Introduction to UX Research

Lesson 6: Persona Research

The Erdős Institute

Design Thinking

O - O - O - O - O

Empathize Get to know users

Define Define problem in a user-centered way **Ideate** List all potential solutions; narrow down to a few **Prototype** Create a prototype Test

Test prototype with users; get feedback

Persona Building

- **Persona** *Who are you designing for?* Characters used to represent different customer types
- Use case What are you designing for? Goals for how the product will be used



Persona Building

- **Goal:** Help product designers understand and empathize with target users
- Make sure personas resemble actual users
 - Conduct interviews
 - Get data about current customers
 - Aim for 3-5 personas



Persona Building

- Name
- Demographics (age, income, gender, location, occupation)
- Bio
- Personality
- Behavior patterns
- Pain points
- Goals
- Quote



Persona 1



PERSONALITY

- Prototyping
- Interviewing

Q

- Design Thinking
- Empathy
- Coding

BIO

Charlotte recently started a new job as a UX design in a mid-size bank. She moved over from the start-up world and is still getting used to all the changes, particularly the paperwork. She's excited to bring a user-focused perspective to the design department but nervous because she's the bank's first UXer.

Outside of the office she's a sports-mad psychology grad. She enjoys reading UX blogs and will sometimes go to UXrelated conferences if they're nearby. She's also tuned into design channels like Dribbble.

Motivations	
ІМРАСТ	PROMOTION
TEAMWORK	USER NEEDS

Goals

- Introduce user focused mentality and methods into traditional company landscape
- Improve usability of bank's customer facing interfaces
- Grow the UX team

Frustrations

- Getting buy-in for the new department's activities
- Dealing with more bureaucracy than in her old job
- Communicating necessity for change
 to development team

"I want to help my	team
deliver great user experiences"	"

Behavior						
Overseeing builds						
Writing specs	_					
Designing features						
Meetings						
User testing						
Influences						
· CREDIBILITY	BLOGS/ FORUMS					
· COLLEAGUES	· PSYCHOLOGY					
· TECHNOLOGY	· UI TRENDS					

Frequently used apps





Justinmind Google Calendar

gle PocketGuard

Example

Persona 2

Example

LISA MONTOYA



We must optimize our processes, implement new systems, learn to adapt. It's worth the effort in the end. 99

> Age 32 Occupation Software Architect Status Married Location New York NY Tier Multi-use

Archetype Problem-solver

Bio

Lisa is the software architect at Blue Cable. She sees that larger companies have a difficult time implementing improvements. She wants to streamline communications and automate as many things as possible, to maintain an agile team.

- Discover new tools for communication. reporting, tracking and measuring
- · Use small teams for large projects
- · Update old frameworks to meet present standards

Frustrations

- · Change is always met with resistance
- · Learning curves slow down productivity
- · Larger companies are more risk averse

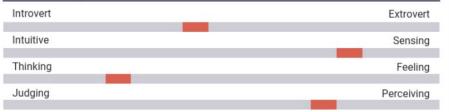
Technology

IT & Internet

Mobile Apps

Social Media

Personality



Trusted Brands





Αυδι

Motivations

	Ease	of Us	e
--	------	-------	---

Problems Solved

Segmentation

- Grouping the "market" (customers) into segments based on characteristics
- Should be based on real data (surveys, social analytics, purchasing behaviors)
- Discover trade-offs between different personas



- Demographics (age, gender)
- Psychographics (interests, attitudes)
- Technology (desktop vs. mobile, type of phone)
- Geography (location, timezone)
- Product behaviors (frequency of product use, purchase online vs. in store)
- Motivations (what do you (dis)like about the product?)



Net Promoter Score (NPS)



% PROMOTERS - % DETRACTORS = NPS (NET PROMOTER SCORE)



The resulting five segments proved attitudinally differentiated and demographically distinct.











	YOUNG ACHIEVERS	CONCERNED MOMS	FILLANCIALLY MATURE	RO HUM	SOLO CONTENT
	Young Achievers	Concerned Moms	Financially Mature	Ho Hum	Solo Content
)emographics	Younger	Young, Middle Age	Mature	Middle Age	Mature
	Skews male	Mostly female	Skews male	Mostly female	Male and Female
Attitudes	Early adopters, technical Driven, Risk taker Price sensitive	Use social media, but not otherwise technical Don't know where to begin Price sensitive	Recognize value of insurance Confident about financial matters Least price sensitive	Late adopters Risk averse Not primary decision makers and not thinking about Li	Use social media Mistrustful of financial inst. Least interest in LI
6 of US	20%	20%	30%	20%	10%
6 of MetLife	50%	30%	10%	5%	5%
apse Rate	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium
/alue	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
				· · ·	

Target

- Large portion of market
- Right for business model

Minimize Cost to Serve •Prefer face to face •Low conversion

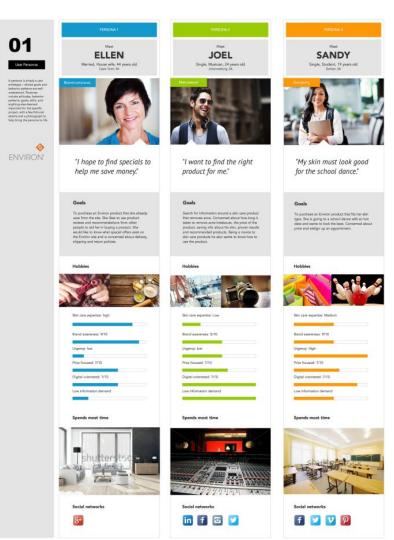
Lower value



© 2013 Merkle Inc. All Rights Reserved | Confidential



MERKLE





Use Cases

- Document (1) how people will interact with a product or service and (2) determine requirements a product or service needs to satisfy the users
- It's a good idea to have a primary use case for each persona you create
- Helps prioritize items and establish a series of goals



Use Cases

- Use Case # 1: Name
- Description (1-sentence)
- Users (personas)
- Preconditions (what happens before the use case)
- Basic Flow
- Alternative Paths
- Postconditions (what happens after the use case)







Name UC-8: Search and Replace

Summary All occurrences of a search term are replaced with replacement text.





While editing a document, many users find that Rationale there is text somewhere in the file being edited that needs to be replaced, but searching for it manually by looking through the entire document is timeconsuming and ineffective. The search-and-replace function allows the user to find it automatically and replace it with specified text. Sometimes this term is repeated in many places and needs to be replaced. At other times, only the first occurrence should be replaced. The user may also wish to simply find the location of that text without replacing it. _ink



Users All users

Preconditions A document is loaded and being edited.





Basic Course of1. The user indicates that the software is to performEventsa search-and-replace in the document.

- 2. The software responds by requesting the search term and the replacement text.
- The user inputs the search term and replacement text and indicates that all occurrences are to be replaced.
- 4. The software replaces all occurrences of the search term with the replacement text.



Alternative 1. In Step 3, the user indicates that only the first occurrence is to be replaced. In this case, the software finds the first occurrence of the search term in the document being edited and replaces it with the replacement text. The postcondition state is identical, except only the first occurrence is replaced, and the replacement text is highlighted.

- 2. In Step 3, the user indicates that the software is only to search and not replace, and does not specify replacement text. In this case, the software highlights the first occurrence of the search term and the use case ends.
- 3. The user may decide to abort the search-and-replace operation at any time during Steps 1, 2, or
 3. In this case, the software returns to the precondition state.





Postconditions All occurrences of the search term have been replaced with the replacement text.





User Journey

IN

- Holistic view of the user's journey through using the product (touchpoints, channels)
- Actions, throughs, emotions as the user goes through their product interaction
- Insights, pain points, opportunities, plans moving forward

