IXDS FALL 2017

HomeMinder

a peer-to-peer home monitoring service

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PROJECT OVERVIEW	PROCESS SUMMARY	CHALLENGES
Develop a responsive website which uses a peer-to-peer value exchange to solve a problem in a chosen domain (team selected "neighborhood watch").	Used "Guerilla Research" techniques to get information on domain and problem area. Designed personas, scenarios, and storyboards around package theft. Rejected selected problem area due to prevalence of existing solutions - re-evaluated other domains from research phase. Identified related problem area (home monitoring while away), created prototypes and wireframes. Propose final web design.	Narrowing the industry to provide focus to the problem. Determining an equitable exchange of services between provider and consumer. Finding a novel yet feasible solution to the problem. Determining a simple, visually-oriented user interface for the mobile and desktop versions.

GUERRILLA RESEARCH

Neighborhood Watch

Goal is to quickly learn about neighborhood watches - history, participants, operating model, and what they do and don't do well.

Team brainstormed various aspects of the domain and then researched them in more depth independently by interviews and secondary research.

WHEN IT WORKS

- close, collaborative communities
- clear roles and responsibilities with local police
- volunteers (residents) are committed to the cause

ACTIVITY TYPES

- surveillance but not pursuit
- reporting crimes
- looking for suspicious activities

INTERVIEWS

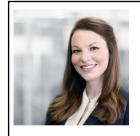
- "don't know my neighbors"
- "worried about theft/robbery"
- "I have never reported a crime"
- general feelings of safety in city of residence

IDEATION: Personas

Package theft as related domain

Online deliveries continue to trend upwards and package theft is a known problem in urban and rural areas alike.

We considered a solution where neighbors or other building occupants could hold and pick up packages, and generated personas for a customer (Lea) and a provider (Adam)



Lea Strategist, Deloitte

About

Lea is a consultant who travels often for work, sometime with little advance warning. She enjoys online shopping and is willing to pay for convenience and quality.

Motivations

Because she is away from home often, she worries about her packages getting stolen. She has limited free time from work and wants to avoid spending a lot of effort contacting the shipping company or driving to the delivery depot for a missed package.

Barriers

Limited patience for waiting or navigating a complicated process

Lack of trust with anonymous delivery and shipping personnel

Adam Freelance UI Designer

Abou

Adam is a UI designer living in an apartment in downtown Pittsburgh. His clients are countrywide so he chooses to work fro home and sometimes wants to be available for them at all hours likes living in the city but realizes it can get expensive.

Motivations

Adam is interested in getting some extra money to spend ahead the holidays. Because his schedule changes frequently, he think can dedicate a few extra hours a week to other gigs but he want maintain flexibility for his primary job.

Barriers

Having to travel too far away from his house.

Working around a somewhat erratic schedule.

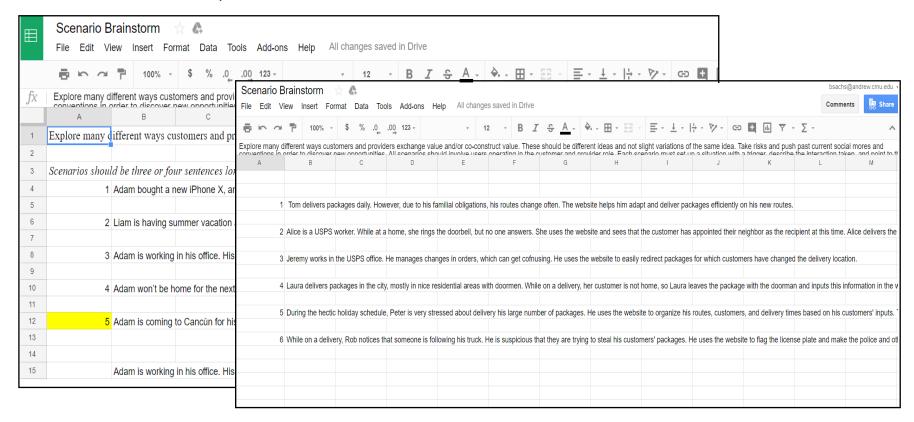
Customer: values time, convenience

Provider: wants additional money but not at the expense

IDEATION: Scenarios

Sample of scenarios from provider and customer perspective.

We also wrote some from an intermediary (shipper) perspective when we were considering solutions that included a business entity

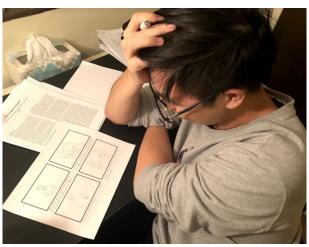


IDEATION: Scenarios and Storyboards

Package theft as related domain

We speed dated two storyboards from the provider and customer perspectives.





FEEDBACK:

- unlikely to consider providing this service for extra money
- "is this job lucrative enough on its own? why not drive for Uber?"
- how to build trust if neither party has met each other before?



Customer side

Do you want to make some extra money by help your



Provider side

Is package delivery already saturated?

Speed dating showed that while there was interest in having packages hand-delivered or watched for you by a neighbor or a person nearby, there was less willingness to act as provider - especially if there was no financial incentive to do so.

Additionally, there were a number of other solutions which combined web and hardware in the market. The team decided to re-examine other categories from the initial ideation.









What else?

On our short list for problem areas alongside package theft were: lost pets and a shuttle/escort service similar to what is offered at many university campuses in the U.S.



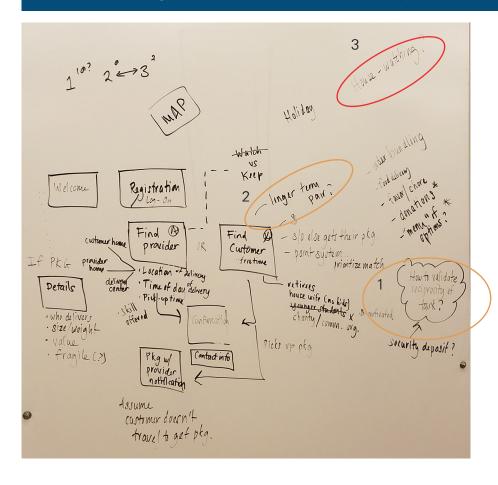
Lost pet solutions was ruled out for being a saturated area, too

... and a quick survey showed little demand for escort shuttles.





Broaden original idea - find more equal exchange of value



The short list yielded no compelling alternatives so the team dove deeper into the original problem.

- 1. Determine what would motivate the provider-customer pair to interact and how the value exchange would be equal.
- 2. We decided that having a longer-term vs single-transaction relationship would be a more effective way to encourage reciprocity of service.
- 3. Home-watching emerged as a possible area broader than package watching but similar in that it requires one party to be present while another is away.

Revised Personas/Scenarios



Kevin Wong

About

Kevin is an NGO staff who just moved to a community near Washington DC with his wife Michelle. Every winter they spend a long holiday in the South or pay a visit to their relatives in San Francisco.

Motivations

Their house is relatively old and the water pipes pipes are easy to get frozen. Kevin want someone to watch their house during the winter. And they don't want to spend money hiring somebody for help.

Barriers

Don't know many people in the community who can help.



Tom Johnson
Technician

About

Johnson lives in the a community near Washington DC with his wife and two children for 10 years. They usually go on vacation in winter or summer when their kids have days off of school.

Motivations

Johnson's wife cultivates a lot of plants, she need someone to water them when they are away. And they also want someone help with garbage and packages.

Barriers

They have asked someone to help and don't want to bother them again.

Scenario 1

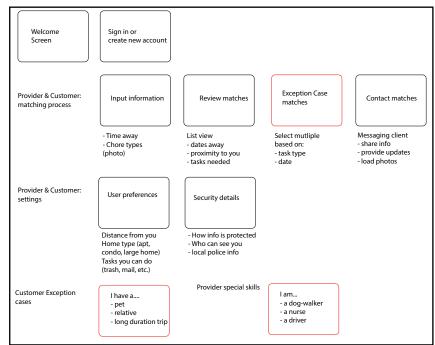
The Wongs just moved to a community near Washington DC. They will be leaving on a 2-week trip to San Francisco to visit friends and family. They live in an old building and they are worried about the pipes freezing while they are gone. They use the Homeminder to find their neighbor the Johnsons will go on a vacation one month later. Kevin Wong contacts Tom Johnson and Tom is willing to help. Kevin goes to SF with his family and will help the Johnsons watch their house when they come back home.

Screen Map and Inventory

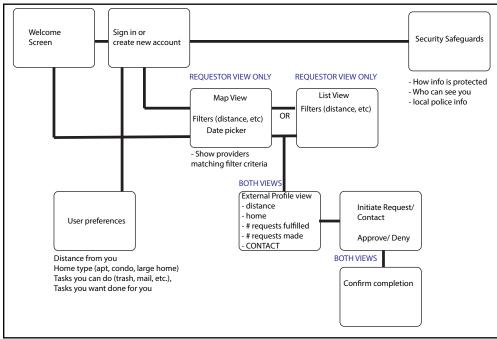
Because we recognized that users would be both providers and customers in the exchange, there wasn't much differentiation in the interfaces for either role.

We designed for mobile first and then adapted to desktop. At the early phases of design, we didn't believe there were contexts where having mobile functionality would be preferable to desktop so the elements were largely the same but scaled down based on screen size.

First draft

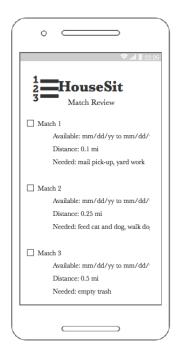


Second draft - flows mapped and screen count reduced



Low fidelity versions and feedback

With the new value exchange system in place, we quickly designed a low - fidelity prototype which attempted to identify the key elements and interactivity.





FEEDBACK

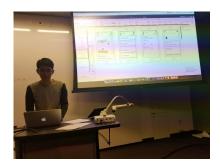
Too cerebral - high cognitive load

Not visual enough

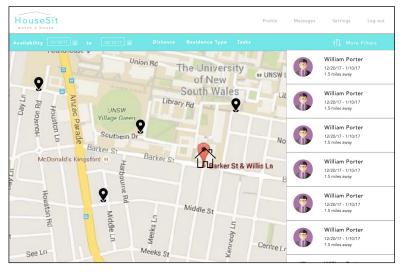
Map feature would be helpful

High fidelity version and feedback

Our next prototype was an attempt to include the feedback from the critique. We wanted to make user selected elements more visual and easier to distinguish. (Chongrui please edit and discuss the process)









FEEDBACK

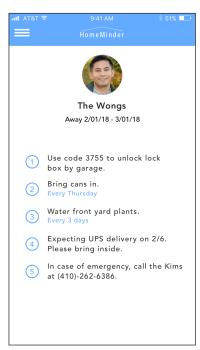
De-emphasize the filtering and rating features - this should be friendlier and focus on building relationships between neighbors

Simplify, improve resolution of photos

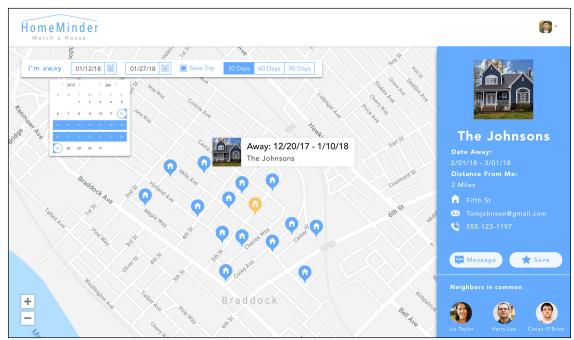
Is in-app messaging necessary?

Final Design

We tried to consolidate screens and make use of pop-ups and modals where appropriate. Two new features we invented were having allowing users to input and then send their home task lists between desktop and mobile (1) and users can opt-in to sync and show their Facebook or LinkedIn connections as a way to help make introductions to potential home sitters (2)



1) Mobile view of received task list



2) Desktop view of dynamic map and neighborhood results: pop-up on-hover and more detailed user profile appears in slide-in bar on right