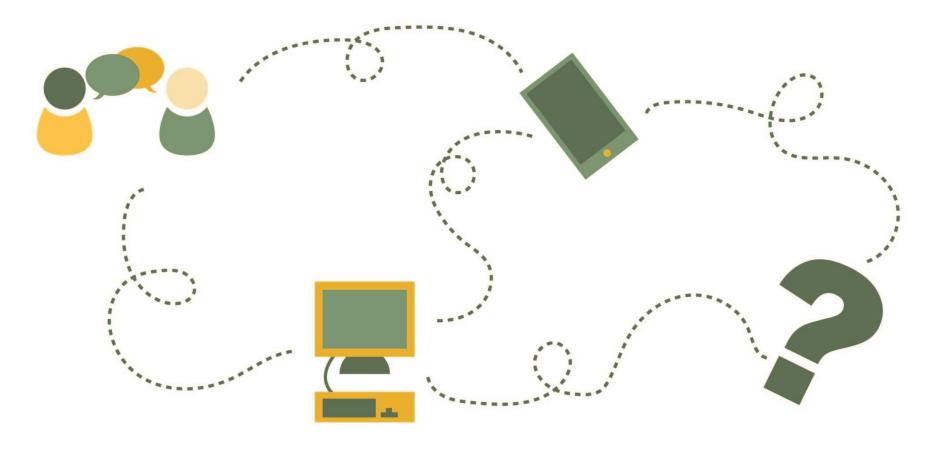
### From Systems to Services







### Impromptu Networking



Rapidly Build New Connections | 3 Conversations X 3 Minutes

### **Learning Objectives**

- Understand what a service is.
- Articulate why a service orientation is important.
- Explore how services and systems relate to one another.
- Understand what service design is.
- Ask questions about services that encourage a service design orientation.



### What are some services that you interact with on a regular basis?

#### Services I engaged with last week:

- Registry agent
- Energy's information technology cluster
- Provided a service as a CoLab team member
- Online shopping
- KHL delivery
- Canada Post delivery
- A variety of food services
- Edmonton transit services
- WestJet
- Online banking
- Building amenities (e.g. the elevator!)
- Appliances (is a microwave a service?)



## Let's define what a "service" is.



# A service is a way of delivering or exchanging value, between people and/or organizations.





## A service can be a one-way, two-way, or multi-directional transaction.





A service is made possible by a range of human, technological, and organizational resources, but also by social norms and patterns we all share.





A service might be thought of as a single moment, or as a bundle of moments unfolding over time.





Services are more than just the right *functions*; the experience itself is important to success.





# Why talk about services?



Who has had a service experience that changed how they felt or thought about the provider?



### As public servants, 'service' is right in the name.





## Service jobs make up about 75% of Alberta's total employment.





Organizations are looking at services as a competitive edge, and so they're becoming more sophisticated.





### People are comparing services across sectors.





## Services represent a site of risk for organizations.





# Systems & Services

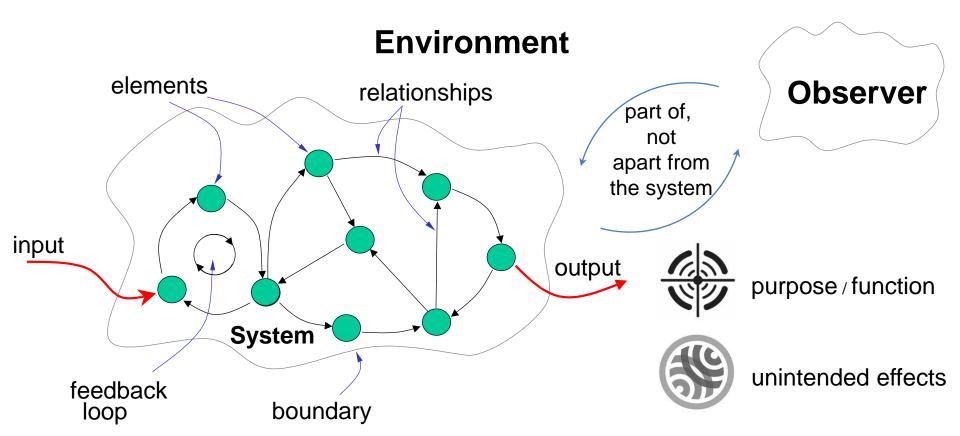


# How might services relate to systems?



Services are embedded in systems, while also constituting systems themselves.







### Doorways/Windows





### Mirrors





### Masks





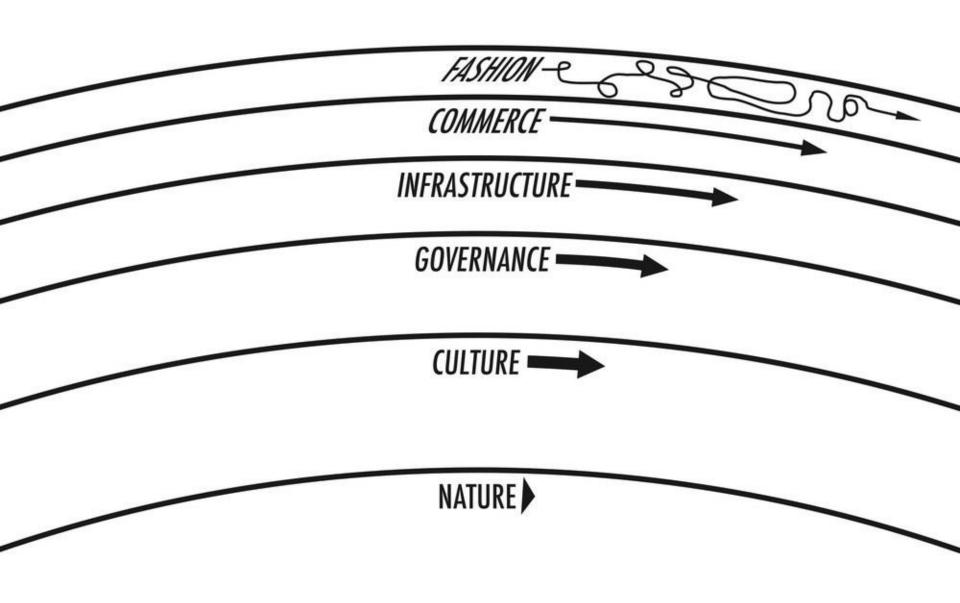
### Bridges





## System/Service Frictions







## Obfuscation to whose benefit?





## Pull a string here, feel a tug there.





Can you have systems without services? Or services without systems?



# Making Services Better



# Let's bring some service scenarios to life!



## What is service design?



#### It uses design methods to align:



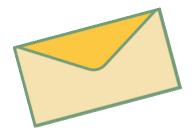
**People** 



**Artifacts** 



**Technology** 



**Communications** 



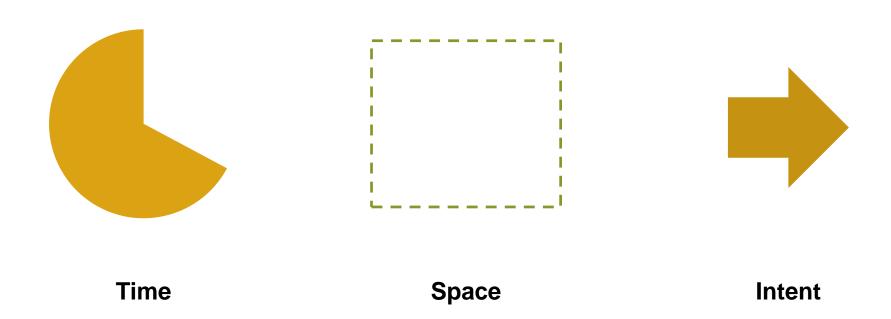
**Organizations** 



**Data/Information** 



#### It aligns those things across:





### The kinds of things we aim to impact include:

**Outcomes** Senses **Perceptions Emotions** 



## What might make a good service?

**Consistency** of intent across moments.

Smooth hand-offs across the service.

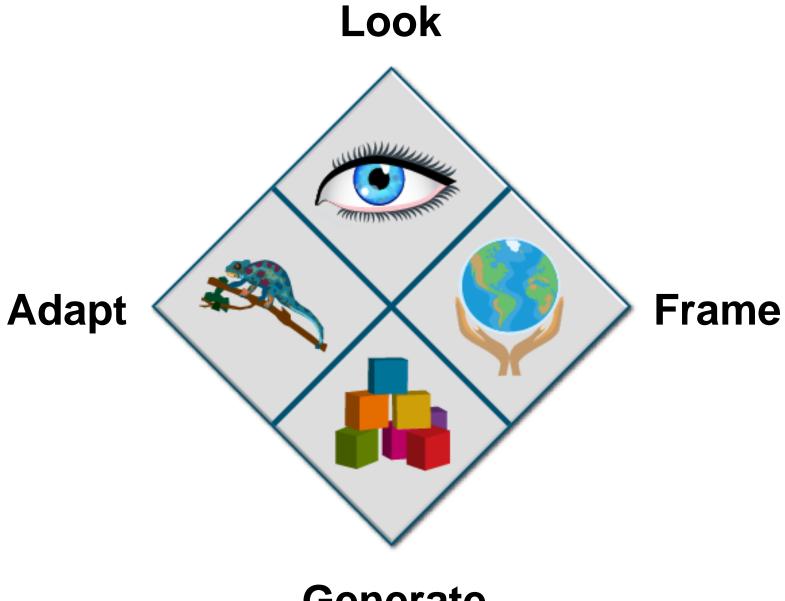
Moments of truth leave positive impressions.

Robustness over time inspires trust.



## What does the process look like?





**Generate** 



## What are some tools?



#### **Qualitative Research Methods**

Source: Smashing Magazine

#### Customer Support Breakdown





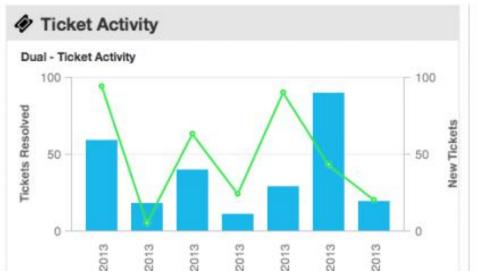


**Tickets Resolved** 



**Resolution Time** 



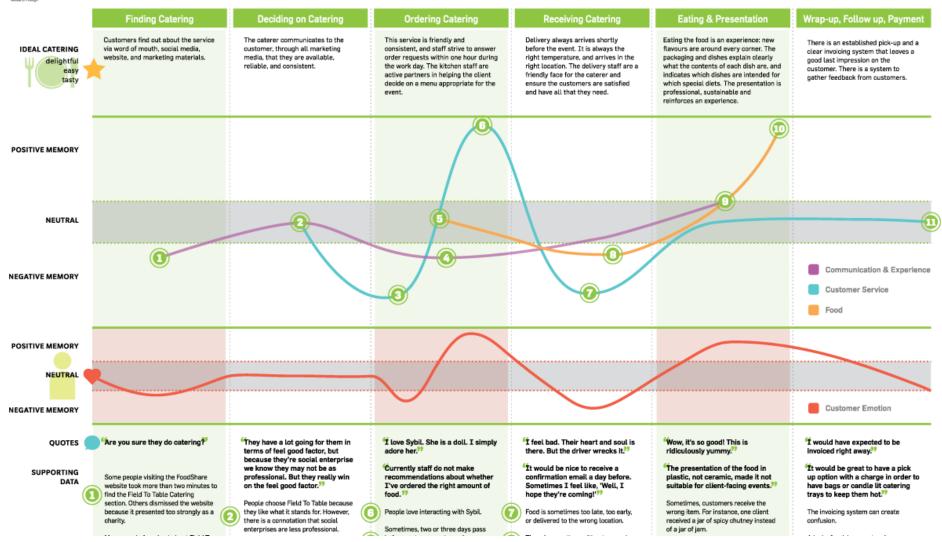




#### **Quantitative Research Methods**

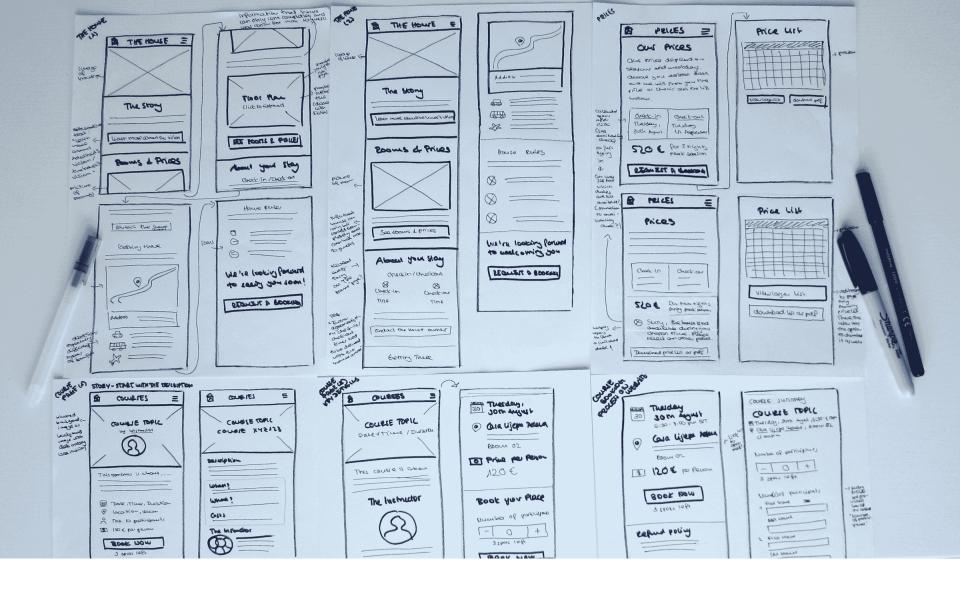
Source: Good Data





#### **Tools for Synthesizing and Communicating Data**

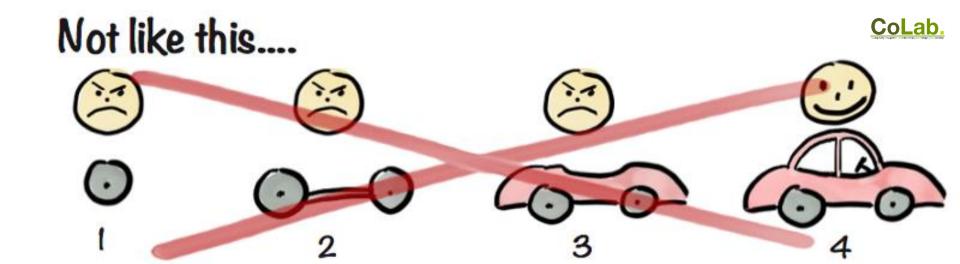
Source: Bridgeable



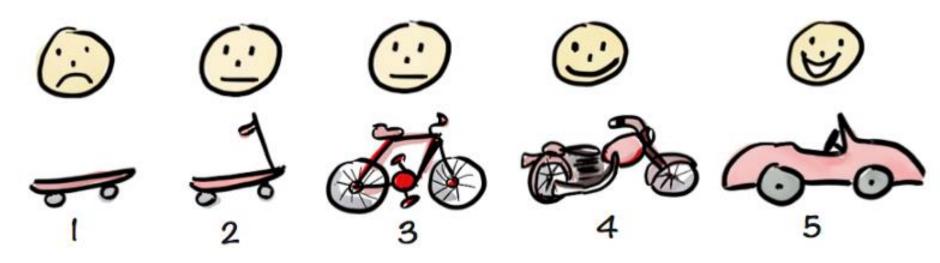
#### **In-Channel Prototyping**



#### **Cross-Channel Prototyping**



#### Like this!



Scaling/Piloting

Source: Henrik Kniberg





#### **Windup Automata**

Source: The Week UK



# Let's bring some service scenarios to life!



# Four Questions to Ask About A Service



Who engages with it and what are their goals?

When does it start and when does it end?

What are the component parts and how might they relate to one another?

What emotions are you hoping people feel?

#### Closing Reflection

### 3 Ls