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EVALUATING SERVICES AN EXPLORATORY APPROACH BEYOND SERVICE DESIGN

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MAIN TOPIC

SERVICE SOCIETY >>> RADICAL EFFICIENCY

- Defining a methodological approach to explore the field of service evaluation
- Service evaluation represents a possible solution to radical efficiency



STRUCTURE

- >
- Framing the problem: evaluating services
- Facing radical efficiency with service evaluation
- The relationship between service design and service evaluation
- Evaluation as a key factor of decision-making processes



A RESEARCH FRAMEWORK FOR SERVICE EVALUATION



FRAMING THE PROBLEM: EVALUATING SERVICES

- Because of the intangible nature of services and the connection of production and consumption measures tend to be qualitative
- The quality of a service mostly depends on how an actor perceives it and for this reason it is more difficult to control

 (Hollins, Blackman & Shinkins, 2003)
- Within the same performance quality can vary dramatically from one touchpoint to another

(Polaine, Løvlie & Reason, 2013)



FRAMING THE PROBLEM: EVALUATING SERVICES

HOW WELL IS THE SERVICE PERFORMING? Considering performance as a measure of value

INWARD-FACING
VALUE MEASUREMENT
from the provider perspective



OUTWARD-FACING
VALUE MEASUREMENT
from the user perspective

(Polaine, Løvlie & Reason, 2013)



FRAMING THE PROBLEM: EVALUATING SERVICES

PRIVATE SECTOR

Innovation driven by competitive advantage



PUBLIC SECTOR

Innovation driven by public value



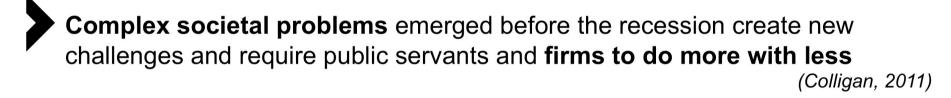
- the customer is the main creator of value (Holmlid, 2010)
- innovation requires a systemic approach (OECD, 2011)

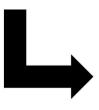


FACING RADICAL EFFICIENCY WITH SERVICE EVALUATION

Tight budgetary conditions are placing unprecedented constraints on governments' capacity to maintain current models of public service offer and delivery, affecting the welfare system of developed countries

(OECD, 2011)





RADICAL EFFICIENCY

New innovation model that allows to make both **more significant** savings and more significant improvements to public services.

(Innovation Unit and Nesta , 2010)



FACING RADICAL EFFICIENCY WITH SERVICE EVALUATION

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Radical efficiency model may be applied to both private and public sectors

- 1. Public organizations require support from private firms
- 2. Private sector is affected governments' policies and reforms
- 3. In both cases innovation requires a common, systemic process



The role of evaluation

- diagnostic tool
- instrument of value creation and cost reduction
- driver of innovation



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE DESIGN AND SERVICE EVALUATION

WHAT ABOUT DESIGN WHO IS DESIGNING SERVICES NOW



A great deal of service design happens without any professional design input (Brown, 2009)



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE DESIGN AND SERVICE EVALUATION

IS IT ENOUGH TO INVOLVE DESIGN TO REACH RADICAL EFFICIENCY PURPOSES





When we measure service performance in the right way, we can prove that service design results in more effective employment of resources - human, capital, and natural.



(Polaine, Løvlie & Reason, 2013:18-19)



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE DESIGN AND SERVICE EVALUATION

A NEW CHALLENGE FOR SERVICE DESIGN DISCIPLINE



TO CONTRIBUTE IN DESIGNING AND DEFINING
A SERVICE EVALUATION APPROACH
TO BE APPLIED TO THE ENTIRE SERVICE LIFECYCLE,
ACROSS SEVERAL SERVICE SECTORS.





Evaluation is a matter of decision and evaluate options

Identifying information and options (constraints)

Establishing criteria to evaluate them

Understanding what they want to obtain

Taking the final decision

(IDEAL)
DECISION MAKING
PROCESS

(Saaty, 2008)



Aspects of decision making affecting evaluation processes:

(according to a perfect rationality model)





ROLE OF DECISION-MAKER(S)



Aspects of decision making affecting evaluation processes:

(according to a perfect rationality model)



PURPOSE OF EVALUATION

What does the decision-maker want to obtain through evaluation?

- 1. Rating systems
- 2. Ranking systems
- 3. Clustering systems



Aspects of decision making affecting evaluation processes:

(according to a perfect rationality model)



CRITERIA OF EVALUATION

Which aspects of the alternatives available does the decision-maker want to compare?

Set a **synthesis framework** to confront the evaluation criteria, that must be **both qualitative and quantitative**



Aspects of decision making affecting evaluation processes:

(according to a perfect rationality model)



ROLE OF DECISION-MAKER(S)

Who is (which are) the decision-maker(s)? Whose needs the evaluation must respond?

Expected utility model: a rational decision maker will prefer the prospect offering the highest expected utility

(Von Neumann & Morgenstern, 1947; Raiffa, 1968; Fishburn, 1970; Savage, 1954)





PURPOSE

Mapping the service evaluation field to build a sort of decision aiding methodology

(Tsoukias, 2007)

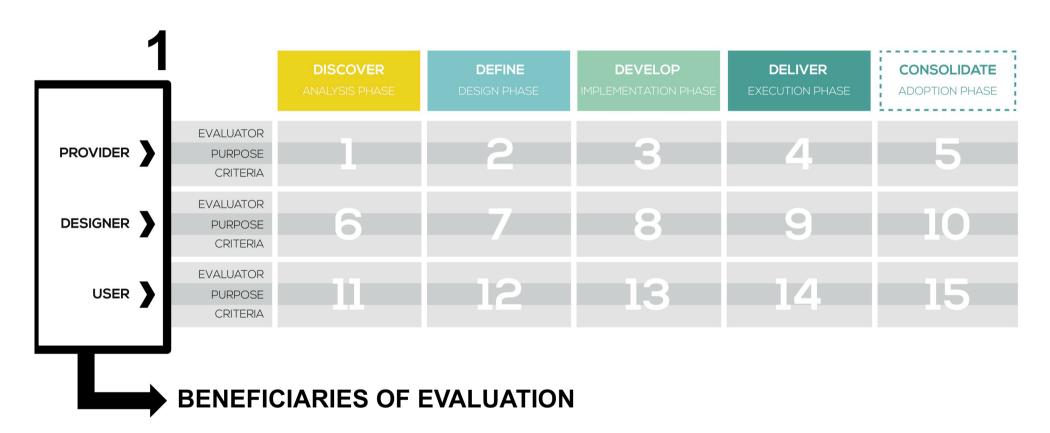


SET UP PROCESS

- 1. Determining the beneficiaries of evaluation
- 2. Defining the phases of service lifecycle
- **3.** Defining **aspects of decision making process** that have a role in the evaluation process

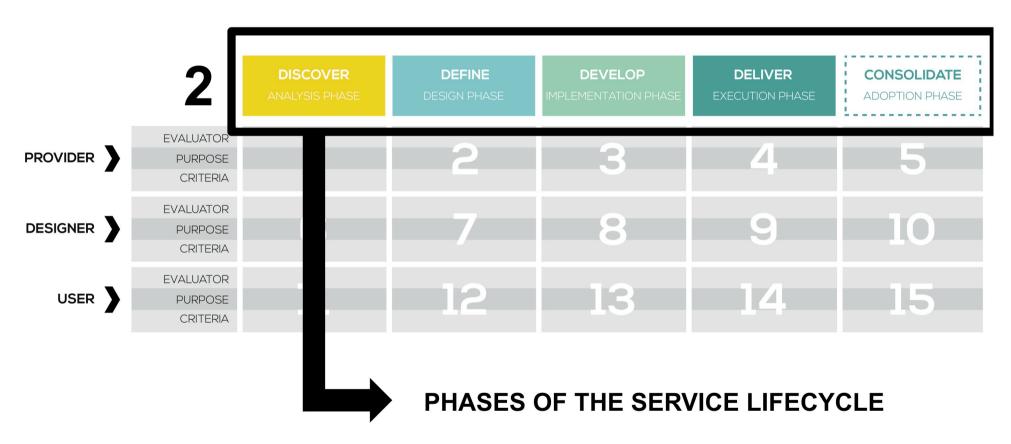


Service Evaluation Research Matrix



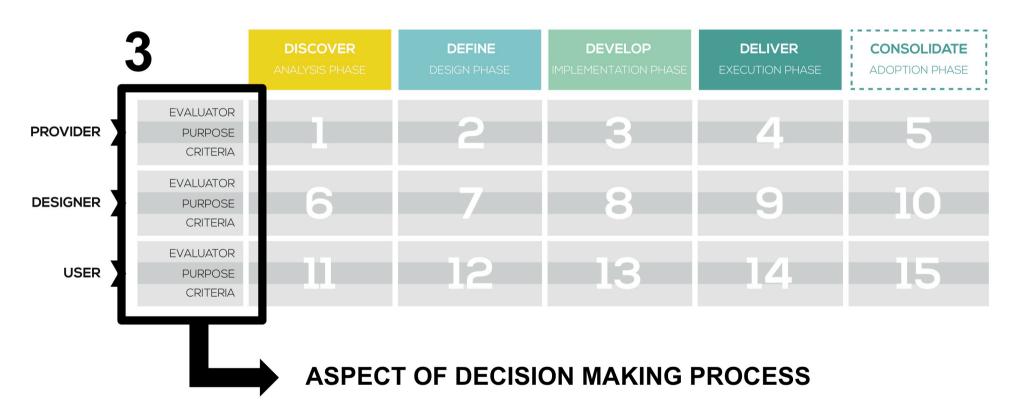


Service Evaluation Research Matrix





Service Evaluation Research Matrix





Some examples of application

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

EVALUATOR: everybody **PURPOSE:** ranking system **CRITERIA:** costs and benefits

| | | DISCOVER ANALYSIS PHASE | DEFINE DESIGN PHASE | DEVELOP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE | DELIVER EXECUTION PHASE | CONSOLIDATE ADOPTION PHASE |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PROVIDER | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 1 | * | * | × | 5 |
| DESIGNER > | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| USER 🔪 | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | - 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |



Some examples of application

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

EVALUATOR: service customers

PURPOSE: clustering system

CRITERIA: e.g. quality, speed, pricing..

| | | DISCOVER ANALYSIS PHASE | DEFINE DESIGN PHASE | DEVELOP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE | DELIVER EXECUTION PHASE | CONSOLIDATE ADOPTION PHASE |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PROVIDER > | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 1 | 2 | 3 | × | 5 |
| DESIGNER > | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| USER 🔪 | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | - 11 | 12 | 13 | × | 15 |



Some examples of application

SERVQUAL OR RATER

EVALUATOR: service managers

PURPOSE: rating system

CRITERIA: reliability, assurance, empathy,

tangibleness and responsiveness

| | | DISCOVER ANALYSIS PHASE | DEFINE DESIGN PHASE | DEVELOP IMPLEMENTATION PHASE | DELIVER EXECUTION PHASE | CONSOLIDATE ADOPTION PHASE |
|------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| PROVIDER | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 1 | 2 | 3 | × | * |
| DESIGNER } | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| USER } | EVALUATOR PURPOSE CRITERIA | - 11 | 12 | 13 | × | * |



FUTURE ACTIONS

- Outline a service evaluation overview, mapping existing evaluation methods and approaches coming from different disciplines
- Understand how service design can represent a tool to measure service quality and efficacy
- Define a unique blend of service evaluation techniques, mostly focussing on the adoption phase and assessing existing services.



ANY QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU!

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