



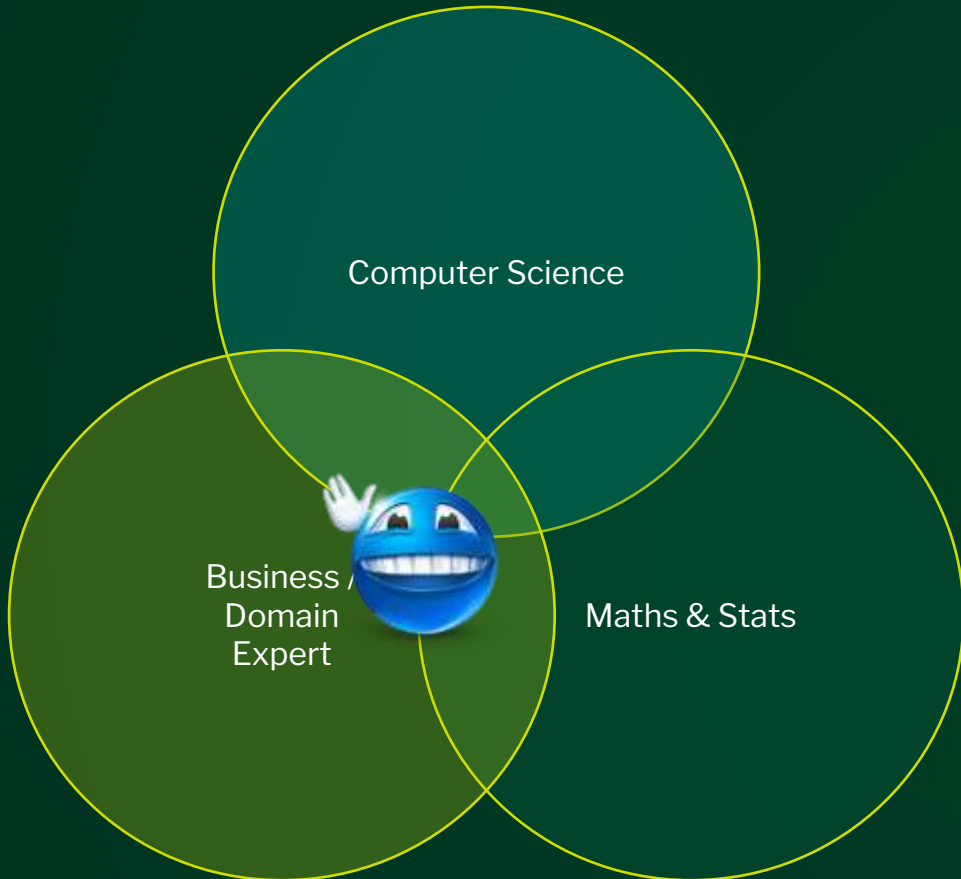
the secrets behind successful self-service

Nedbank

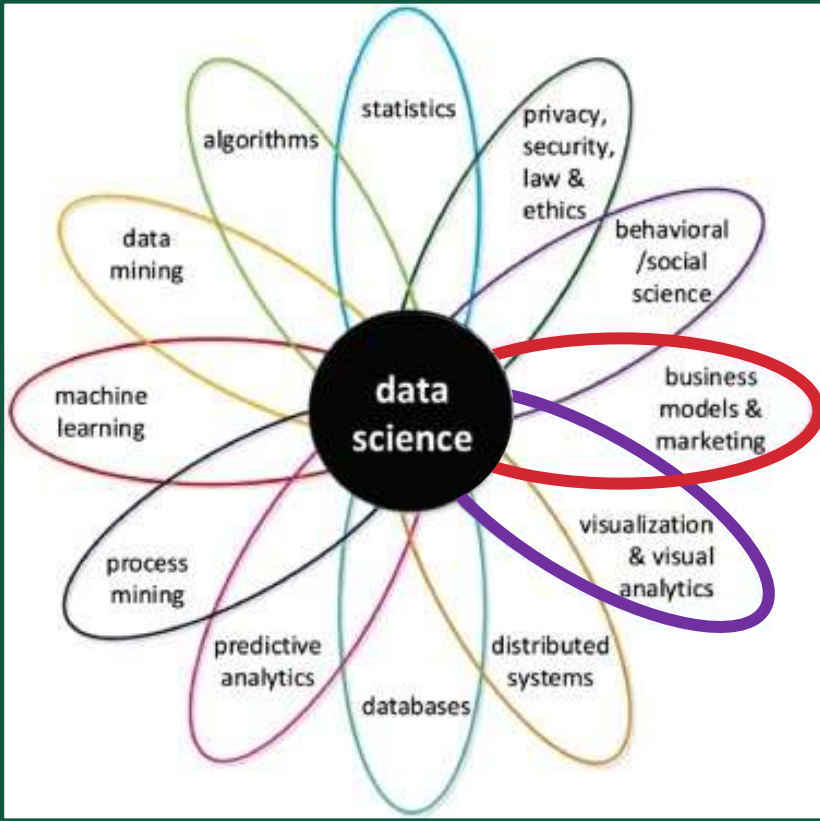
Head: Consumer Innovations

about me

The original venn diagram



a more accurate one?

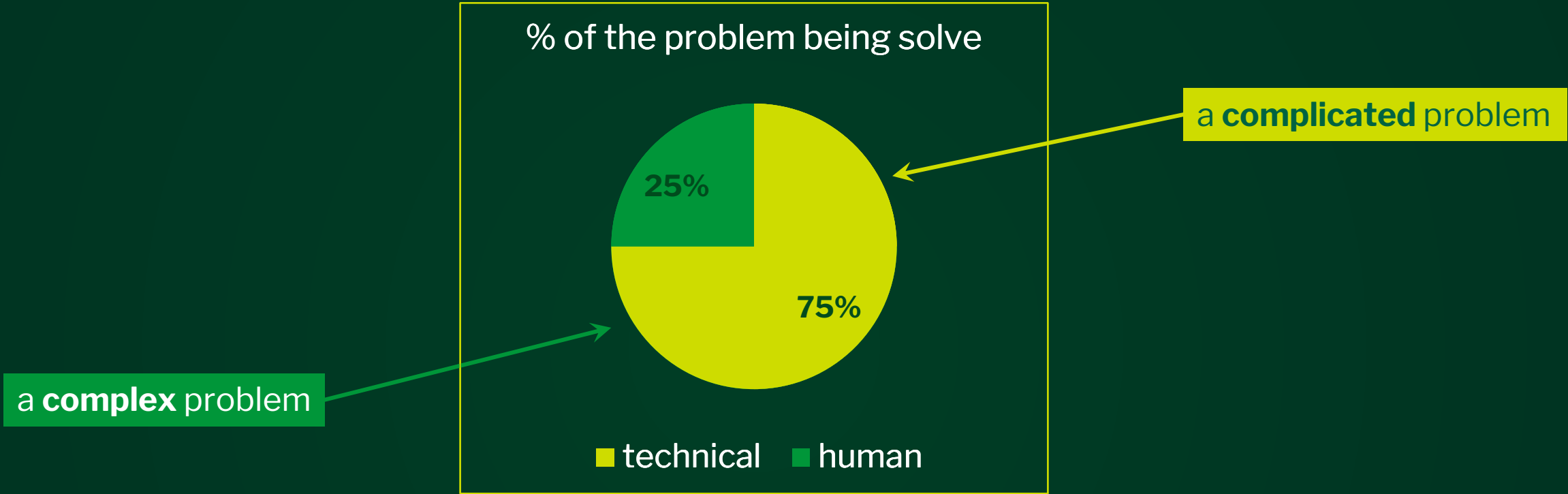


(Hassani et al., 2021)



what is self service

definition of self-service from the Cambridge Business English Dictionary © Cambridge University Press



a system in which customers are not served by an employee, but collect goods or food themselves

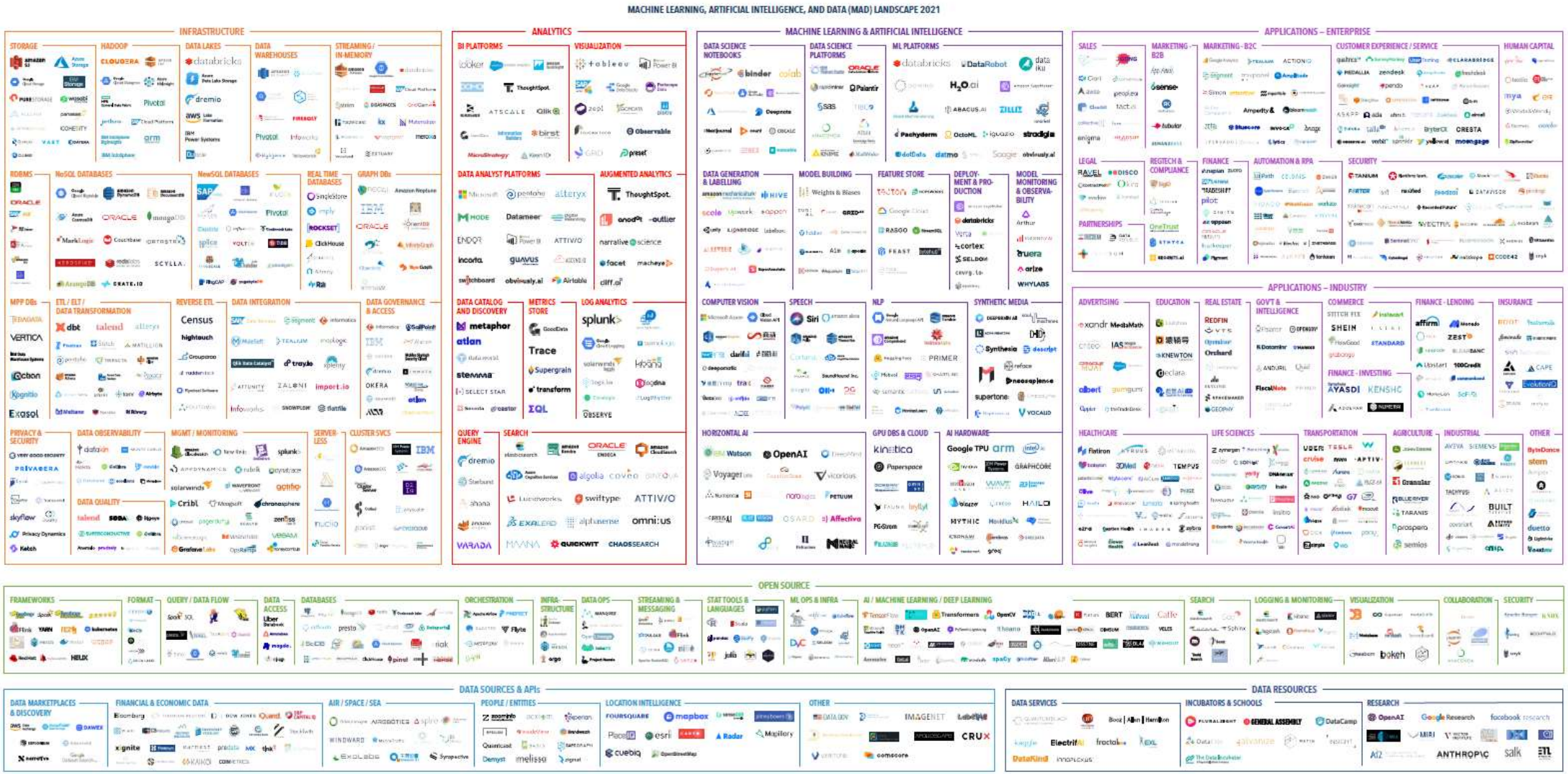
- but extract data themselves
- but derive insights themselves
- but build models themselves
- but do predictions themselves

Very important – this stays:
customer
it does not become **employee** because it is internal





why this is **not** a technical presentation



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mattturck.com/data2021



what drives self service?



$$f(\text{human}) < \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{perceived} \\ \text{value} \end{array} \right)$$



Quants / Analytics Team



MI / BI team



Operational Team



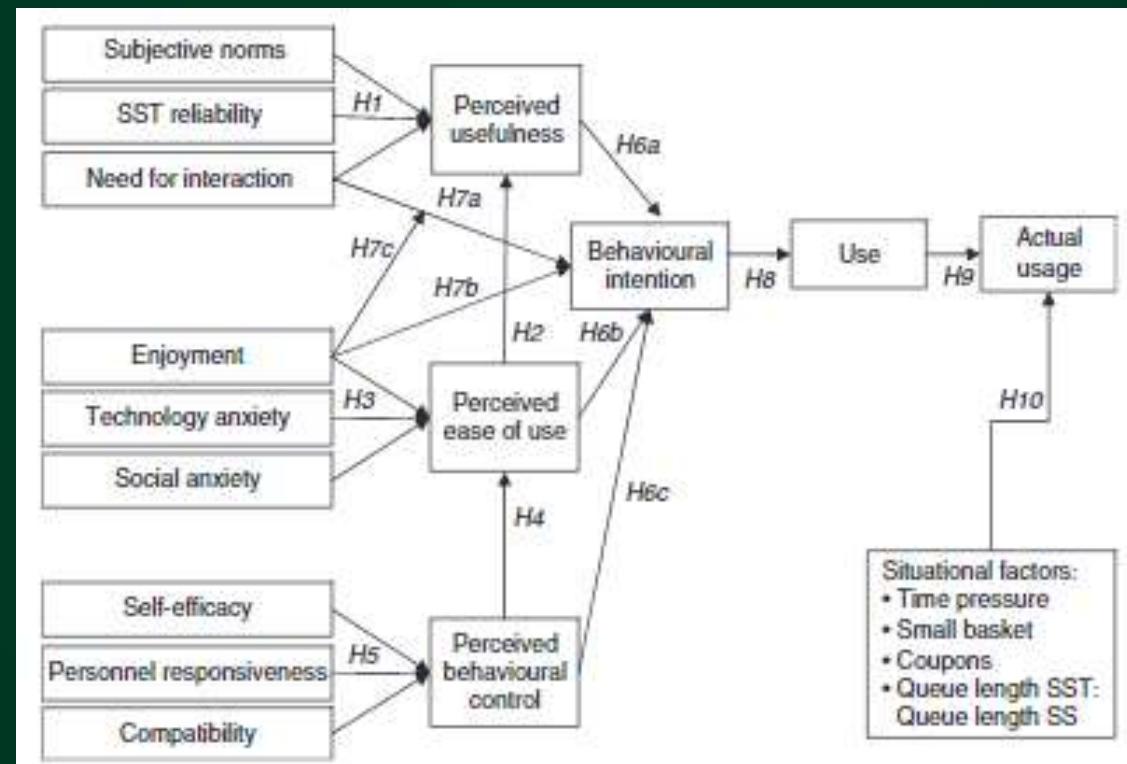
Collections, Recoveries and Client Management

what is this f(human) and (perceived value)?

Demoulin, N. T. M., & Djelassi, S. (2016).

An integrated model of self-service technology (SST) usage in a retail context. International Journal of Retail and Distribution Management, 44(5), 540–559. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJRDM-08-2015-0122>

conducted a survey at the exit of one of the major retail chain stores in France conducted among 143 users and 150 non-users of SSTs at the exit of a grocery store

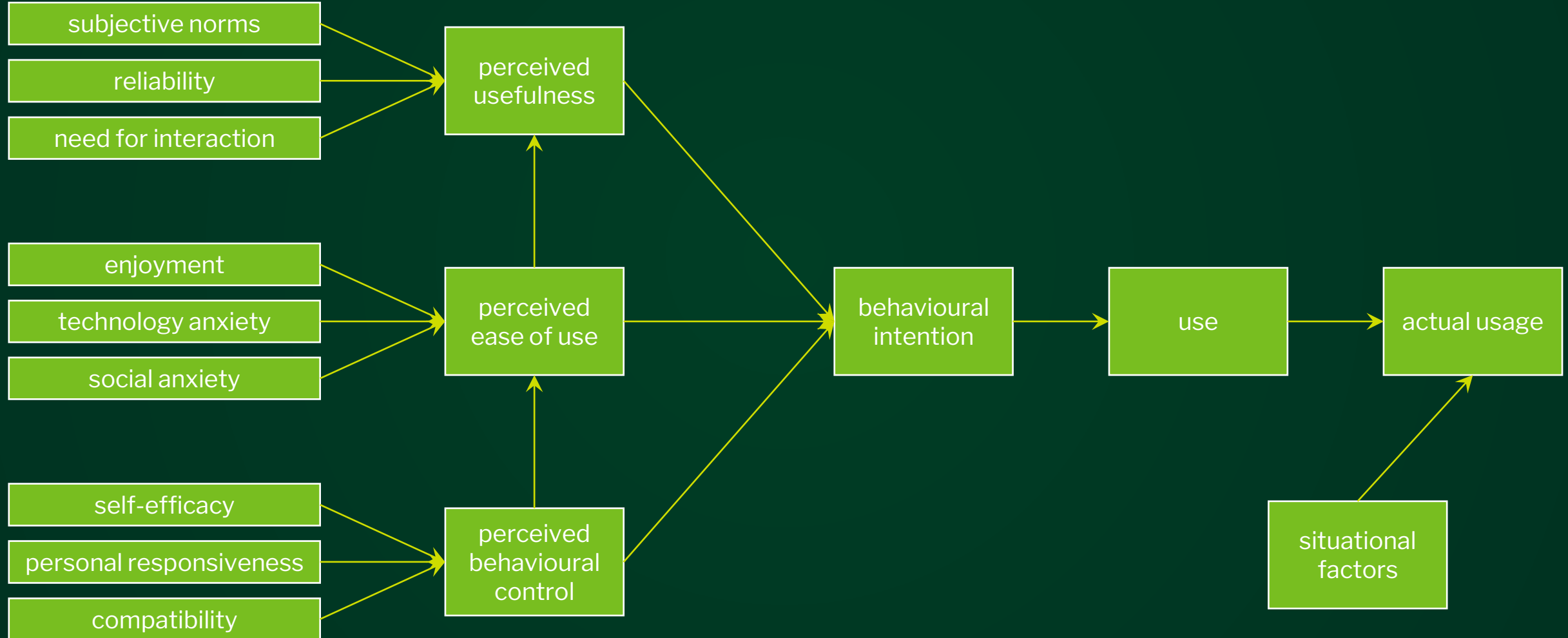


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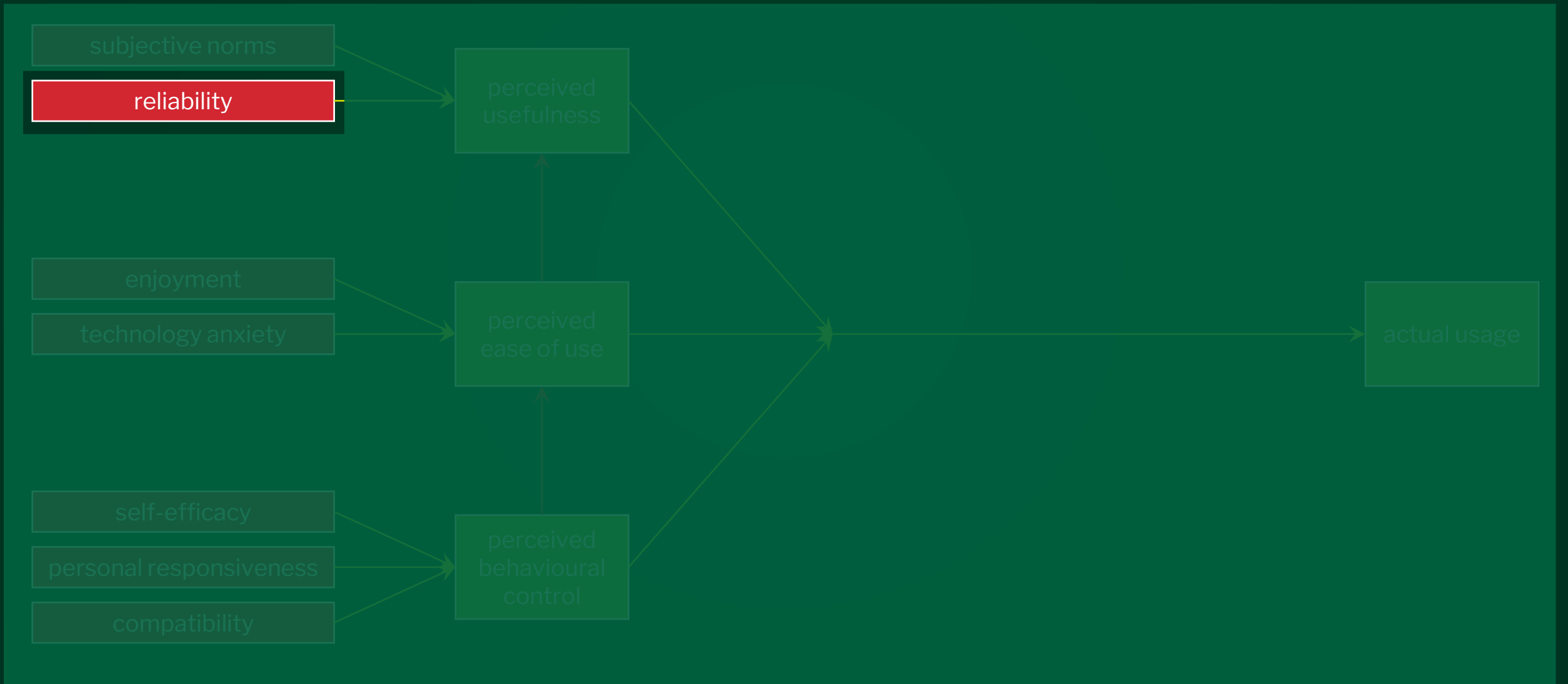
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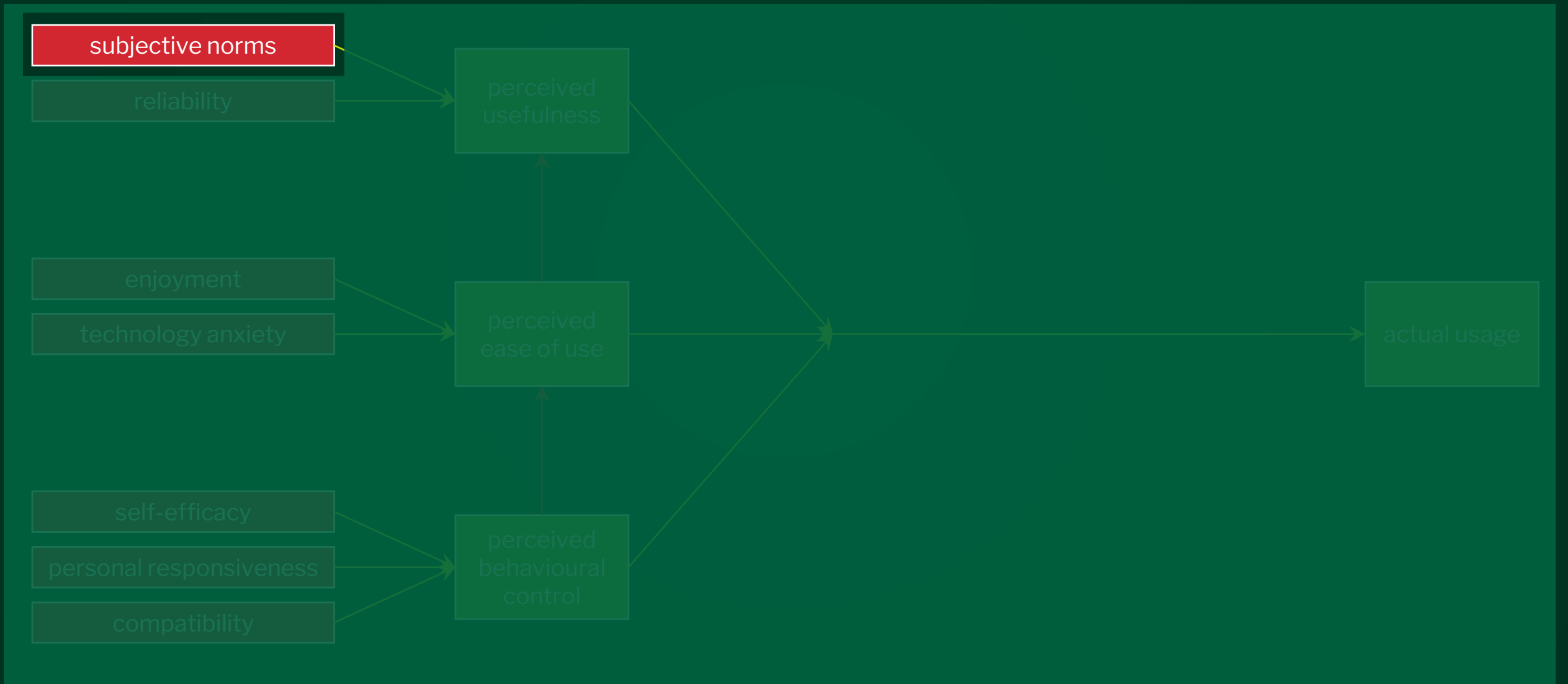
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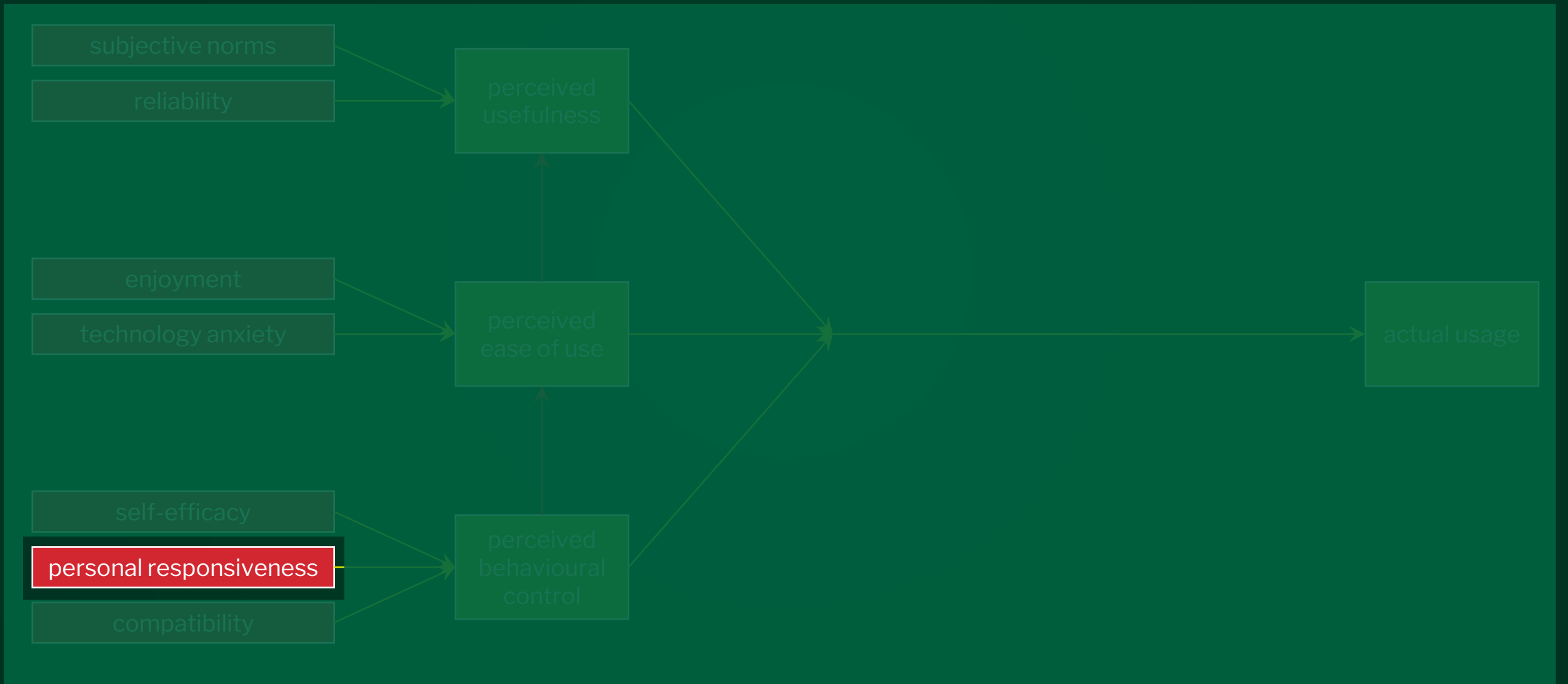
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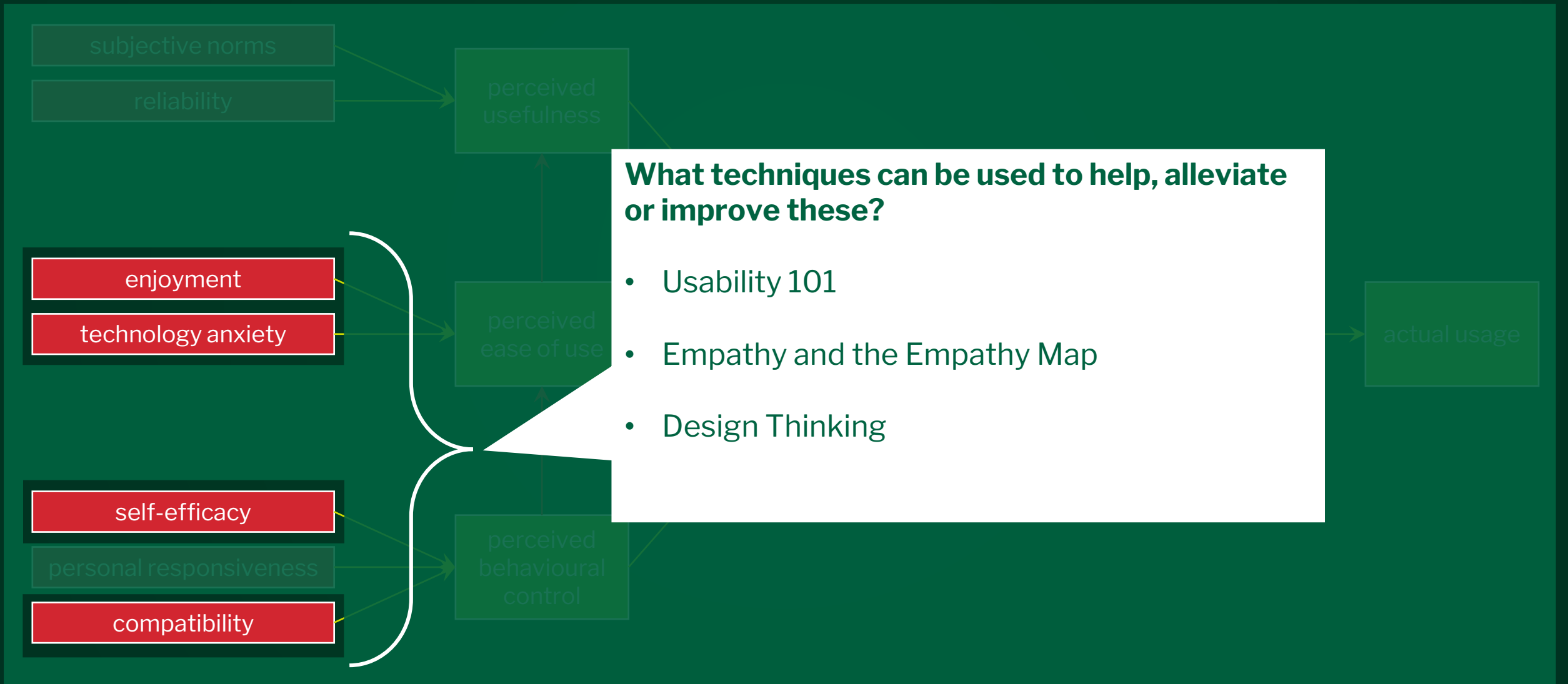
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lets start with usefulness

Usefulness, Utility, Usability: 3 Goals of UX Design (**Jakob Nielsen**)

<https://youtu.be/VwgZtqTQzg8>

Usefulness

=

Utility

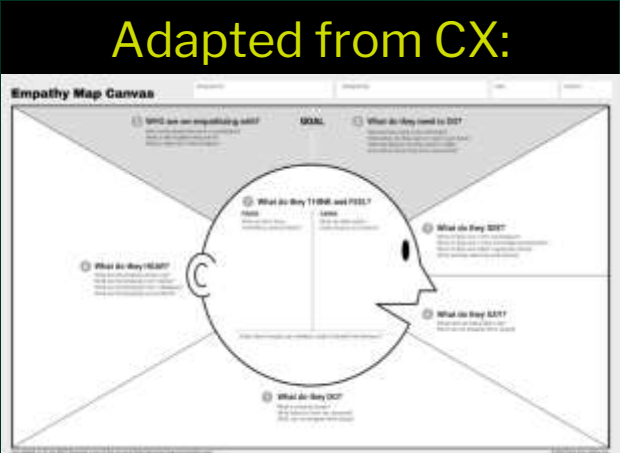
+

Usability

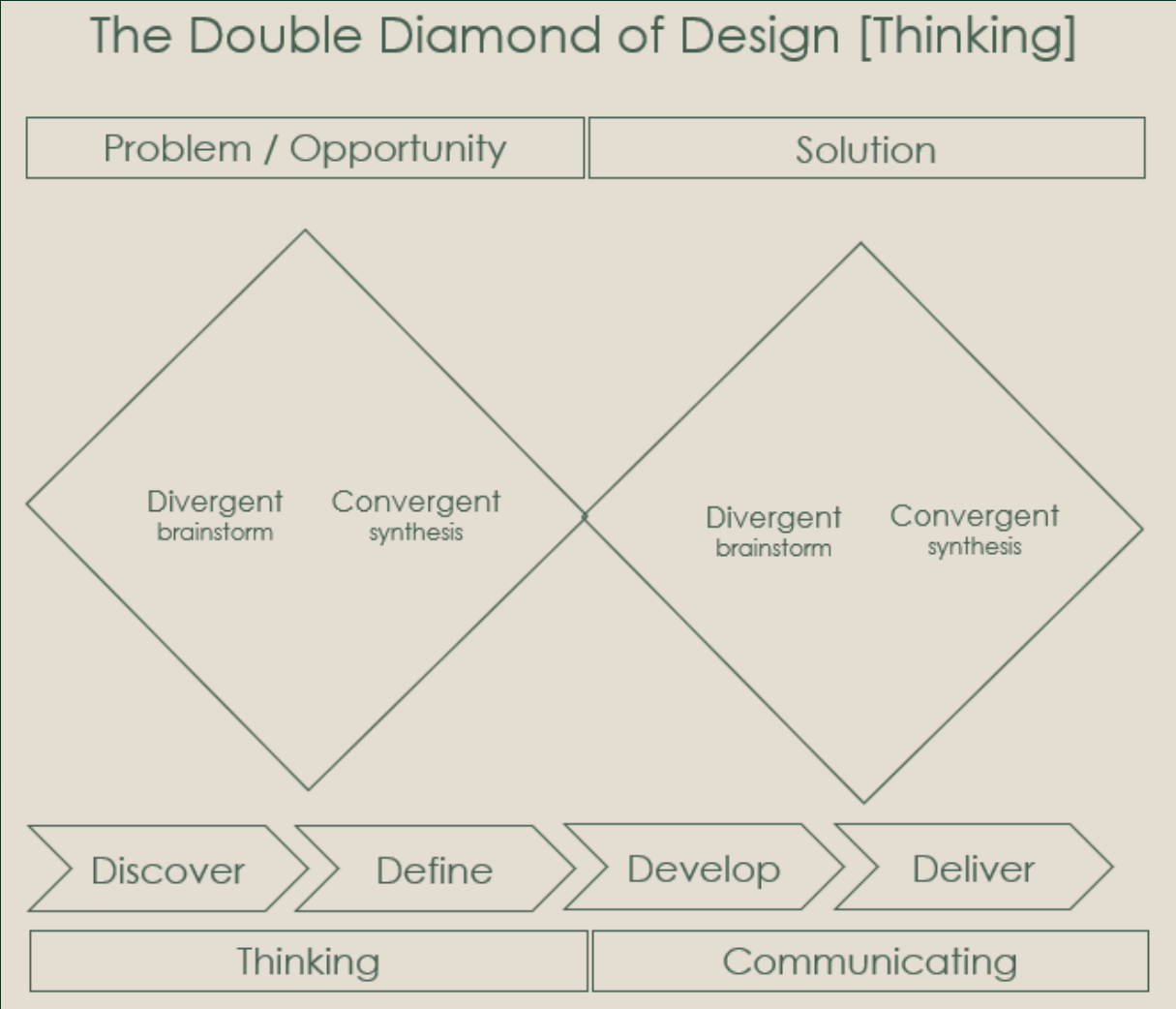
- **Learnability:** How easy is it for users to accomplish basic tasks the first time they encounter the design?
- **Memorability:** When users return to the design after a period of not using it, how easily can they re-establish proficiency?
- **Efficiency:** Once users have learned the design, how quickly can they perform tasks?
- **Errors:** How many errors do users make, how severe are these errors, and how easily can they recover from the errors?
- **Satisfaction:** How pleasant is it to use the design?



How will you connect with the audiences hearts and minds?

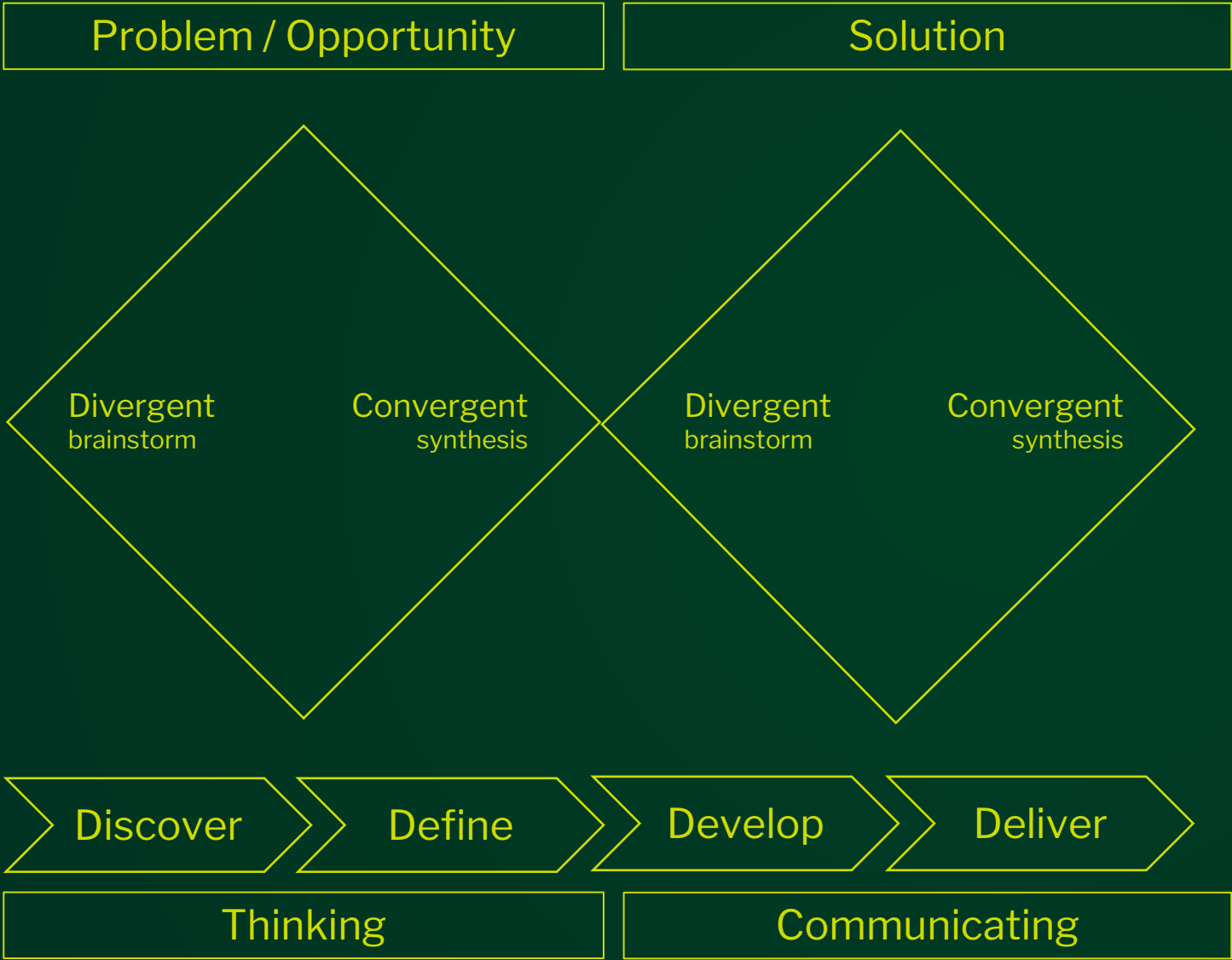


Design (Thinking) - Process for Data Analysis and Data Visualisation



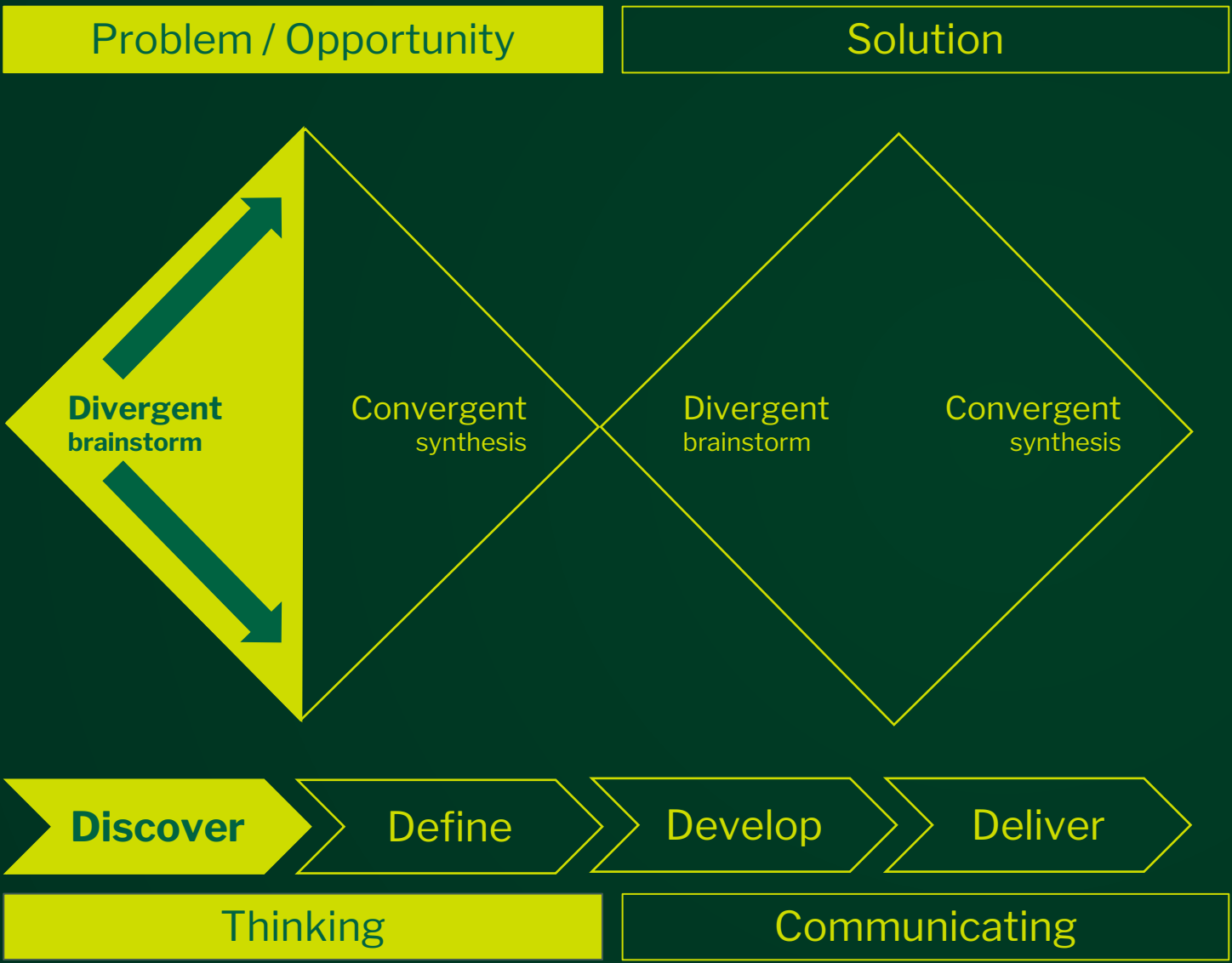


the double diamond of design (thinking)







the double diamond of design (thinking)



All possible drivers of the problem

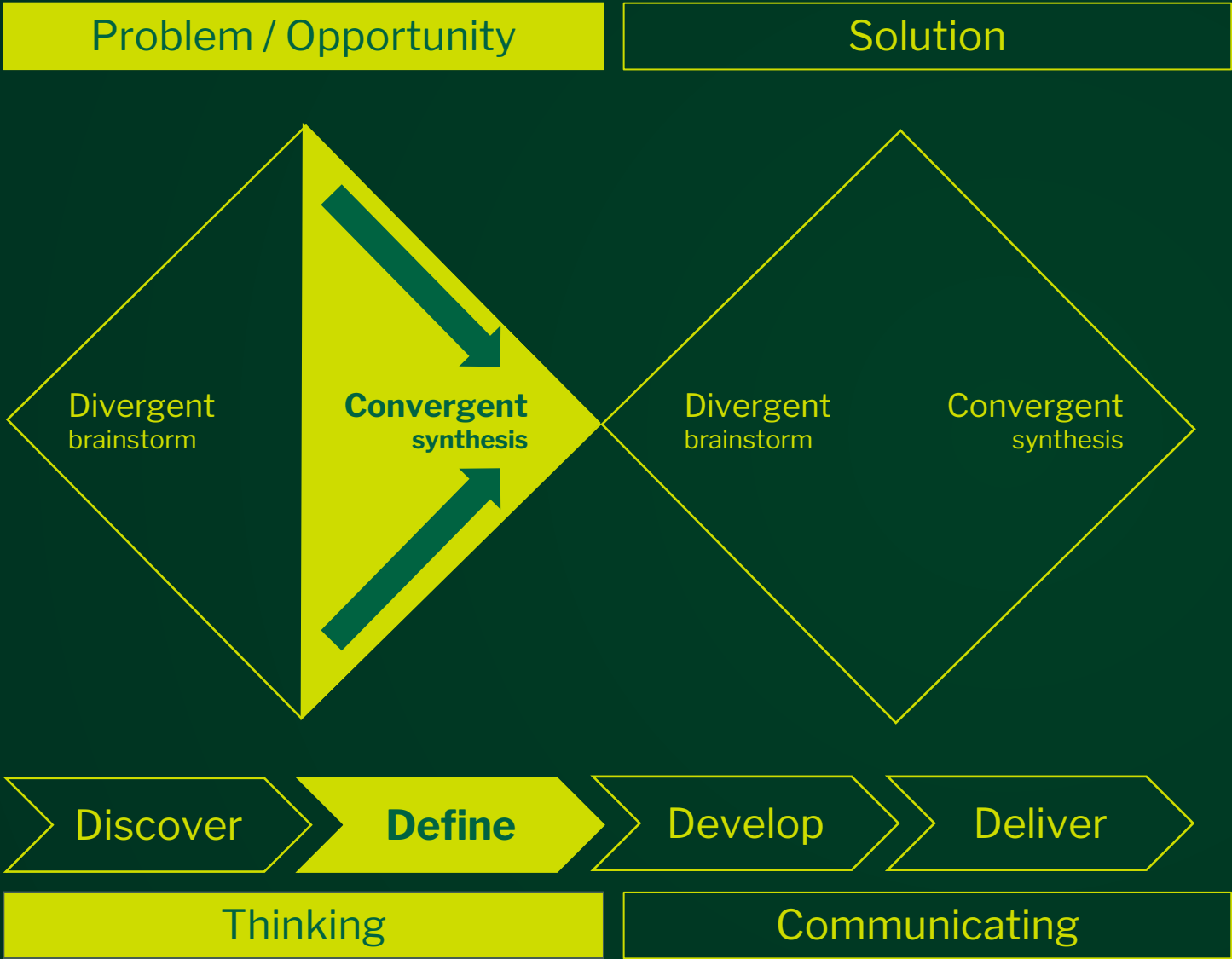


Step 1:
Empathy Map with
Audience in mind



Step 2:
Brainstorm
Questions

the double diamond of design (thinking)



The one big idea (driver) to solve for



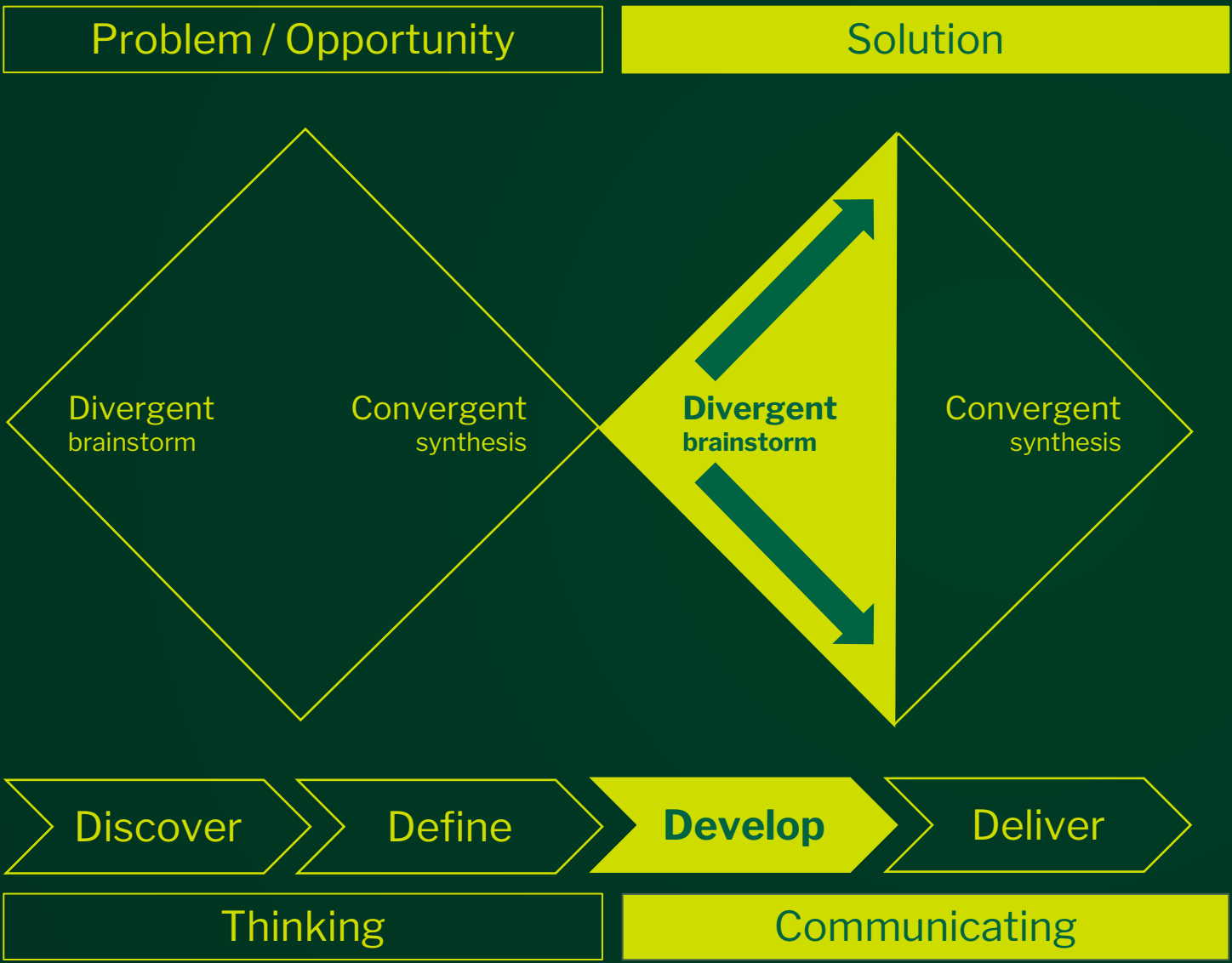
Step 4:
Surface the Insights



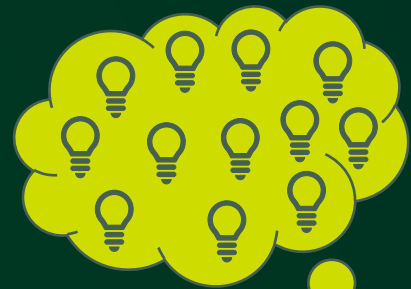
Step 5:
Find the One Big Idea
to focus on




the double diamond of design (thinking)



A few potential solutions (prototypes)

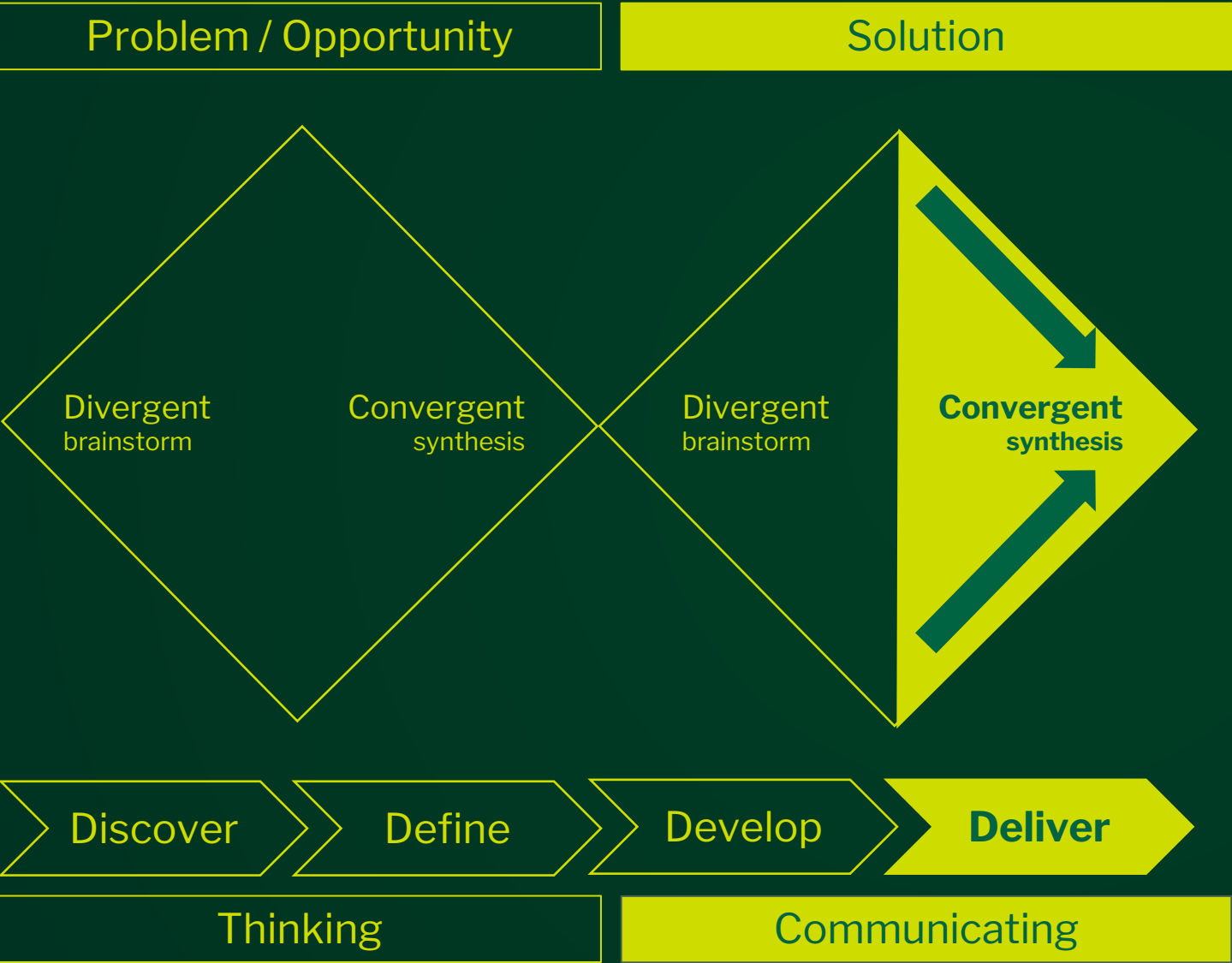


Step 6:
Brainstorm
Answers

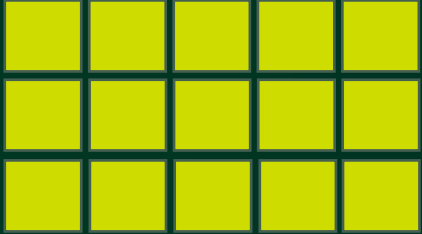


Step 7:
Prototype possible
answers

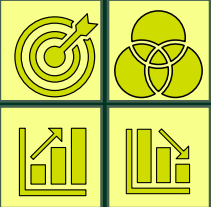
the double diamond of design (thinking)



One solution that works



Step 8:
Storyboarding the
One Big Idea



Step 9:
Refine Prototypes
and Build the Slides



self service – how much is technical vs. human

solve the formula $f(\text{human}) < \text{perceived value}$

don't forget you have a team that goes through the same anxieties as your customers

you don't have colleagues that you are building stuff for – you have customers!

customers want

usefulness = utility + usability

usability ~ $f(\text{learnability, memorability, and a few others})$

empathy

design thinking



thank you