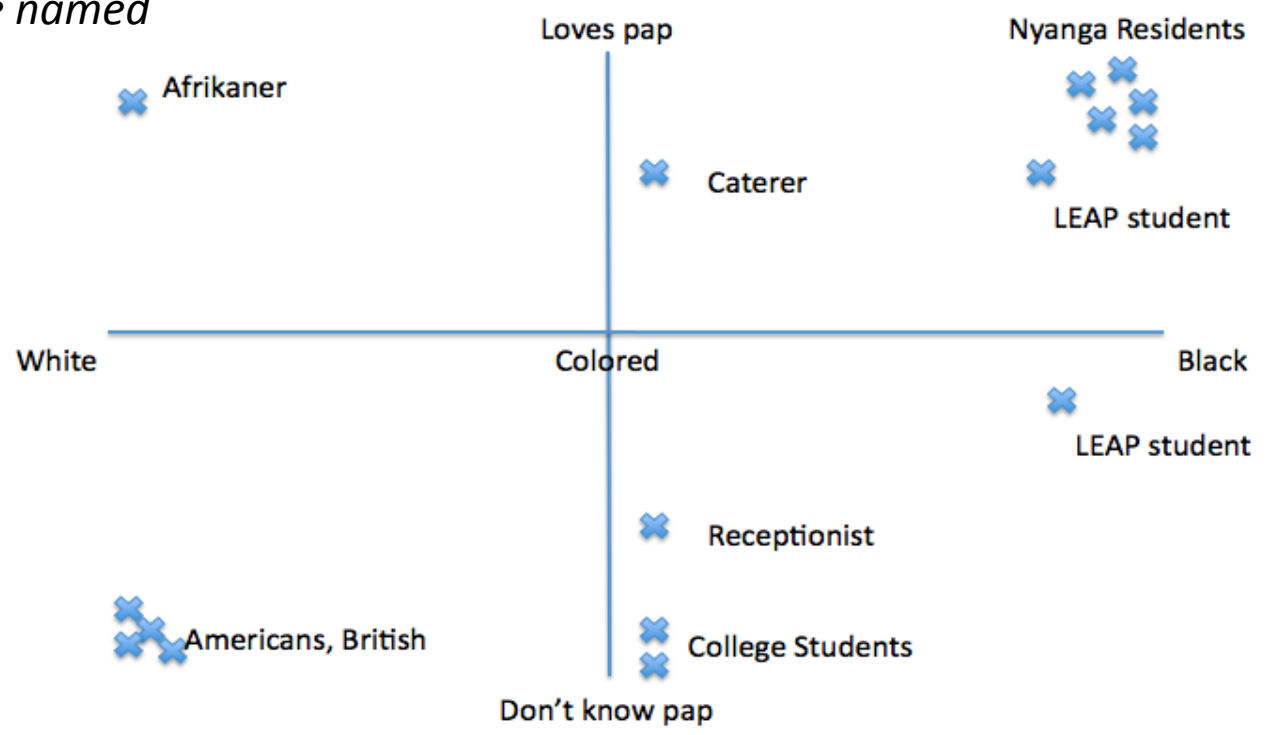
Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- 2x2 matrices

*The data shows how the axes should be named*

## Recognition of Pap

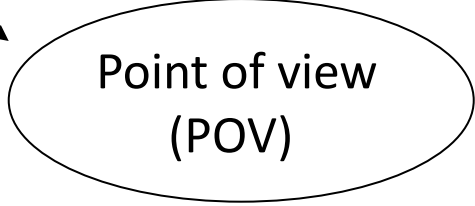


*What is the POV?*

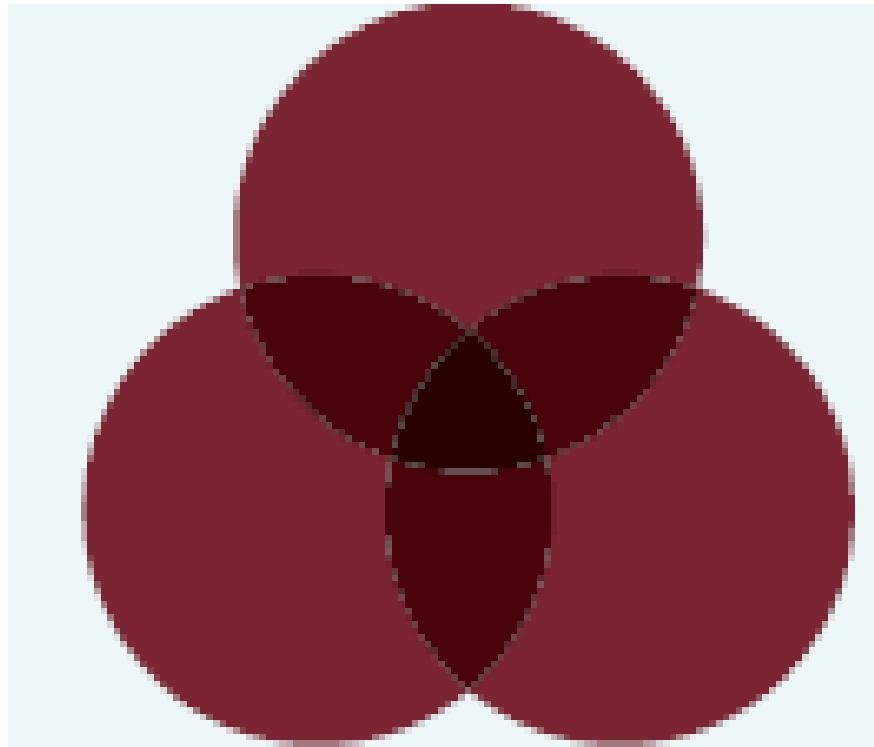
Research  
(ethnography)

**Analysis  
(frameworks)**

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



- **Venn diagrams**

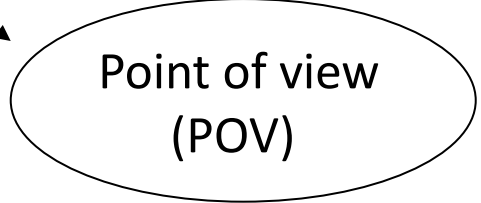


*The intersections of a Venn diagram may reveal interesting insights or a great POV*

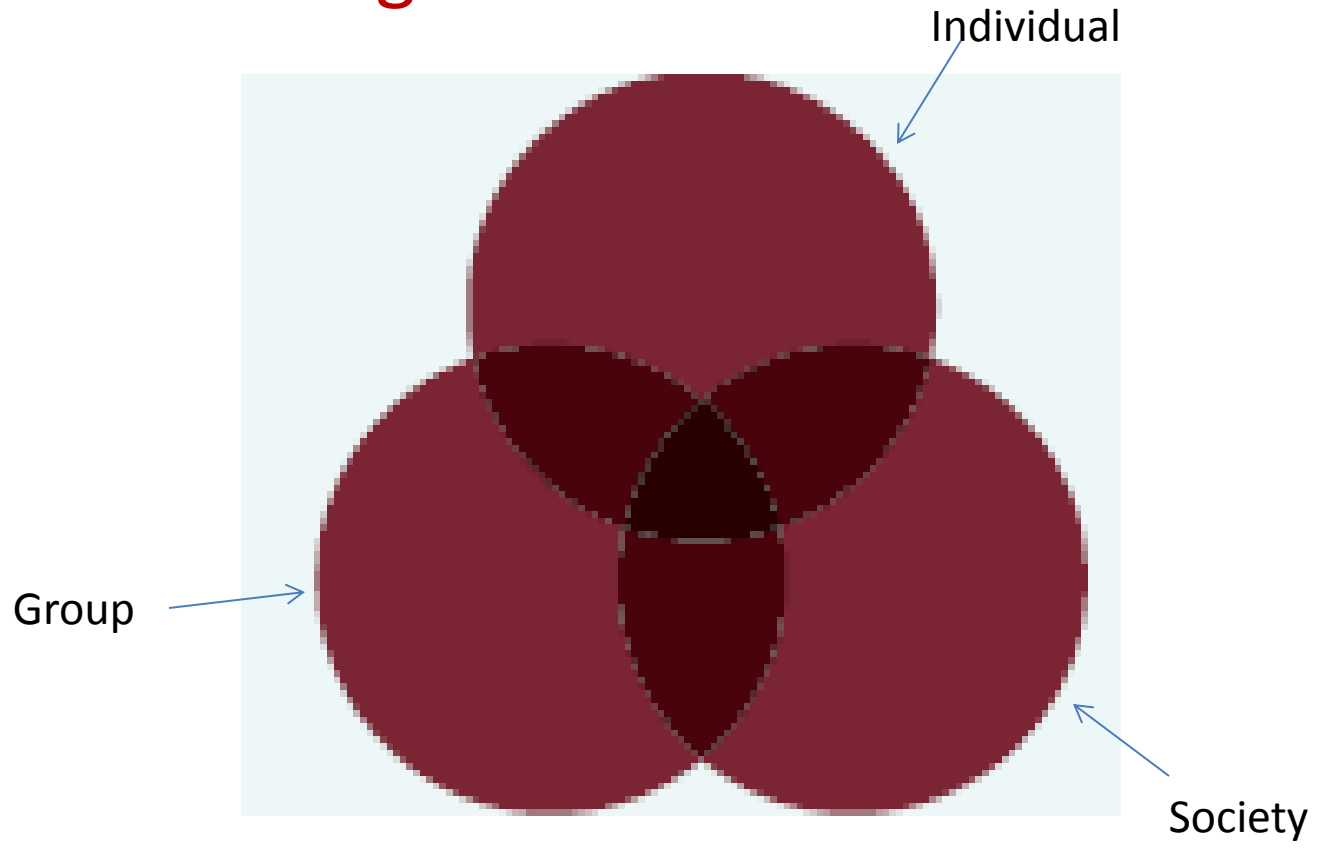
Research  
(ethnography)

**Analysis  
(frameworks)**

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

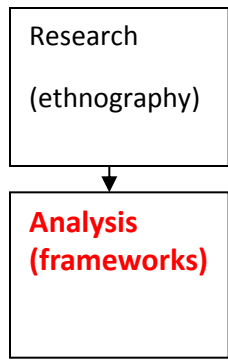


- **Venn diagrams**

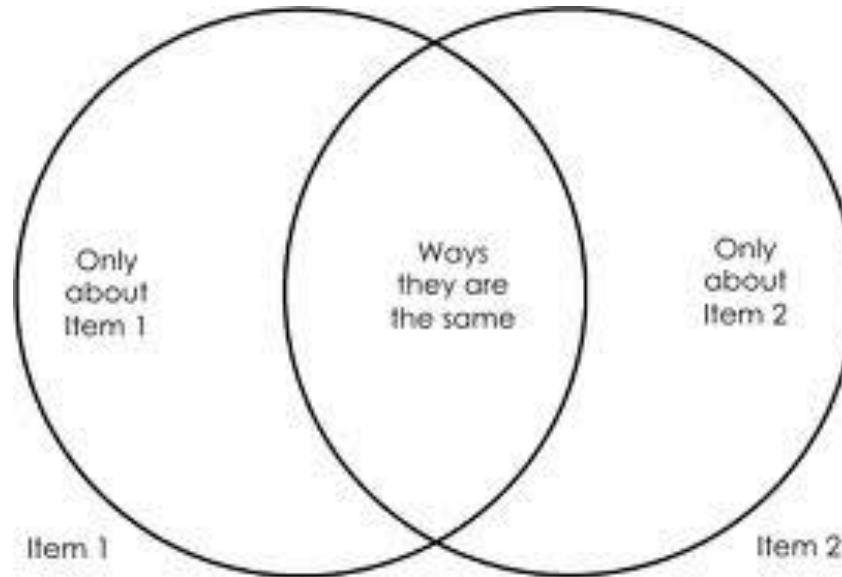


*What is the POV?*

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



- Relational Venn diagrams



Often made with circular cards of different sizes and colors, they are placed in relation to one another on a base area.

Research  
(ethnography)

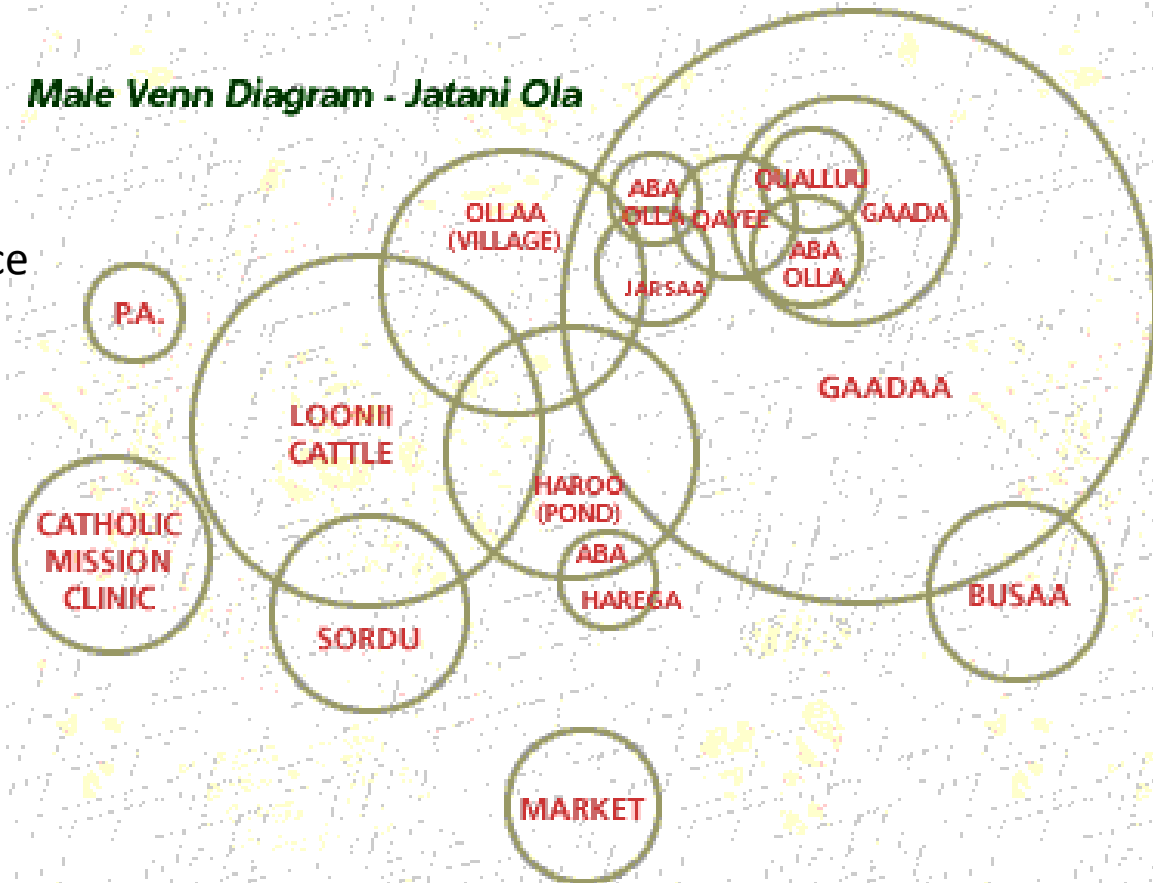
Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Relational Venn diagrams

Many circles could be used to show distance and variations in importance

Male Venn Diagram - Jatani Ola

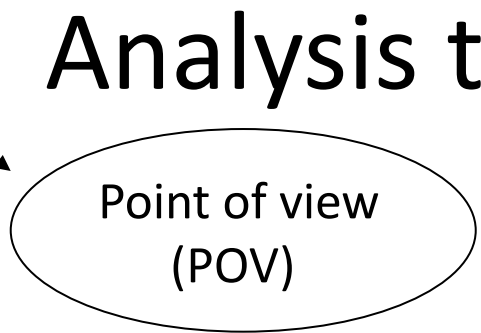


What is the POV?



Research  
(ethnography)

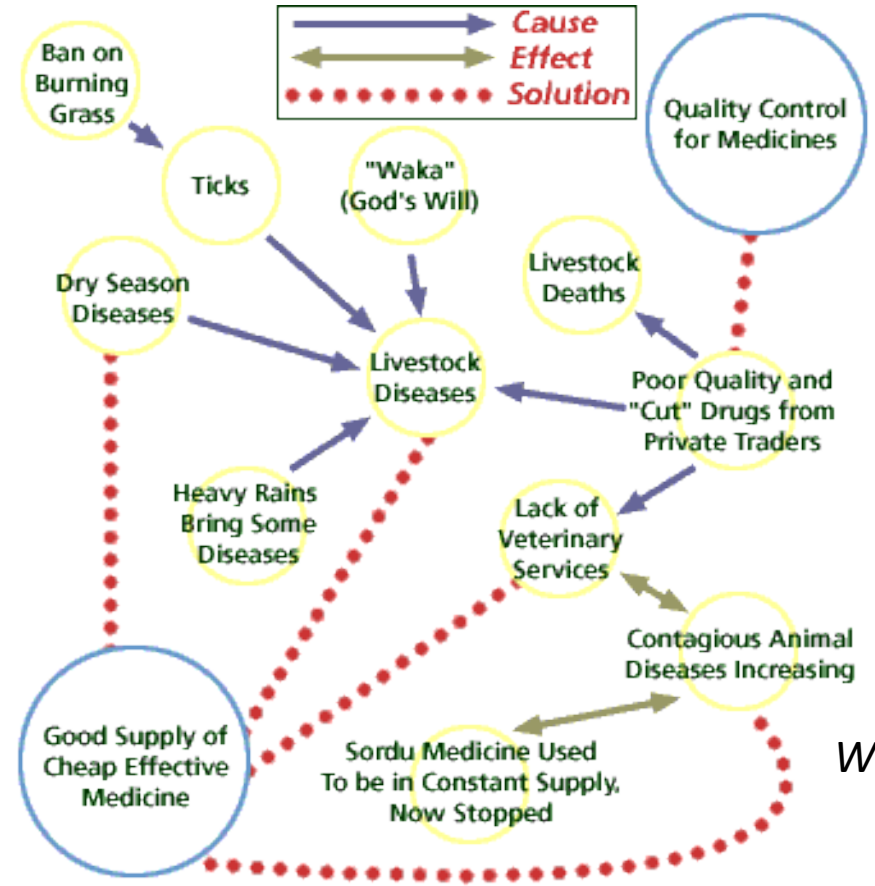
Analysis  
(frameworks)



# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Relational Venn diagrams

Could also use circles and lines to show different things like cause, effect and potential solutions.



*What is the POV?*

Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)

# Analysis tools for generating POVs

- Analogies

*What is the POV?*



Analogies bring in an outside but useful perspective. The analogy of a British chauffeur delivering a Centurion black card from Amex inspired the design of the delivery box

Research  
(ethnography)

Analysis  
(frameworks)



- Analogies

## Inesfly Anti-Malarial Paint

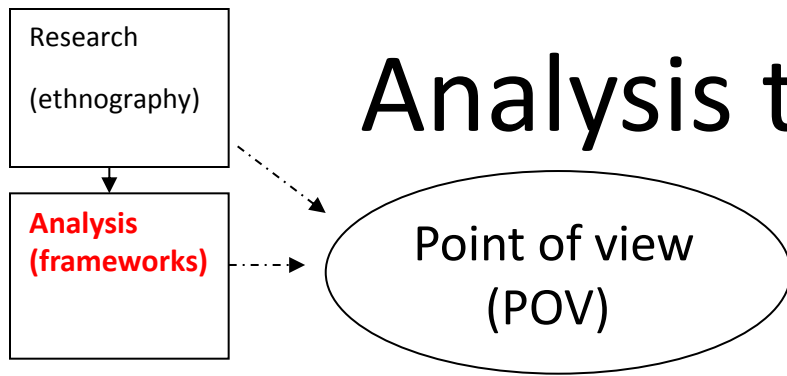
Two-tiered system: acts as both a barrier and a productive system that repels mosquitoes



*What is the POV?*

The Inesfly analogy inspired the POV that Vuna Urban Farm needed a cost-effective physical barrier that can provide protection against the weather and prevent burglary .

# Analysis tools for generating POVs



## Key takeaways

1. Frameworks help you correct data to reveal patterns and tell a story.
2. Analogies help lend clarity to ambiguity by providing a known solution to unclear data.
3. Personas help create empathy and a sounding board for design.
4. Journey maps help you understand the idea in context of peoples' lives.
5. Analysis is about posing a well-posed question or problem to solve.
6. The biggest ideas connects problems to values.
7. Analysis transforms data into insight by identifying patterns, connections and relationships.