

DELIVERABLE 1.2B USE CASE SCENARIOS SPECIFICATION

Prepared by:

Donaat Van Eynde (Familiehulp), Lene Schroyen (Verhaert), Joana

Albuquerque (VIVA)

Approved by: Karen Dawson (DCU)



Disclaimer

Neither the Vizier Consortium nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall be responsible or liable in negligence or otherwise howsoever in respect of any inaccuracy or omission herein.

Without derogating from the generality of the foregoing neither the Vizier Consortium nor any of its officers, employees or agents shall be liable for any direct or indirect or consequential loss or damage, personal injury or death, caused by or arising from any information, advice or inaccuracy or omission herein.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to all end-users across sites who took the time to participate in this research. We appreciate your time and effort.

National funding agencies

COUNTRY	FUNDING AGENCY FUL NAME	
Switzerland State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation		
Ireland	Enterprise Ireland	
Belgium	Agentschap Innoveren & Ondernemen	

Document history

REV.	APPROVAL DATE	DESCRIPTION
V0.1	04/04/2017	Draft Version
V1.0	18/08/2017	Final Version
V1.1	31/08/2017	Release after peer review









Table of contents

DISCLAIMER	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
NATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES	
DOCUMENT HISTORY	
TABLE OF FIGURES	N
LIST OF TABLES	N
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 METHODOLOGY	
2.1 Persona creation	
2.1.1 What is a persona?	
2.1.2 Vizier personas	
2.2 A day in the life of	
2.3 Experience map	8
2.4 Jobs-to-be-done by Vizier	8
3 TEN USE CASE SCENARIOS	10
4 ASSIMILATION	22
5 TWO TARGET USE CASES	23
6 CONCLUSIONS	25
6.1 Product configuration	25
6.2 Meeting the user needs	26
6.3. User profiles for the (pre-) trial	26





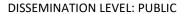




Table of Figures

Figure 1 Description of Persona	
Figure 2 Use Case Scenario – One Day Touchpoints	
Figure 3 To Finish the Dots on the Map are Connected and Form an Experience Graph	
Figure 4 Full Use Case Scenario Canvas	9
Figure 5 Personas vs User Needs	22
Figure 6 Core Vizier and Proposed Thematic "Packages"	25

List of Tables

N/A

List of Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	FULL	DESCRIPTION
WP	Work Package	Category of tasks which details the description of work
loT	Internet of things	inter-networking of devices which enable the collection and exchange data.







1 Introduction

The Vizier project has the ambition to develop a tool with connected devices and online services which will improve the management of daily activities and autonomy of the elderly. To ensure the achievement of this purpose, user needs and requirements have been assessed through personal interviews and questionnaires in various locations (different countries, and different settings), in which the seniors level of autonomy was varied. The detailed results of these assessments have been reported in the Deliverable 1.1: User needs and functional requirements.

Five key learnings about the elderly and their attitudes towards technology and the adoption of new technologies have been found and emphasized at this stage of the project:

- 1. **Technology is hard to figure out**: Negative evaluations about technology have been received by the elderly. For many of them, they felt that technology was unnecessary in their daily life. However, from our engagement limited understanding of technology and little experience seems to be the main reason for this negative perspective.
- 2. **Prevalent need to feel autonomous:** People expect the Vizier tool to be an "external aid", a device enhancing their possibilities, and sporadically acting as a reminder, but not doing things instead of them. As the seniors we interviewed want to feel autonomous as long as possible, and not to be categorized as old people, it will be important to develop a tool without an overtly "designed/meant for elderly" label.
- 3. **Different levels of experience with technology**: the seniors' experience with technology (computers, smartphones, apps) can be quite varied depending on their professional and private background related to the use of multimedia. Furthermore, if the technology is non-adapted for them, they will clearly not engage in its use, or not pursue it. The personalization possibilities of the tool will thus turn out to be a very important element.
- 4. The system needs a simple and easy-to-use interface: The interface of the system must have a limited amount of alternative buttons, click through screens or instructions showing at the same time. Furthermore the buttons as well as the instructions to the system will have to be simplistic, straightforward and succinct. This point is important because it avoids an overload of the seniors' normal short term memory limitation while they interact with the system, leading to less frustration and an overall more pleasant user experience.
- 5. **The strengthening of social interaction and activities**: A sense of belonging is very important to all of us, and this is particularly true for seniors, most of whom, enjoy doing group activities. The key driver of their health and wellbeing thus has to take in account this social need.

These five key learnings will allow the establishment of the base platform. For the selection of devices and online services for Vizier, our user needs study has indicated that the following features were the most interesting:

- the improvement of the memory, through the learning of strategies, and with appointment reminders
- · recording memories on a computer tool
- internet search
- information about local activities

Interestingly, there was little interest in other suggested features of a more technically advances nature (e.g. robotic vacuum cleaner, management of the lights, Facebook, relaxation exercises, personal alarm). However, without a clear demonstrator to pint to at this early stage, it was difficult to describe to end users. Following the





DISSEMINATION LEVEL: PUBLIC



DELIVERABLE LEAD: VERHAERT DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B SUBMISSION DATE: 31/08/2017 (M08)

development of the pre-trial demonstrator further research may be carried out with a more tangible system to showcase. For example paper models will be shown in focus groups, and in the pre-trial the users will face actually working equipment. Perhaps this will provide more positive reactions and responses from end users toward increasingly more advance smart home technologies.

To promote optimal acceptance, as well as natural interactions with the social companion, we organized interviews to have a detailed description of seniors' daily living habits. These interviews also provided an insight into the variety in people's habits and activities according to (1) their level of dependence, (2) their familiarity with the use of computers or other multimedia devices, and (3) their home status (living alone or with someone).

Based upon these dimensions, and contrasted behaviours or situations, we have created fictional personas. These will allow us to develop *Use Case Scenarios*, which reflect a few prototypical profiles of seniors' daily lives, and the way they react towards their activities.

The Use Case Scenarios will then be used to model the type of interactions with the social companion, and identify how the Vizier system can support daily functioning and/or remove some daily frustrations such as negative thoughts or feelings of powerlessness or loneliness.







2 Methodology

2.1 Persona creation

2.1.1 What is a persona?

Personas are "hypothetical archetypes" of actual users. They are <u>not</u> real people, but they represent real people during the design process. A persona is a fictional characterization of a user.

The purpose of personas is to make the users seem more real, to help designers keep realistic ideas of users throughout the design process. Personas have proper names and are represented with pictures. Designers and evaluators refer to personas when considering design specifics; for example, "Would Hanna know to click on that button to add a new contact?" Personas put a name, face, and characteristics on users to keep the users in the forefront of design decisions.

A persona includes specific characteristics, demographics, and experience levels from a user profile, for example, which apps they use. Additional information in personas are personal details such as behaviours, attitudes, motivations, and goals.

2.1.2 Vizier personas

For the user needs and requirements gathering (D1.1*), the Vizier consortium conducted a survey among 71 possible end users. 23 of them were interviewed.

The interviewees were the main source of inspiration for our personas. Care organizations Myhomecare, VIVA and Familiehulp each created 3-4 personas, based on the users in Ireland, Switzerland and Belgium, respectively.

On the "Use Case Scenario" canvas, created by Verhaert, you will find the description of the persona in section "1" (Figure 1).

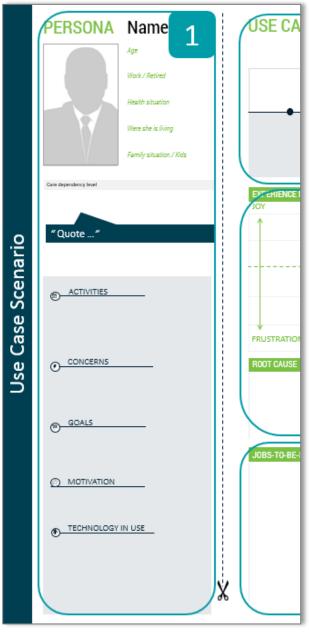


FIGURE 1 DESCRIPTION OF PERSONA

2.2 A day in the life of

To develop a use case scenario for a persona, we need to get to know him or her better. We start by describing a 'normal' day in their life in section "2" of the canvas. At what time do they get up? What are the first activities they do? When does the care giver come by? Etc. Up to the moment they go to bed. Time and description are noted in the grey text boxes below the timeline in Figure 2







DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

SUBMISSION DATE: 31/08/2017 (M08)

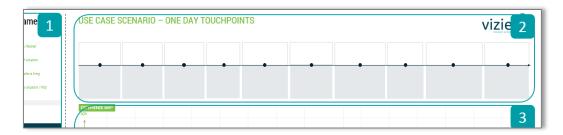


FIGURE 2 USE CASE SCENARIO - ONE DAY TOUCHPOINTS

2.3 Experience map

Area "3" is designed to reveal the needs of the persona. Therefore we assess each activity on the experience scale. If an activity brings joy, it's mapped above the 'neutral' line (green dotted, Figure 3). The higher above the line it's mapped, the more joyful this activity is experienced (relative to the other). Activities that are frustrating are mapped below the 'neutral' line and the more frustrating an activity, the lower on the map it's marked. Below the experience map, the root cause is explained, why the activity is experienced as indicated (Figure 3).

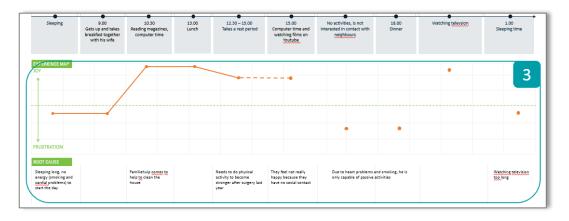


FIGURE 3 TO FINISH THE DOTS ON THE MAP ARE CONNECTED AND FORM AN EXPERIENCE GRAPH

Areas of frustration may be opportunities for Vizier to improve the experience of that activity. Other activities could score higher on the experience map when Vizier supports the persona.

2.4 Jobs-to-be-done by Vizier

The last section ("4") of the "Use Case Scenario" canvas is the part where we imagine what Vizier could do for this persona to make his / her life more pleasant. We describe touchpoints of the system with the user and the function that can be fulfilled at that point (Figure 4).







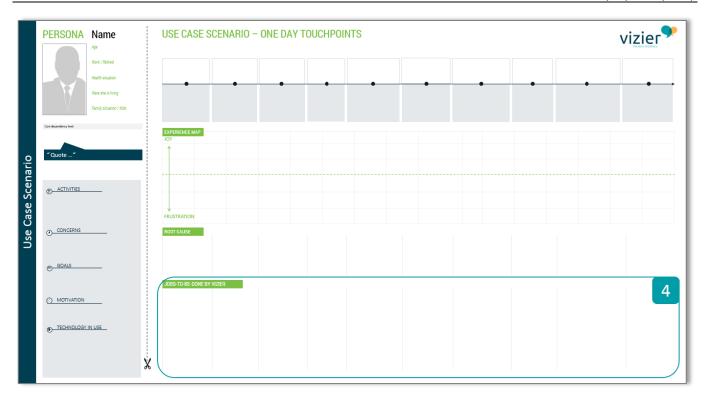


FIGURE 4 FULL USE CASE SCENARIO CANVAS





DISSEMINATION LEVEL: PUBLIC



DELIVERABLE LEAD: VERHAERT DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B SUBMISSION DATE: 31/08/2017 (M08)

3 Ten Use Case scenarios

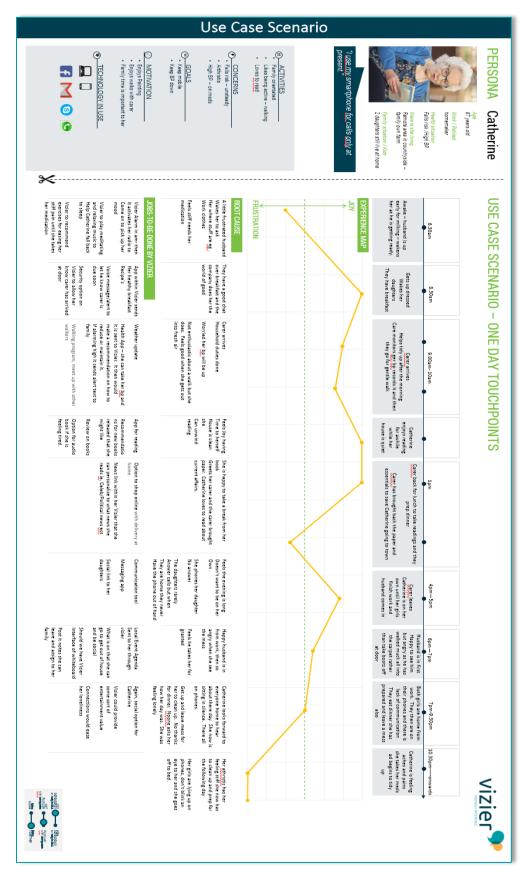
The 3 care organizations of our consortium (Viva, Familiehulp and Myhomecare) worked on this set of 10 persona. The 10 represent the breadth and diversity of their clientele. Men and women of all ages, living independently or those requiring some domestic support or individuals dependent on others for household activities, personal hygiene or medical conditions. Some of our seniors take computer lessons, some use a smartphone, others are people that are reluctant to engage with things like Facebook. Meet our end users:







DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

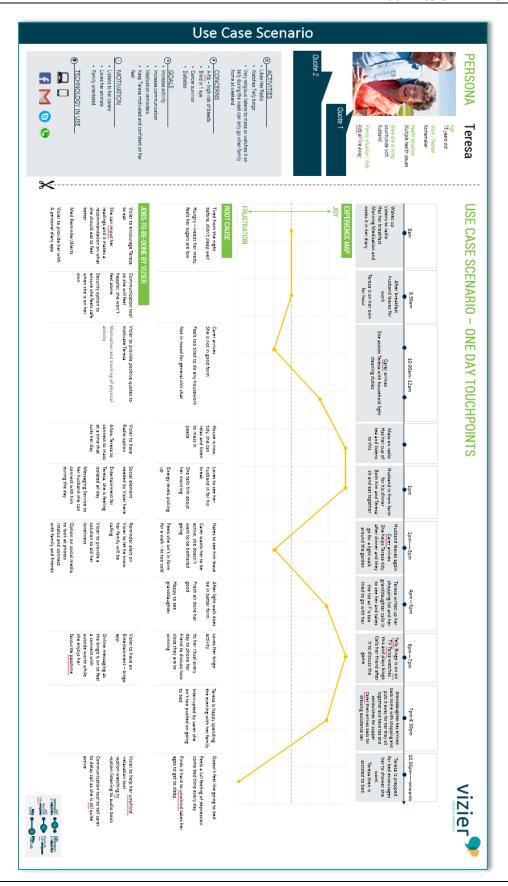








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

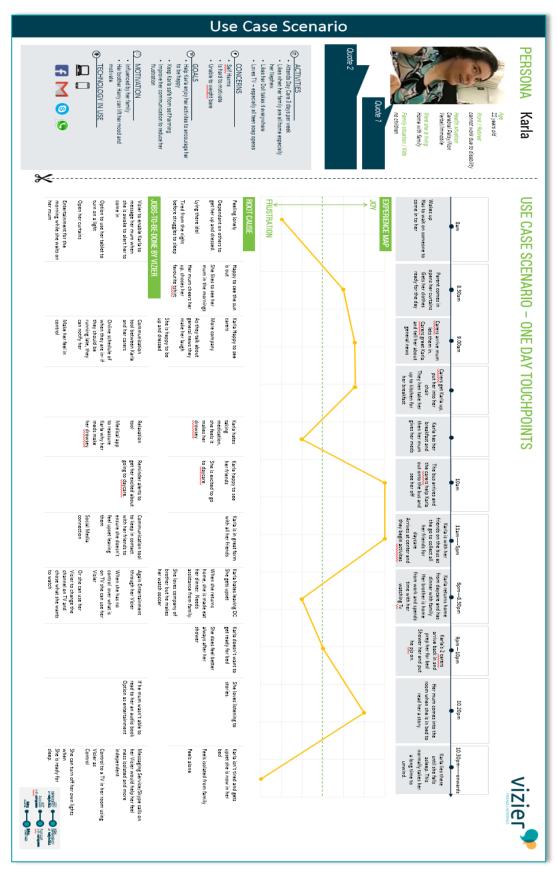








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

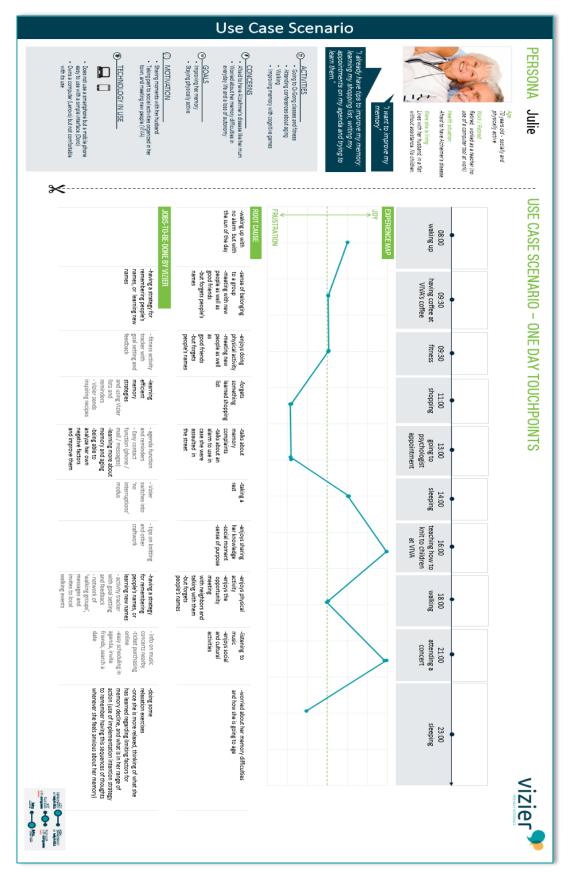








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

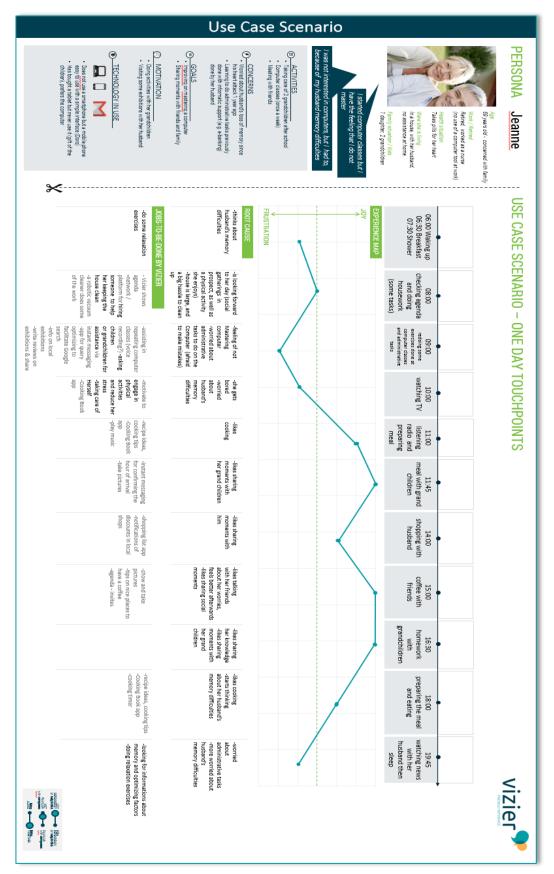








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

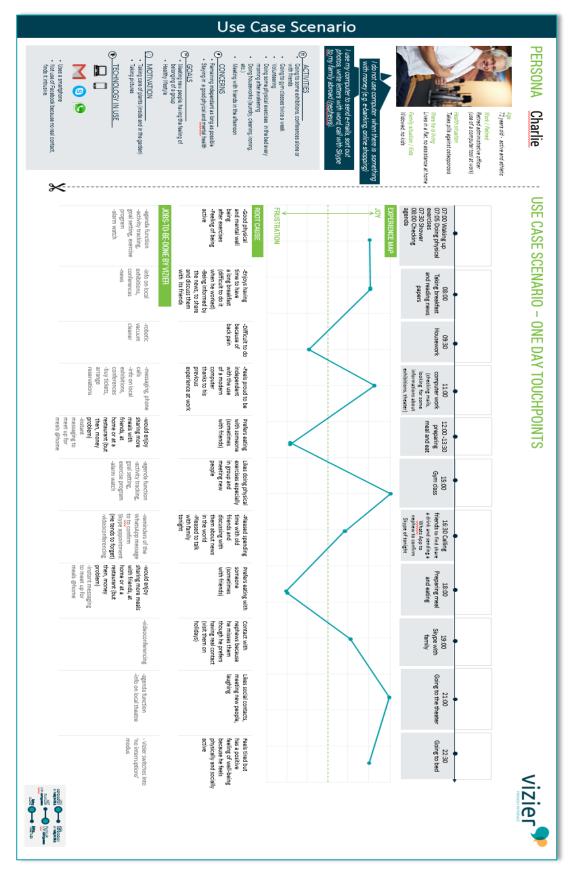








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

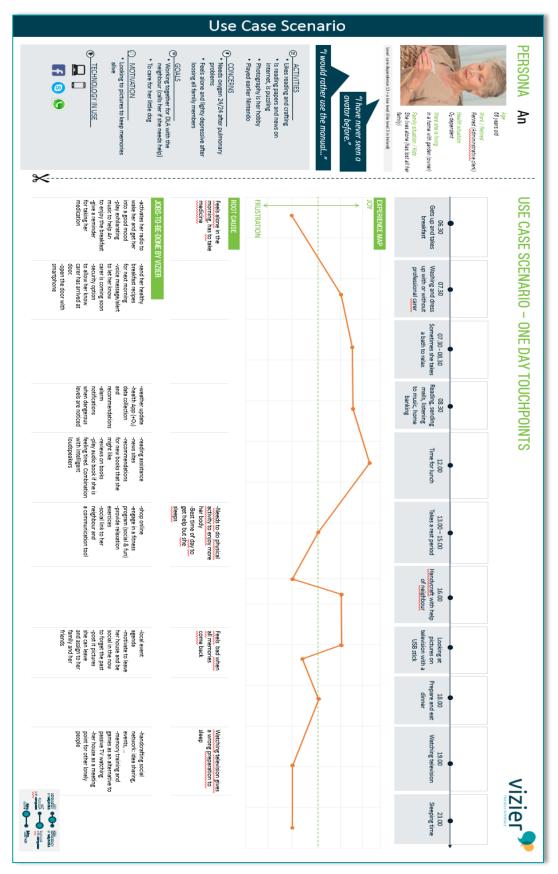








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

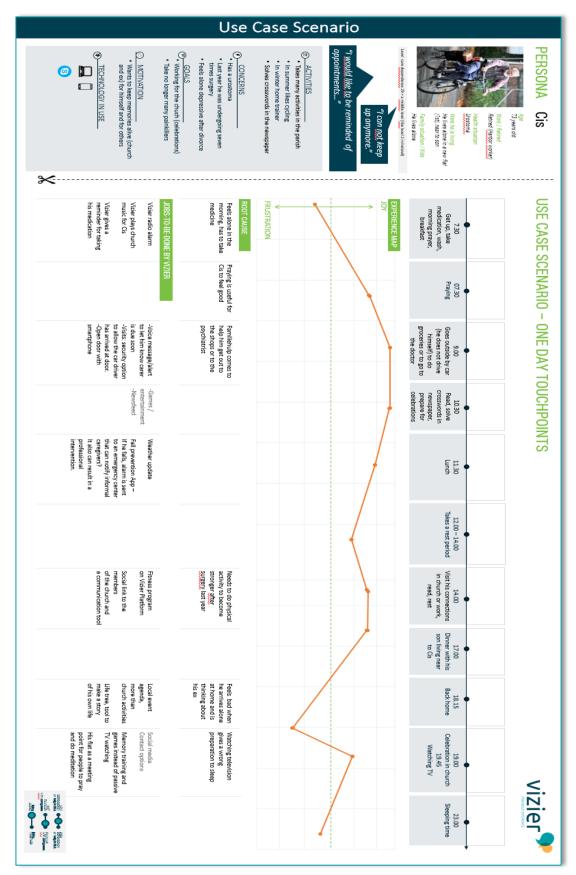








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

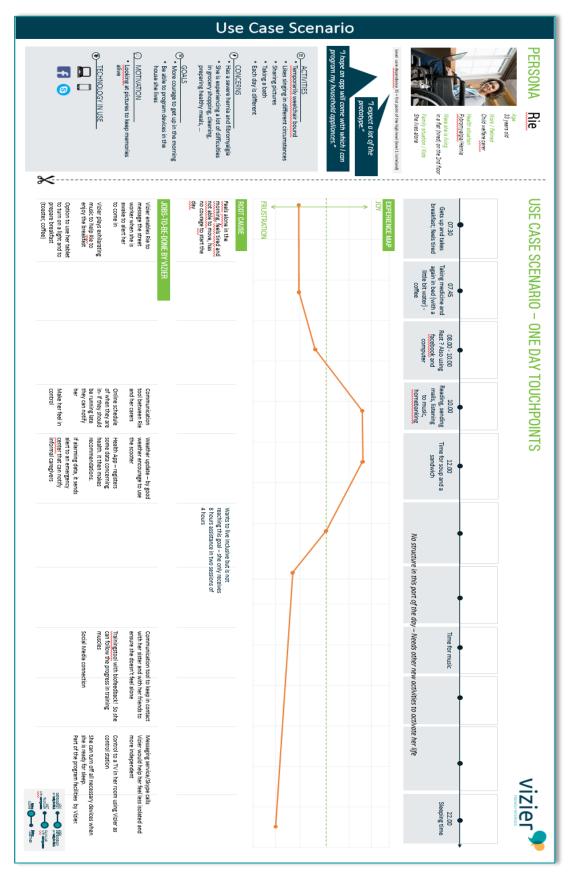








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

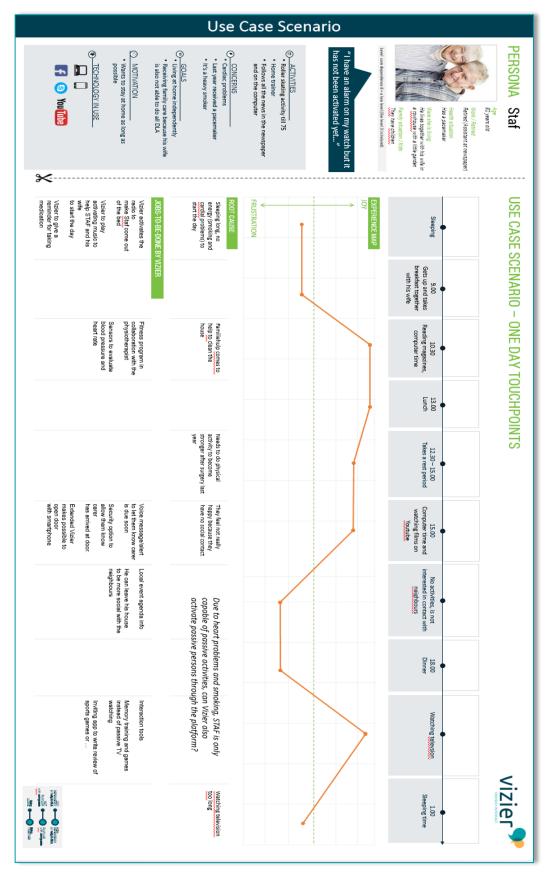






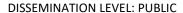


DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B











During the process of developing a set of 10 persona, the partners started with the personal data available from questionnaires and interviews. This was a first exercise in the pseudonymisation & anonymization. This is the processing of personal data in such a manner that such data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information. Provided that such additional information is stored separately and is subject to technical organizational, the anonymised data cannot be used to an identify a natural person. To this effect, each persona in this set of 10 has been pseudonymised. The photos are not linked to the existing persons.







4 Assimilation

The set of 10 personas and their use cases, lead us to imagine how Vizier could be constructed in order to fulfil the needs of as many users as possible. Figure 5 shows how we mapped Vizier functions that would fit the personas (Who would use this function?). This view of both common and different needs allowed us to determine the core functionality for the basic version of Vizier.

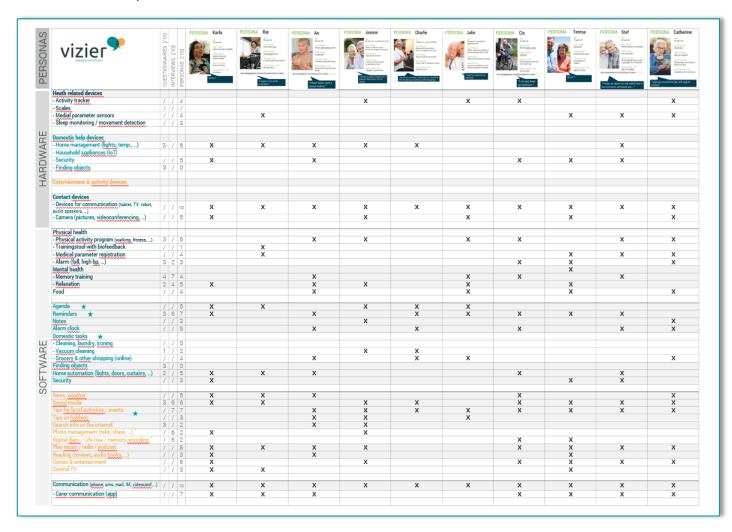


FIGURE 5 PERSONAS VS USER NEEDS







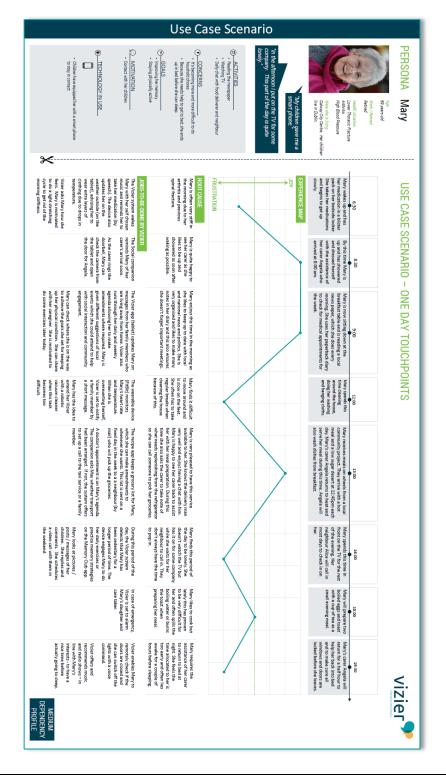
DELIVERABLE LEAD: VERHAERT DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B

SUBMISSION DATE: 31/08/2017 (M08)

5 Two target use cases

As a synthesis of the work done on the use cases, we created 2 use cases to guide the further development. One is a very independent older adult and the second has a carer to support her to live on her own.

Meet Mary and Julie.

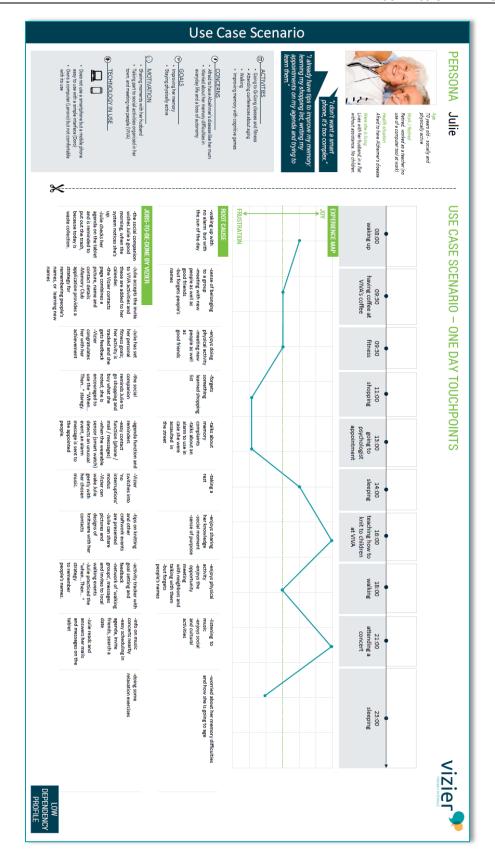








DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B









6 Conclusions

6.1 Product configuration

This study has underscored the importance of a broad platform, such as Vizier to be customizable. Not every user will use every possible function. However, every user should be able to select the functionality that they require to a degree.

We identified the following functionalities as basic common requirements for most users. These are the functions every Vizier user will get.

- 1. Communication (phone, mailing, messages, ...)
- 2. Internet services (like Facebook, Google, ...)
- 3. Agenda
- 4. Reminders (medication)
- 5. Pictures

From the personas we were able to group the other potential functionalities under themed groups, see Figure 6. This supports the idea that people could gradually extend their Vizier as their needs evolve. This configuration scheme will serve as input to define the scope of our pre-trial demonstrator.

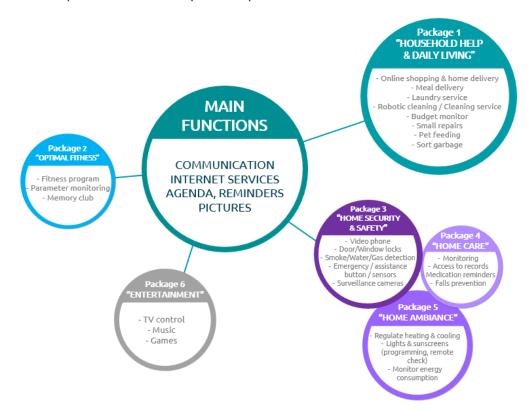


FIGURE 6 CORE VIZIER AND PROPOSED THEMATIC "PACKAGES"





DISSEMINATION LEVEL: PUBLIC



DELIVERABLE LEAD: VERHAERT DELIVERABLE REF: D1.2B SUBMISSION DATE: 31/08/2017 (M08)

6.2 Meeting the user needs

Building the 'jobs-to-be-done' part of these use cases, confirmed that a user friendly Vizier solution will meet actual user needs supporting them to improve the management of their daily life and to stay mentally, physically and socially active and ensuring their safety and wellbeing.

The following functions have been confirmed to be important by the combination of surveys and use cases and were recommended to be included in the pre-trial demonstrator if feasible from a technical point of view:

- (Medication) reminders
- Memory training
- Tips for local activities
- Physical activity promotion and tracking

6.3 User profiles for the (pre-) trial

For the development of our solution, we decided to focus on the basic functions and the 'optimal fitness' package (Figure 6). As this represents a focus on people with a low to medium dependency on care.



