OUTCOME DRIVEN INNOVATION CONCEPT WALKTHROUGH

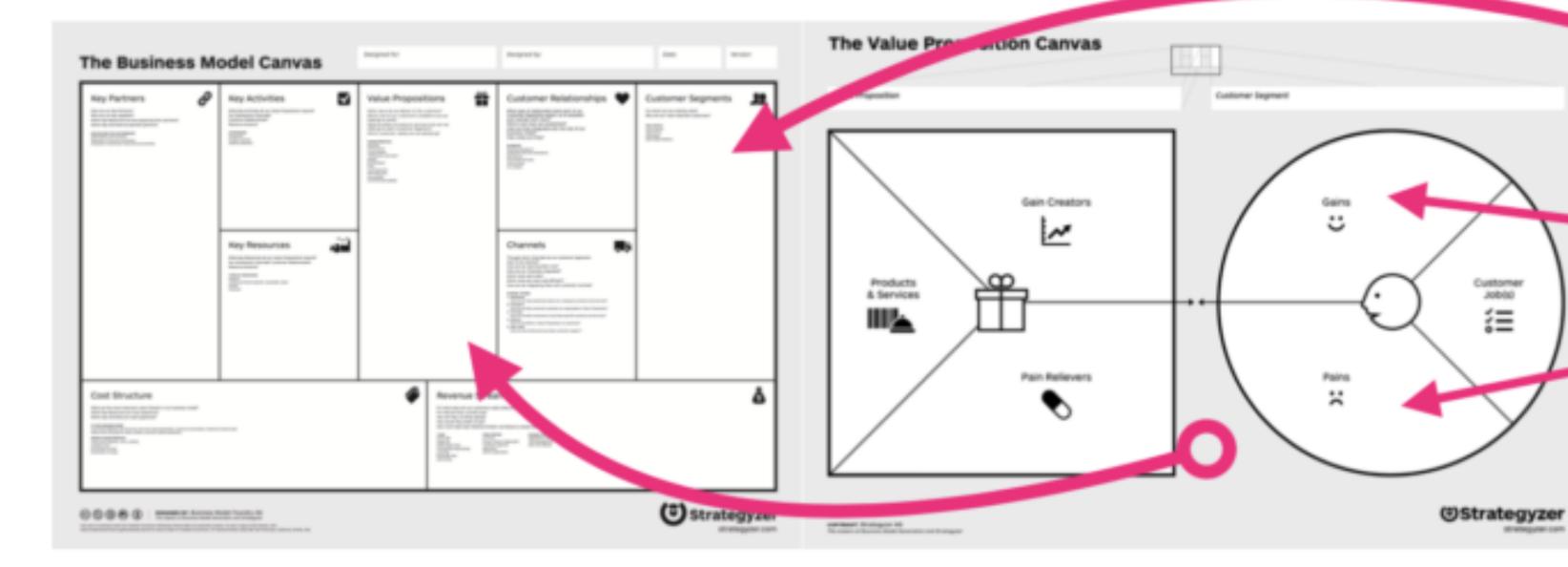
IDEAS FIRST

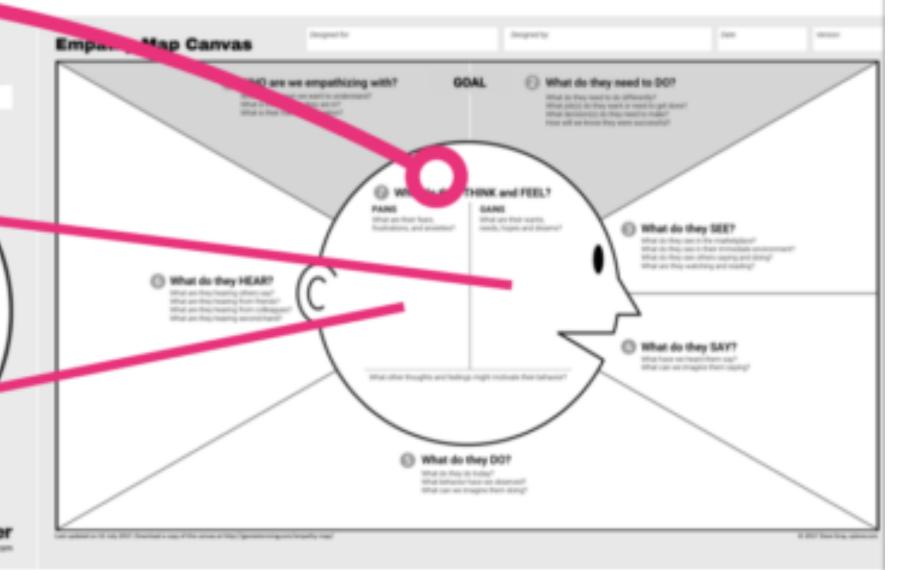
CUSTOMER FIRST

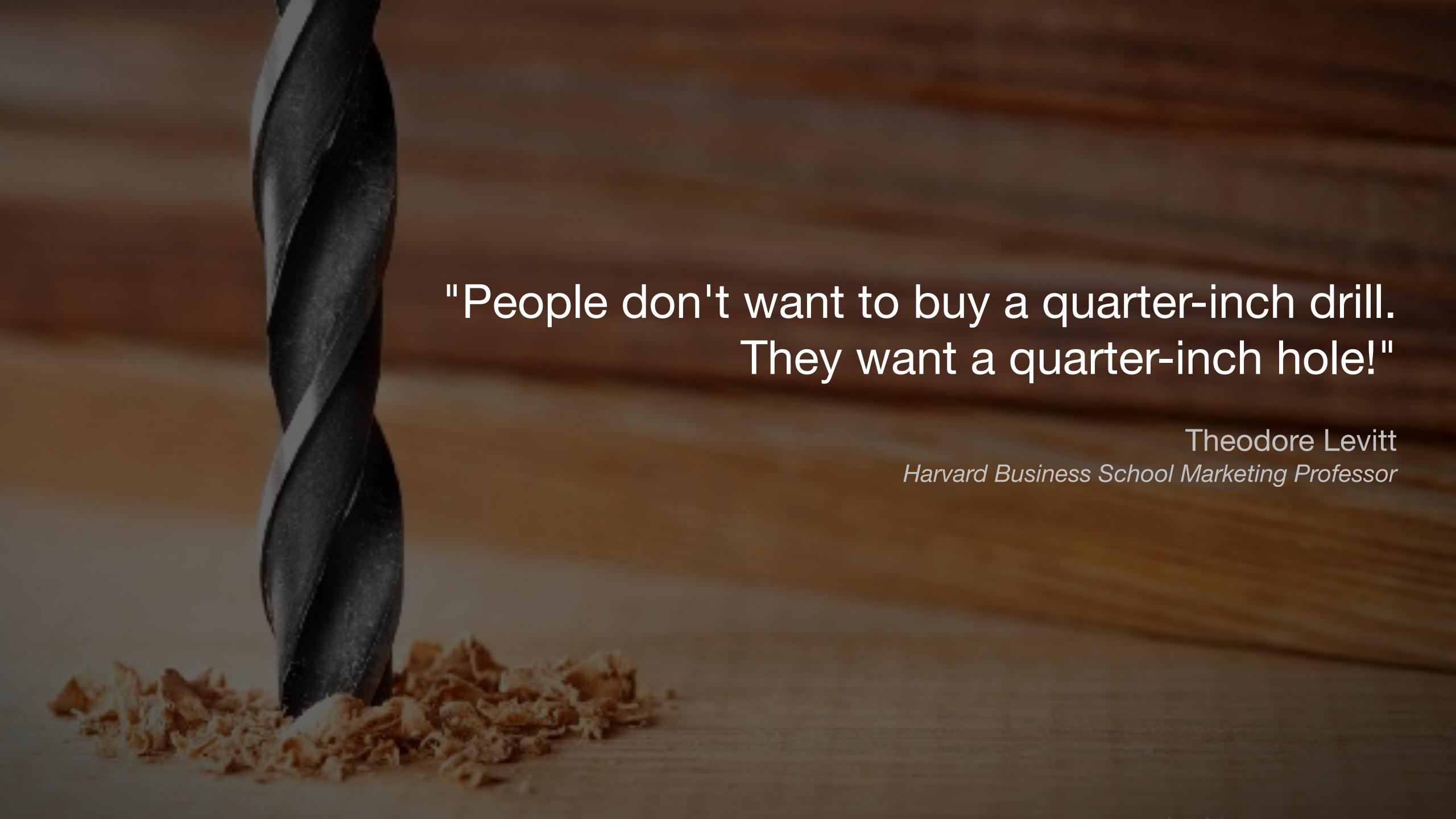
JOBs TO BE DONE NEEDs FRAMEWORK

PRINCIPLE PROCESS

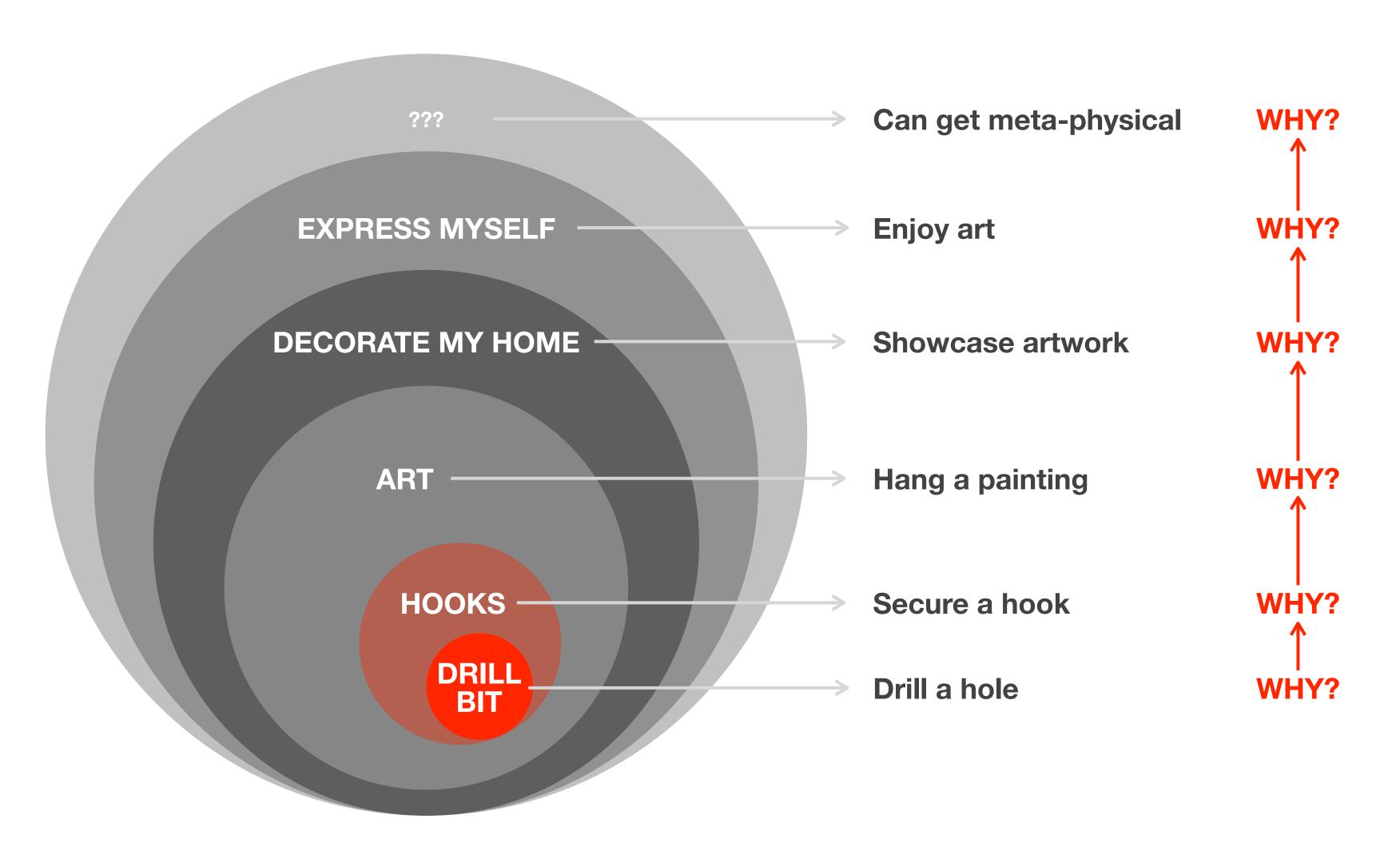
PRACTICE







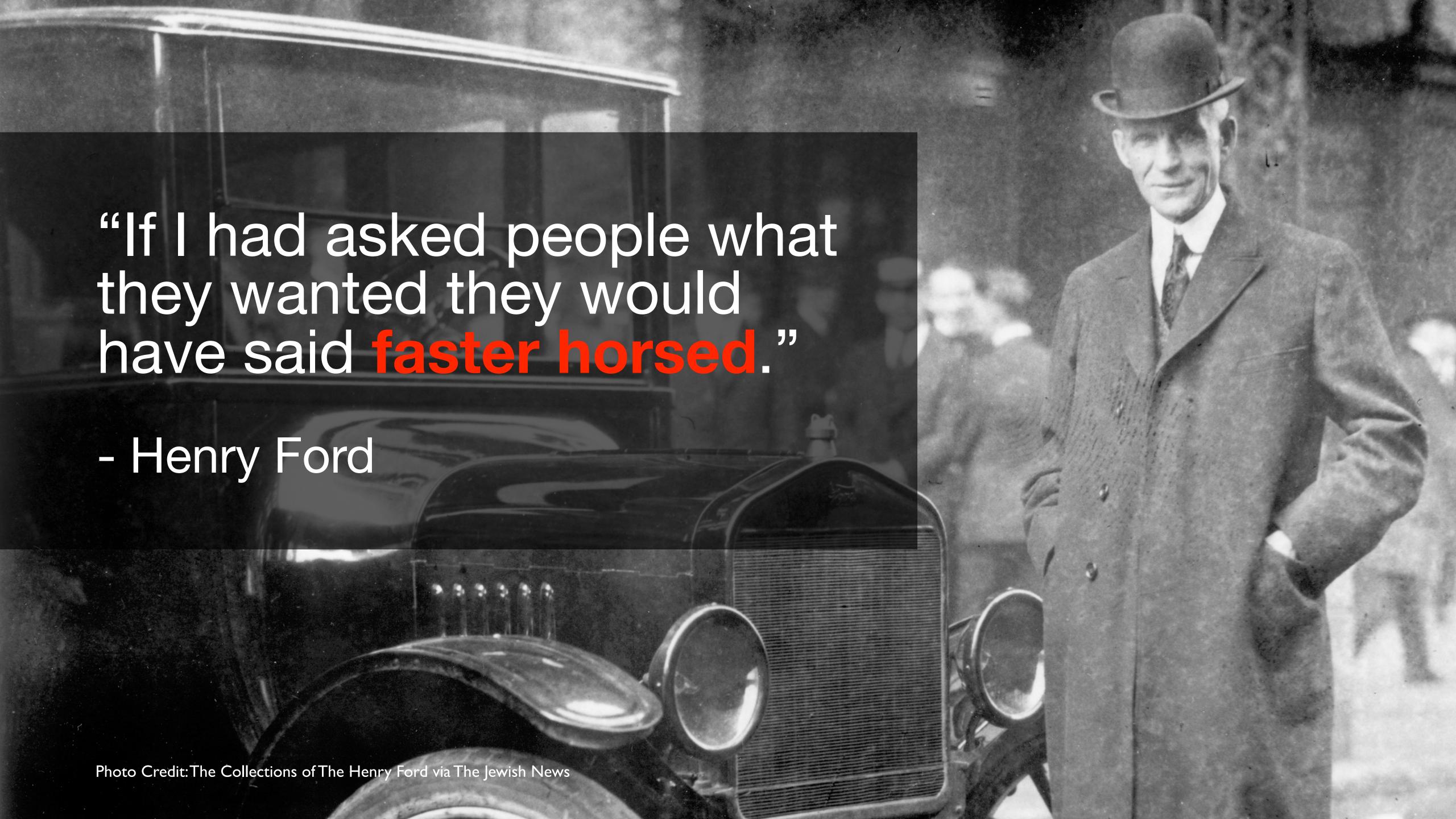
The 5Why(s) Diagram





#SDF2021







Product-oriented

"I need an iPod to listen to music"

focusing on a product



"When I go running, I want to motivate myself and set my pace with some music."



focusing on an outcome

Feature: 5 GB

Benefit: 1,000 songs in your pocket Context: when you go running

Jobs To Be Done: you want to motivate yourself with some music

Source: Queric UK (2020)

"People don't want to buy a quarter-inch drill. They want a quarter-inch hole!"





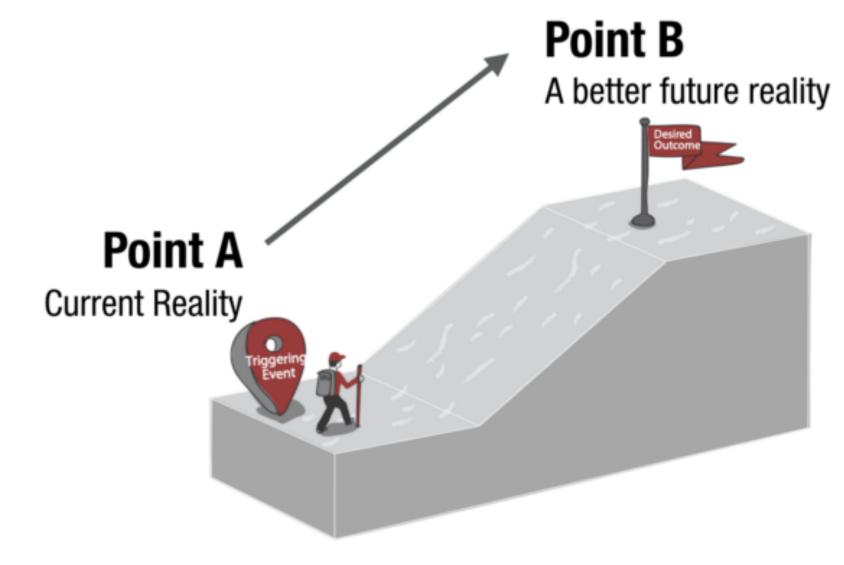
When Coffee and Kale Compete: Become great at making products people will buy by Alan Klement (2016)

I've written about the problem with user stories before. At the time, I found it better to just have the team talk over proposed changes to the product. This worked great when the team had gelled and the product is very mature; however, now I'm working with a new team and building a product from scratch. In this case, because our canvas is blank, we are having trouble getting on the same page when it comes to customer motivations, events and expectations. But today, things have turned around. I've come across a great way to use the jobs to be done philosophy to help define features.

I call them Job Stories.

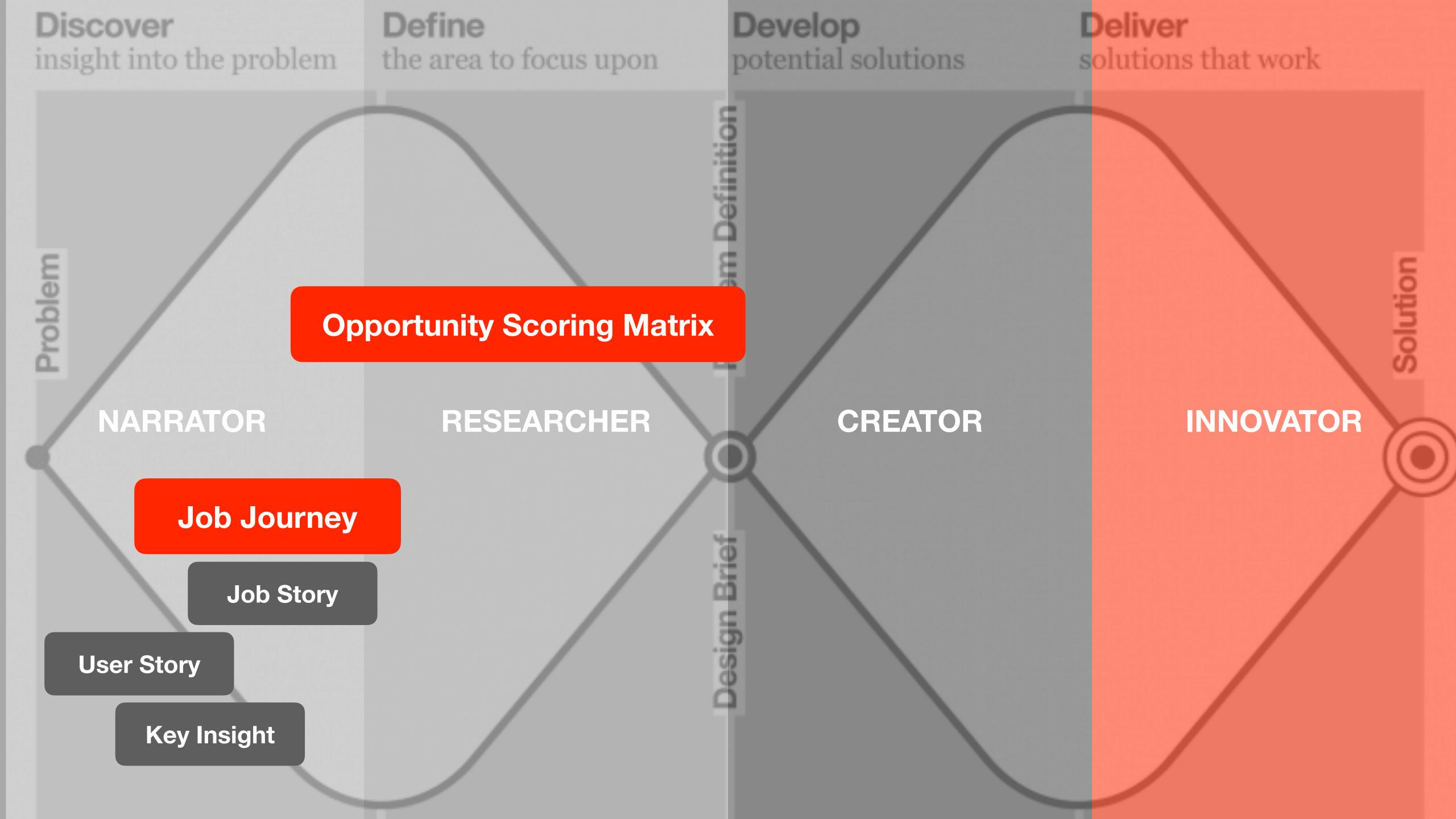
Theodore Levitt

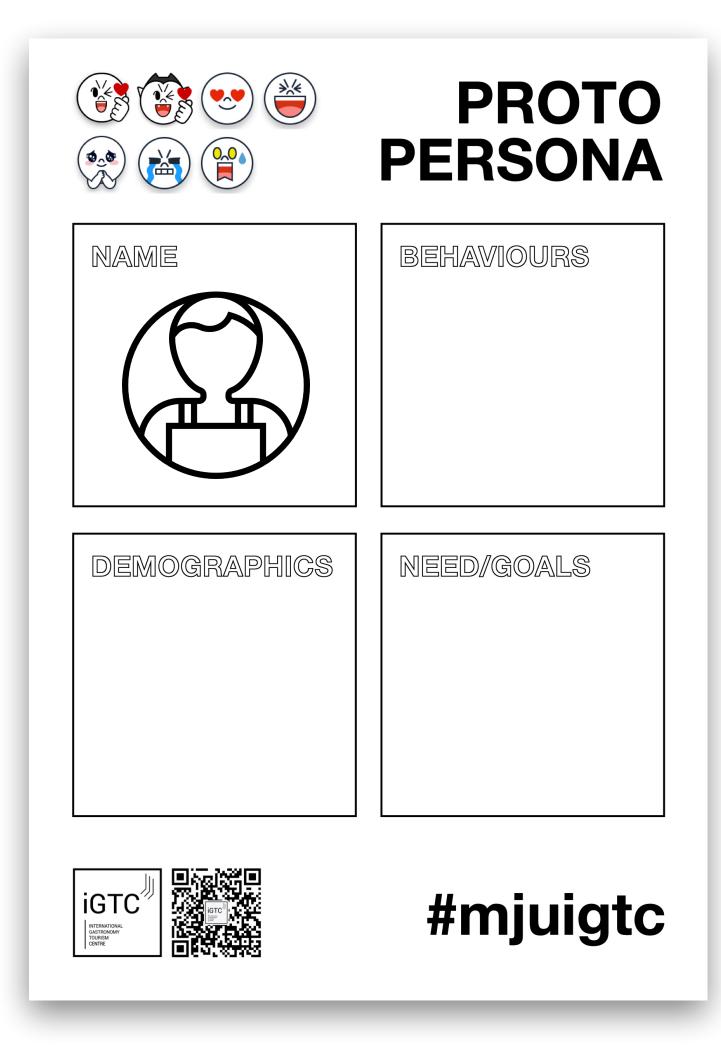
Harvard Business School Marketing Professor

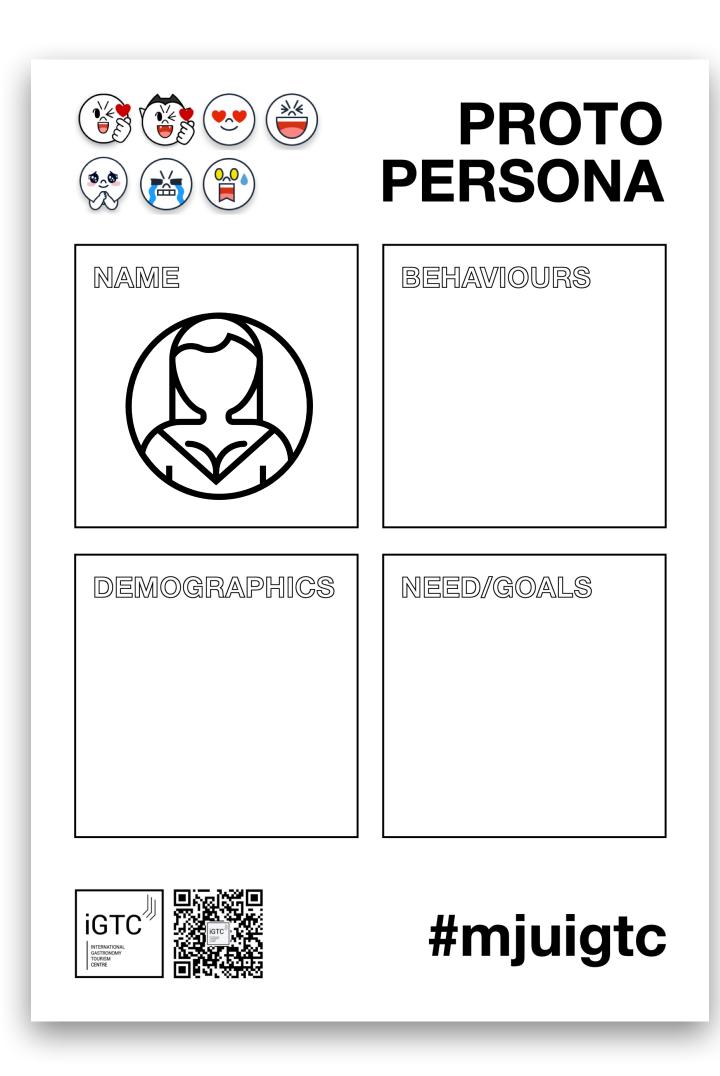


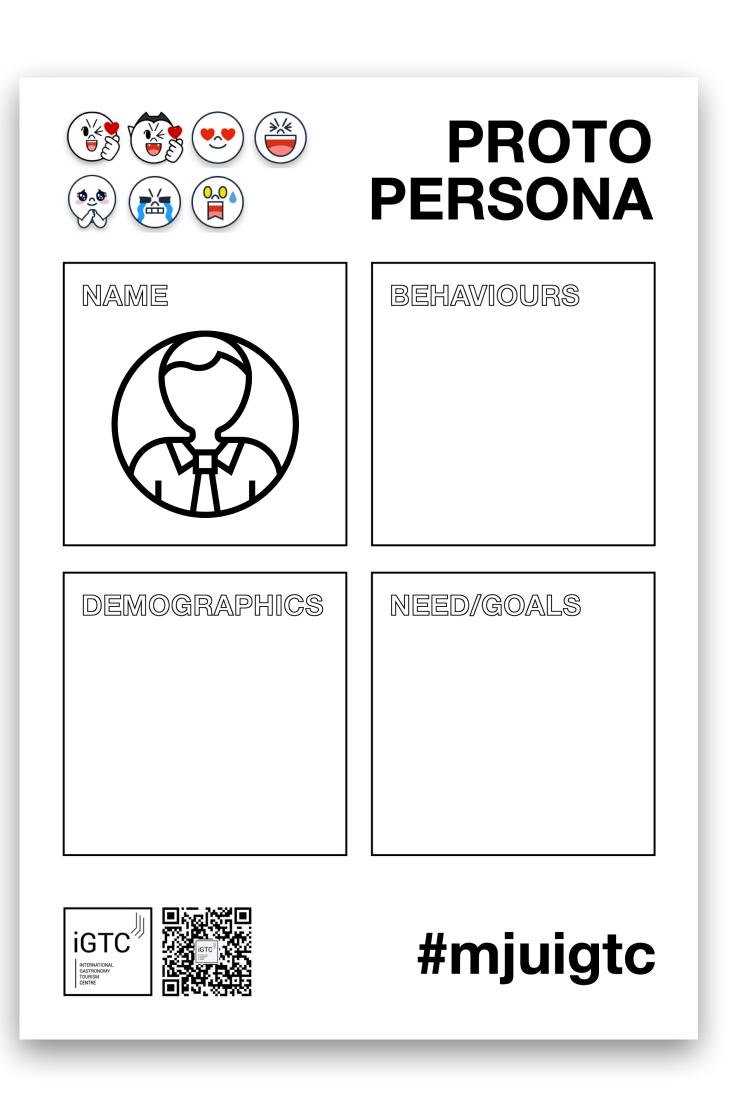
A Job-to-be-done

CREATOR NARRATOR RESEARCHER **INNOVATOR**















"I design with all my heart, thinking about the users"

AGE

JOB TITLE

STATUS

LOCATION

UX Designer

Single

21

Atlanta, GA

PASSIONATE

EMPATHETIC

CURIOUS

ADVENTUROUS

FAVORITE BRANDS









USER PERSONA

Jane Doe

ABOUT

Jane is a UX Designer that works for a Fortune 500 company in Atlanta, GA. Ever since she was a child, she loved to make stuff on her own and show them to her parents, friends and classmates. Over the course of her childhood and throughout her school, she won numerous design prizes at various well known competitions across the United States and Canada. Due to her passion for design, she decided to pursue a Master's degree in Human Computer Interaction and learn more about User Experience (UX) and how she can become a better designer.

GOALS

- Become a designer who communicates well of her ideas at any place
- Easily explain her design ideas to other designers, researchers and engineers

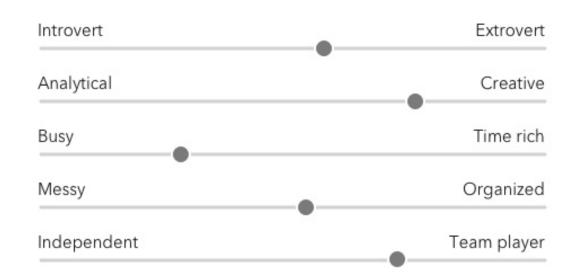
NEEDS

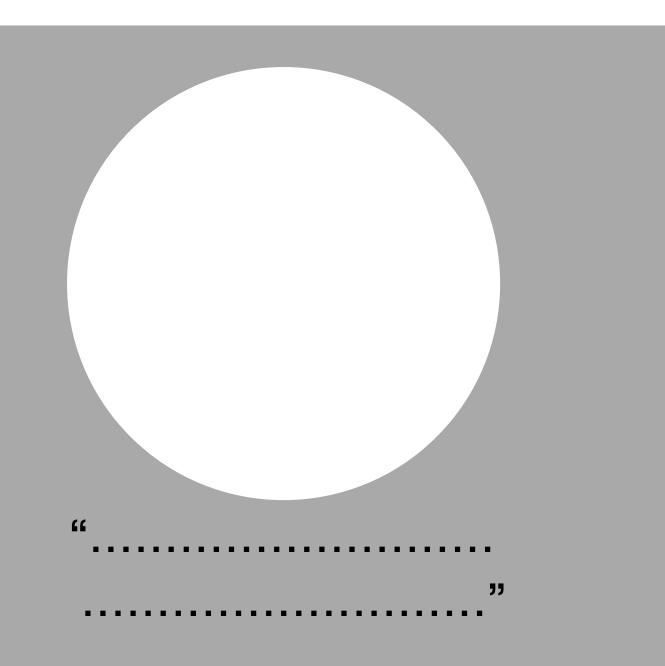
- Looking for a design tool that helps to cut down unnecessary time and effort
- Receive feedback on her progress whenever needed before presentation

PAIN POINTS

- There are too many tools that forces her to spend time learning them
- Cannot rely on other people's opinion because they are highly subjective
- Certain situations require different tools to communicate her thoughts

PERSONALITY





Age:

Job Title:

Status:

Location:

Characteristics:

Favourite Brand:

ABOUT

USER NARRATIVE

GOALS

OUTCOME

NEEDS

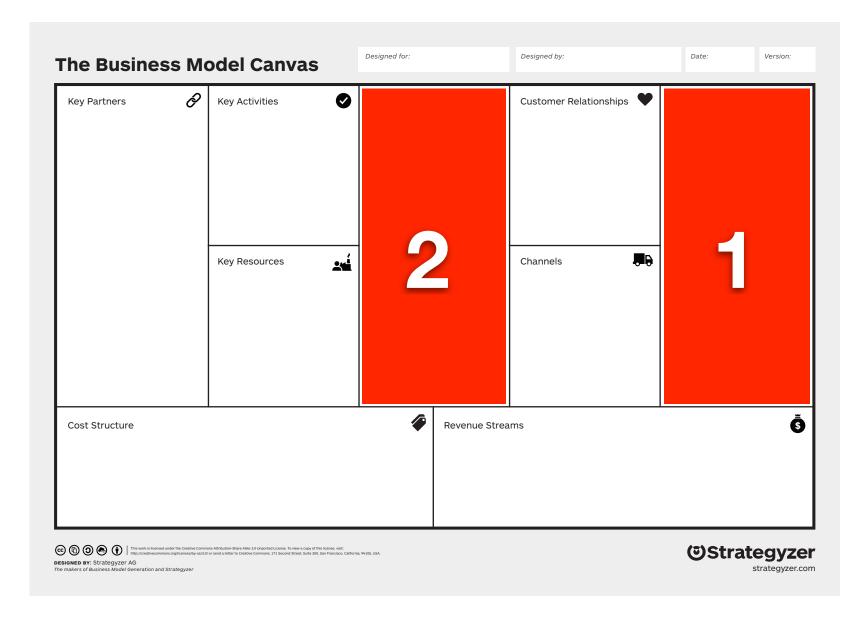
OUTCOME

PAIN POINTS

NEGATIVE FEELING

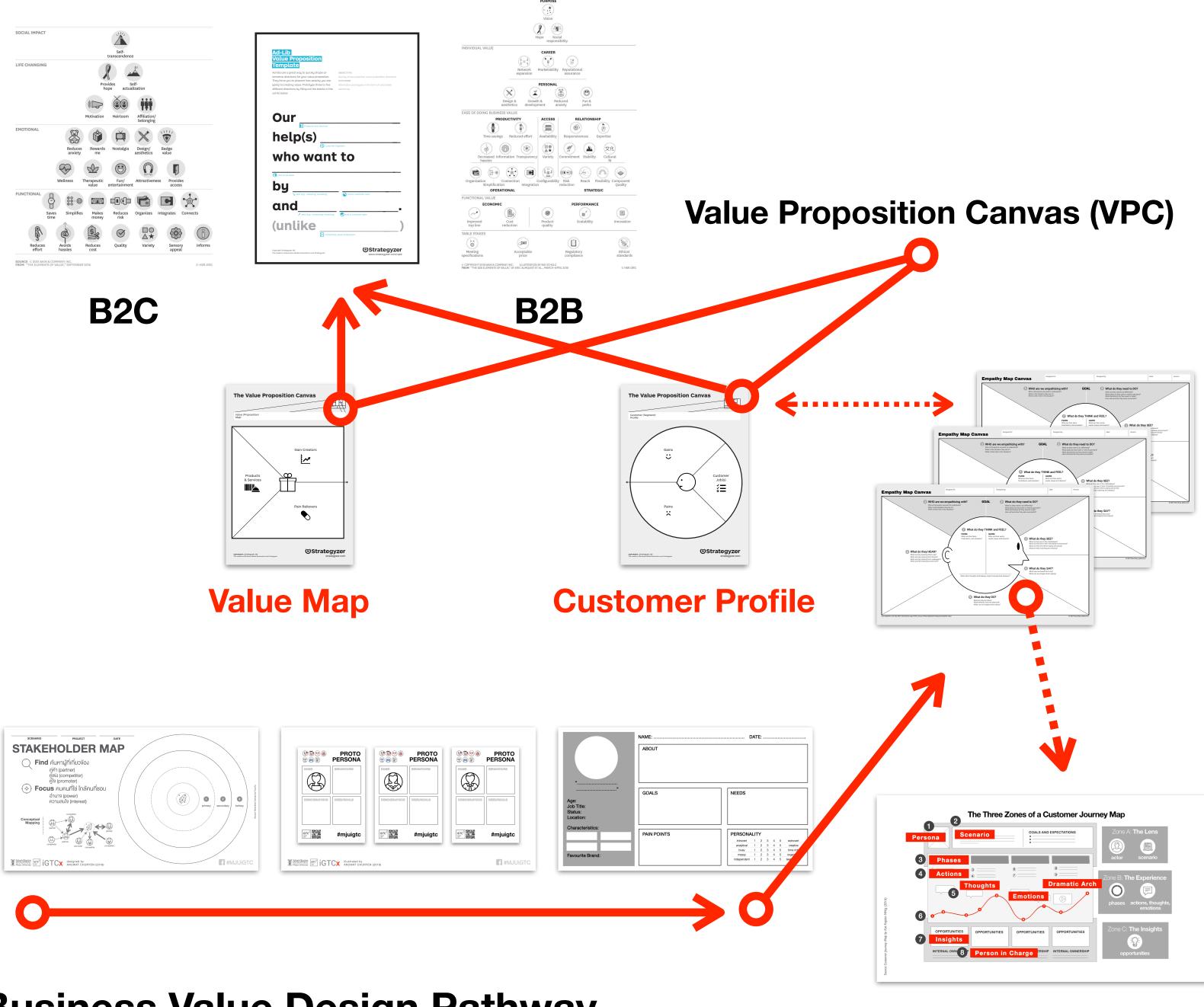
PERSONALITY

introvert	1	2	3	4	5	extrovert
analytical	1	2	3	4	5	creative
busy	1	2	3	4	5	time rich
messy	1	2	3	4	5	organised
independent	1	2	3	4	5	team player



Business Model Canvas (BMC)

Toolset designed by Strategyzer, NN/G Nielsen Norman Group, Bain & Company Business Value Design Pathway illustrated by Anuwat Churyen (2018)

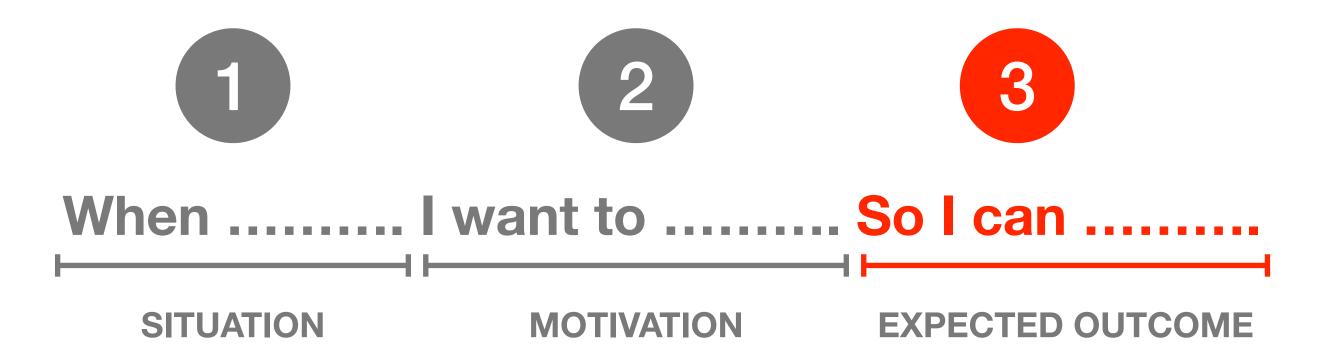


Business Value Design Pathway

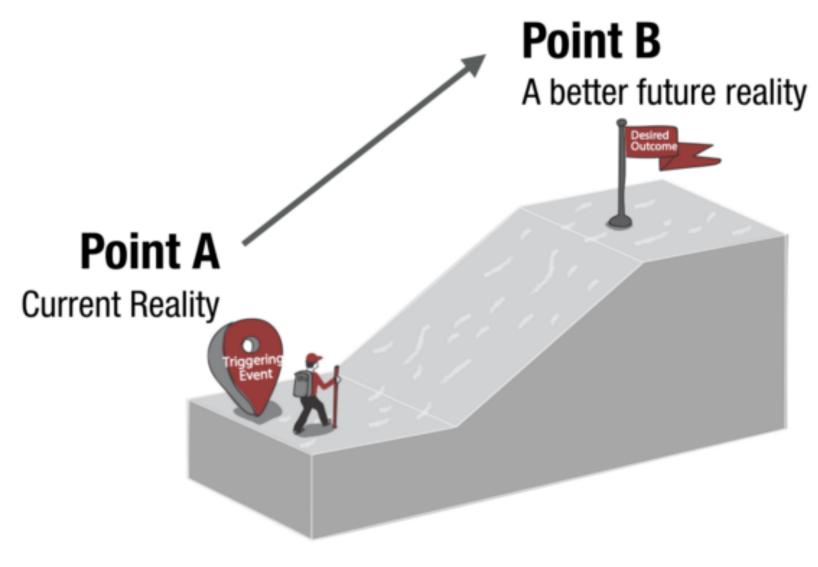
"People don't want to buy a quarter-inch drill. They want a quarter-inch hole!"

Theodore Levitt
Harvard Business School Marketing Professor

Job Stories

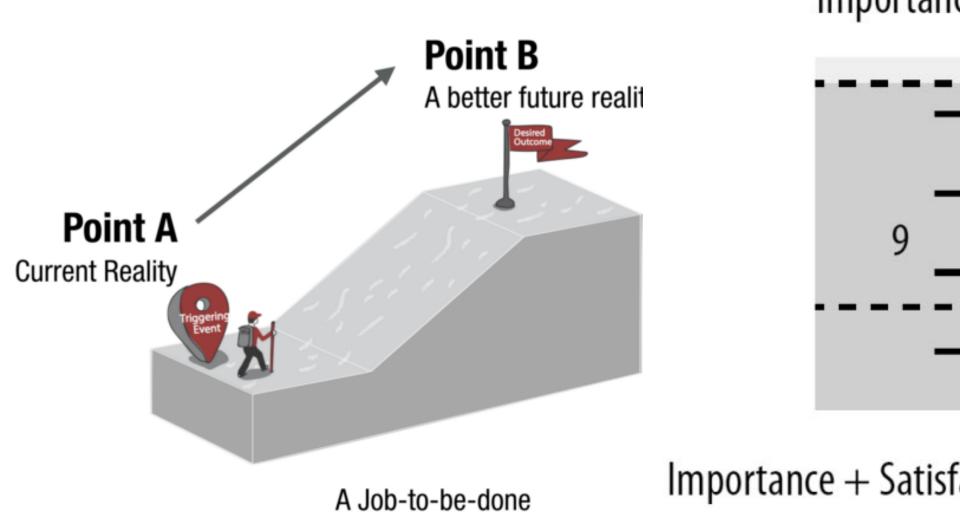


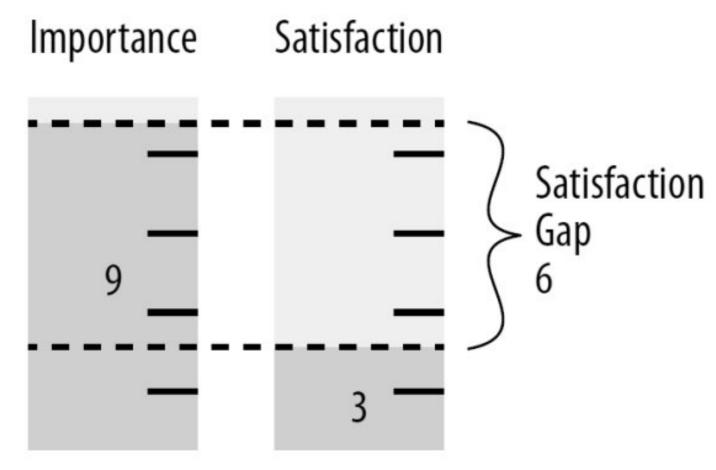
Replacing The User Story With the Job Story by Alan Klement (2016)



A Job-to-be-done

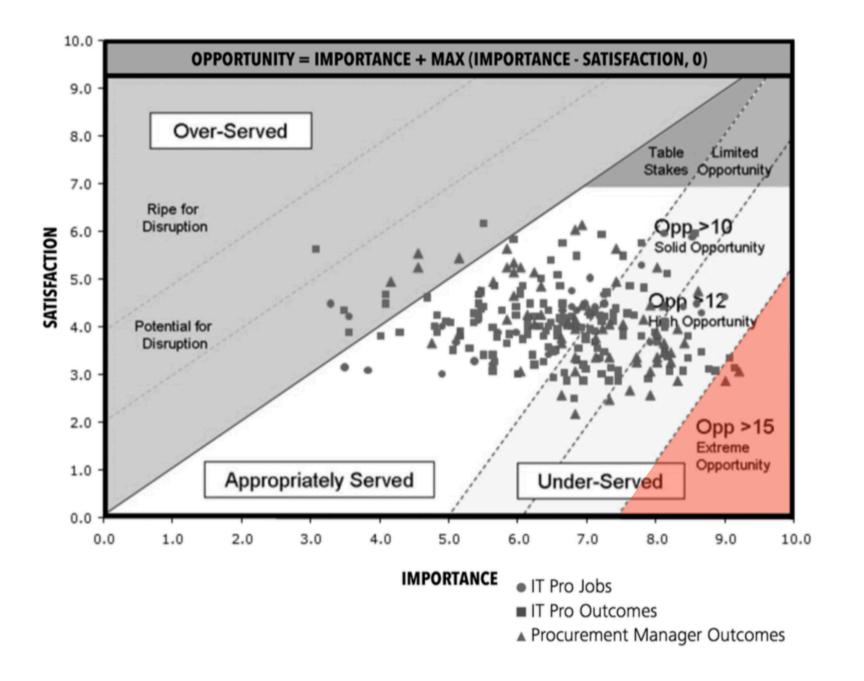
Opportunity Scoring Matrix (OSM)





 $Importance + Satisfaction \ Gap = \textbf{Opportunity Score}$

9 + 6 = 15

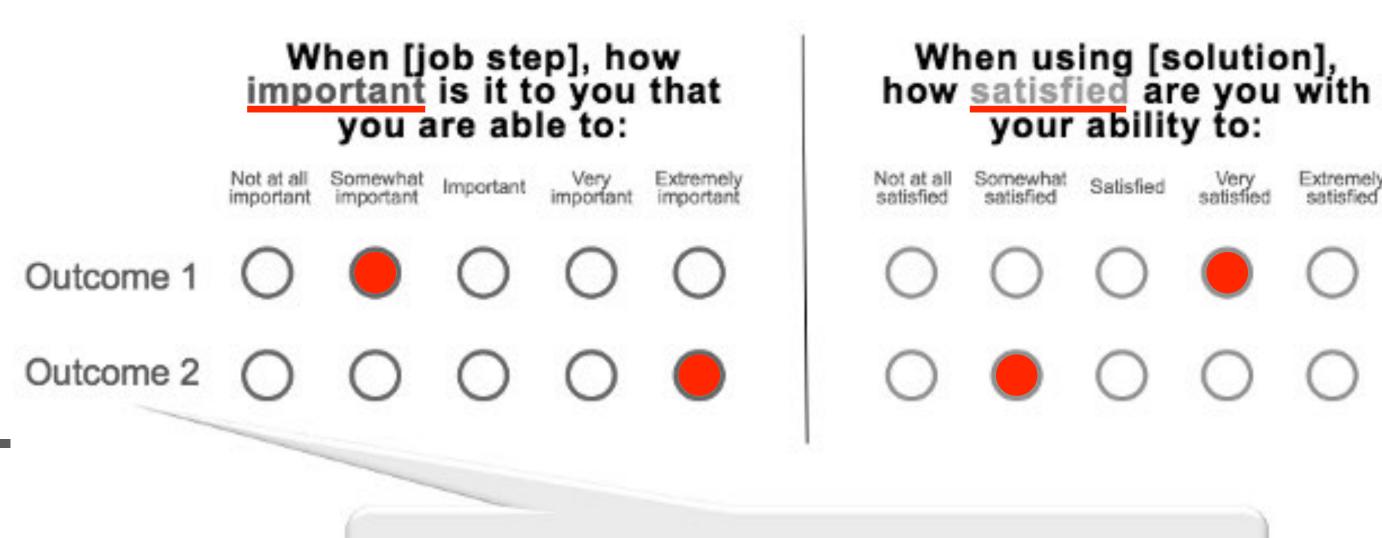


Toolset designed by Replacing The User Story With the Job Story by Alan Klement (2016)

urce: Johs To Be Done: Theory to Practice by Anthony W Ulwick (20

Opportunity Algorithm

Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Minimize the time it takes to get the songs in the

desired order for listening

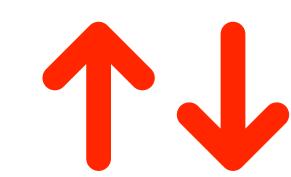
<u>Example</u>

Opportunity Score DOS01 = 2 + (2 - 4) = 0Opportunity Score DOS02 = 5 + (5 - 2) = 8

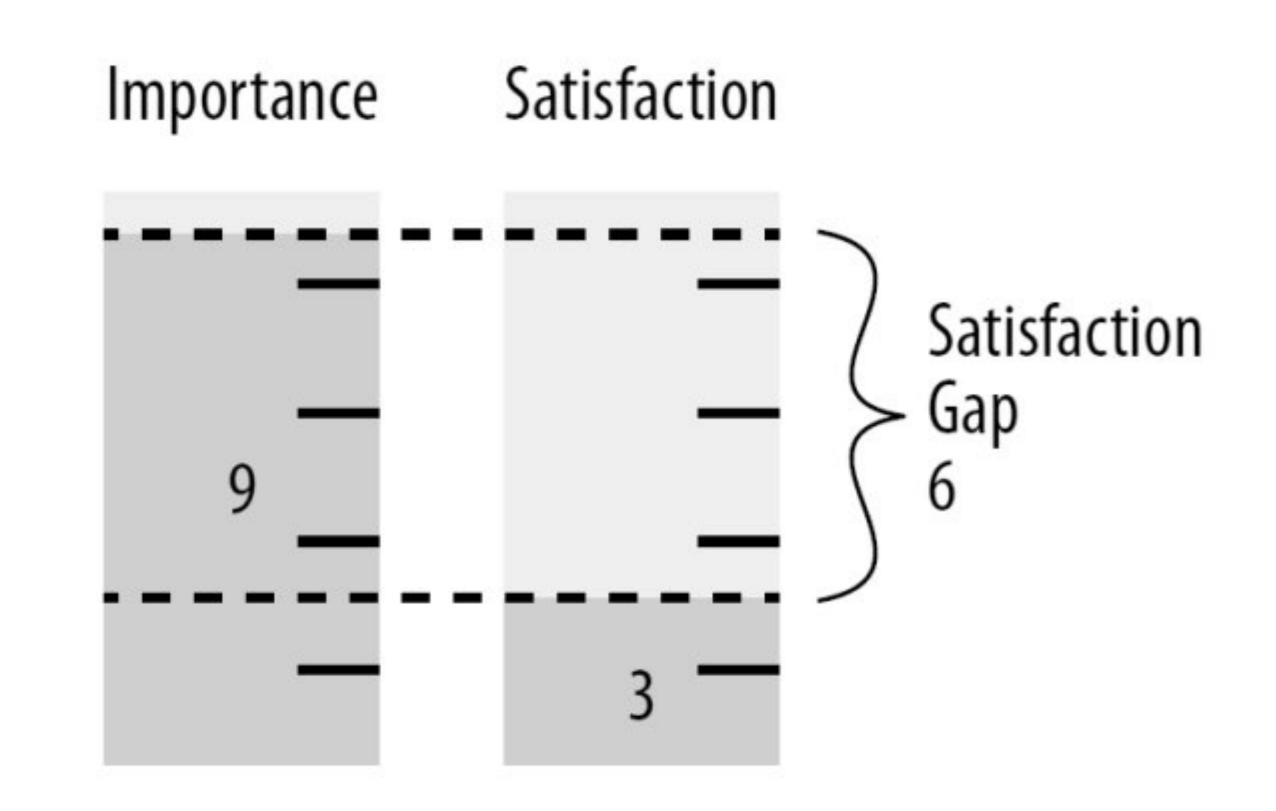
ource: Jobs To Be Done:Theory to Practice by Anthony W. Ulwick (20

Opportunity Score

Opportunity Score =
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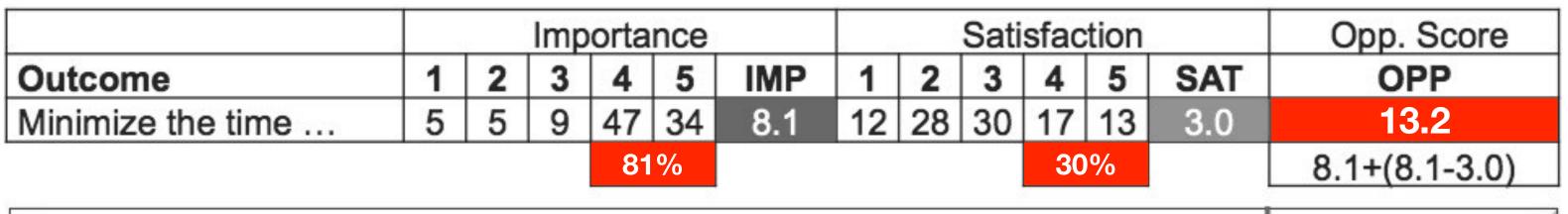


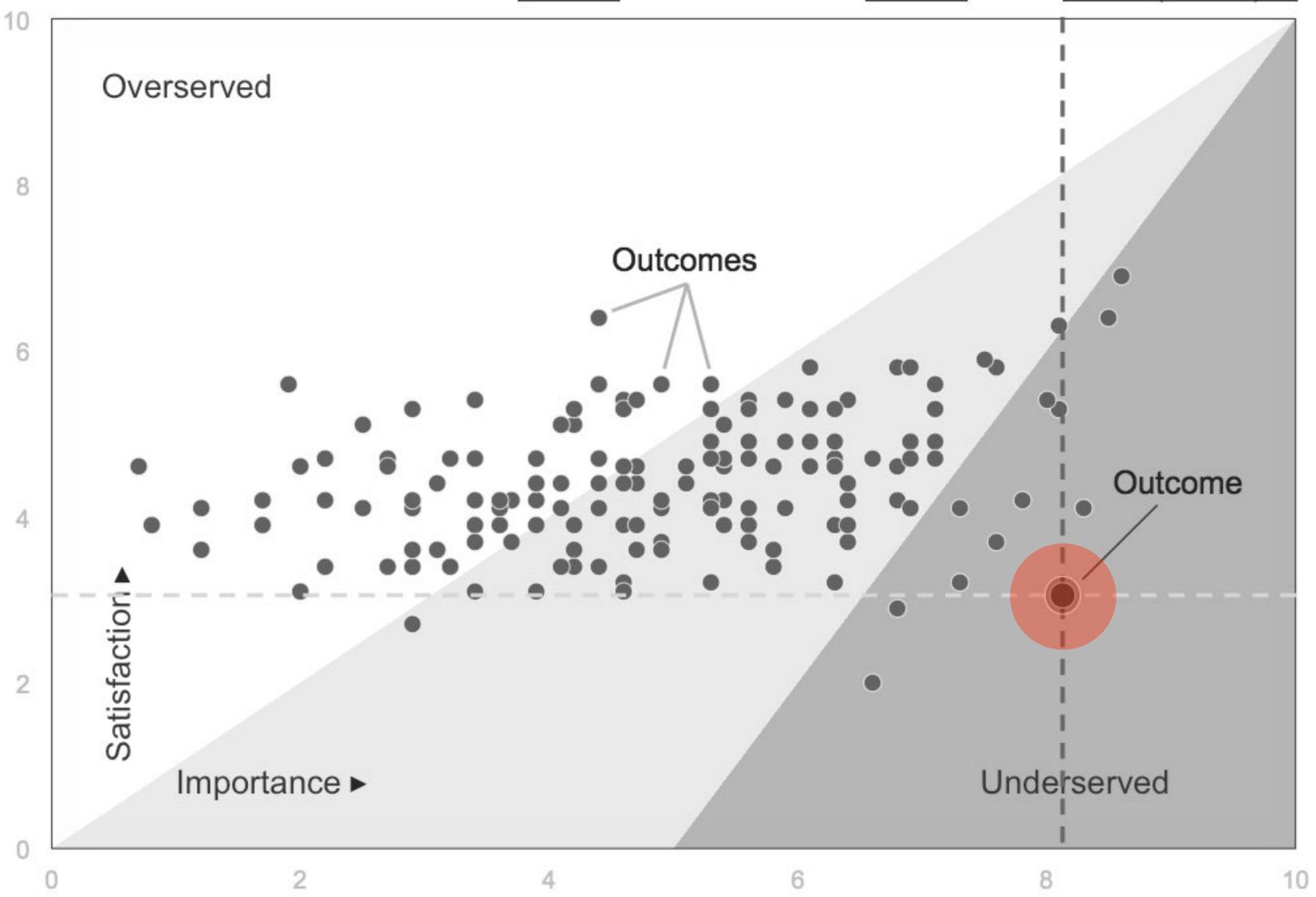
Unmet Needs vs Over Served



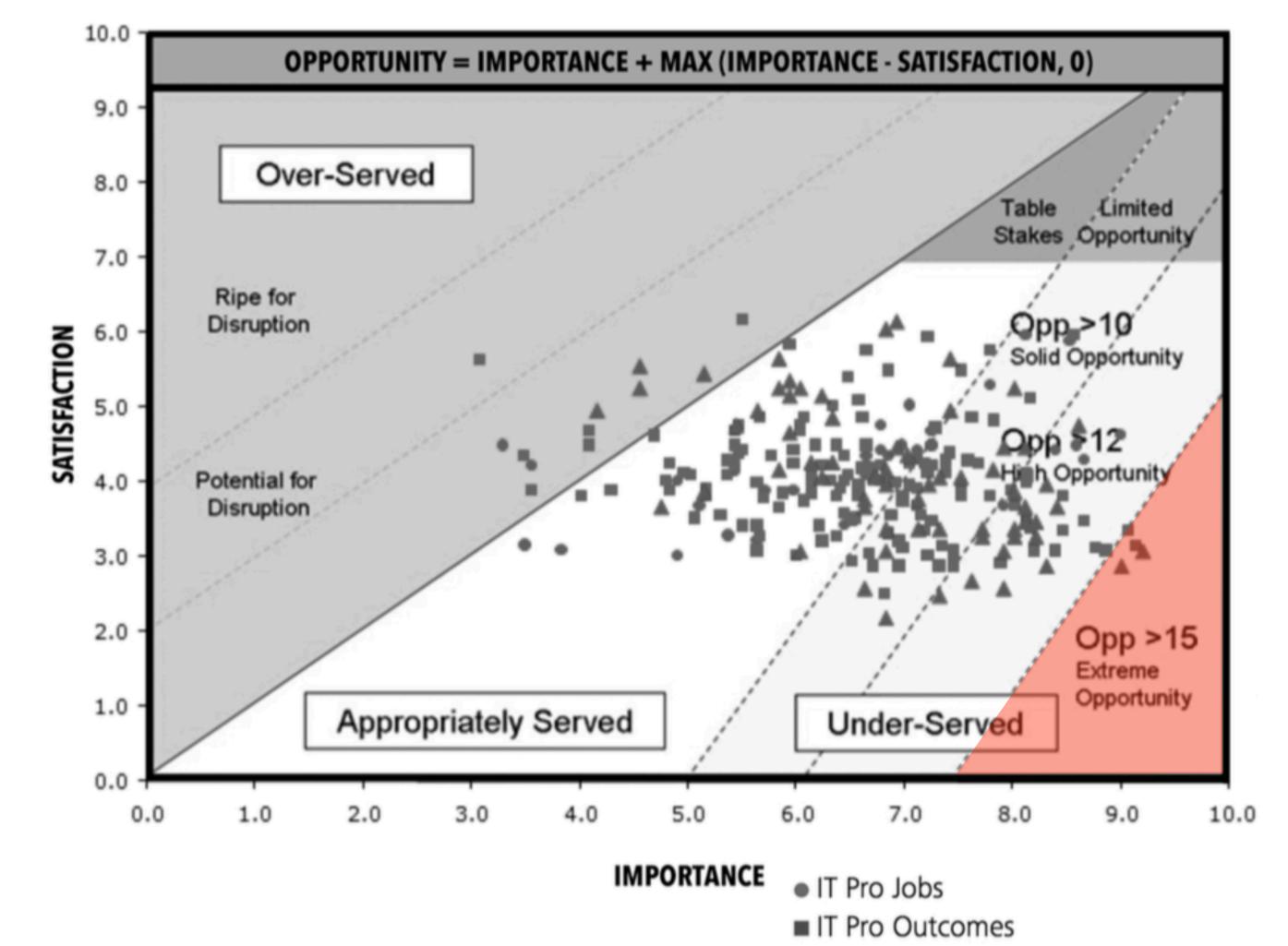
Importance + Satisfaction Gap = Opportunity Score

$$9 + 6 =$$





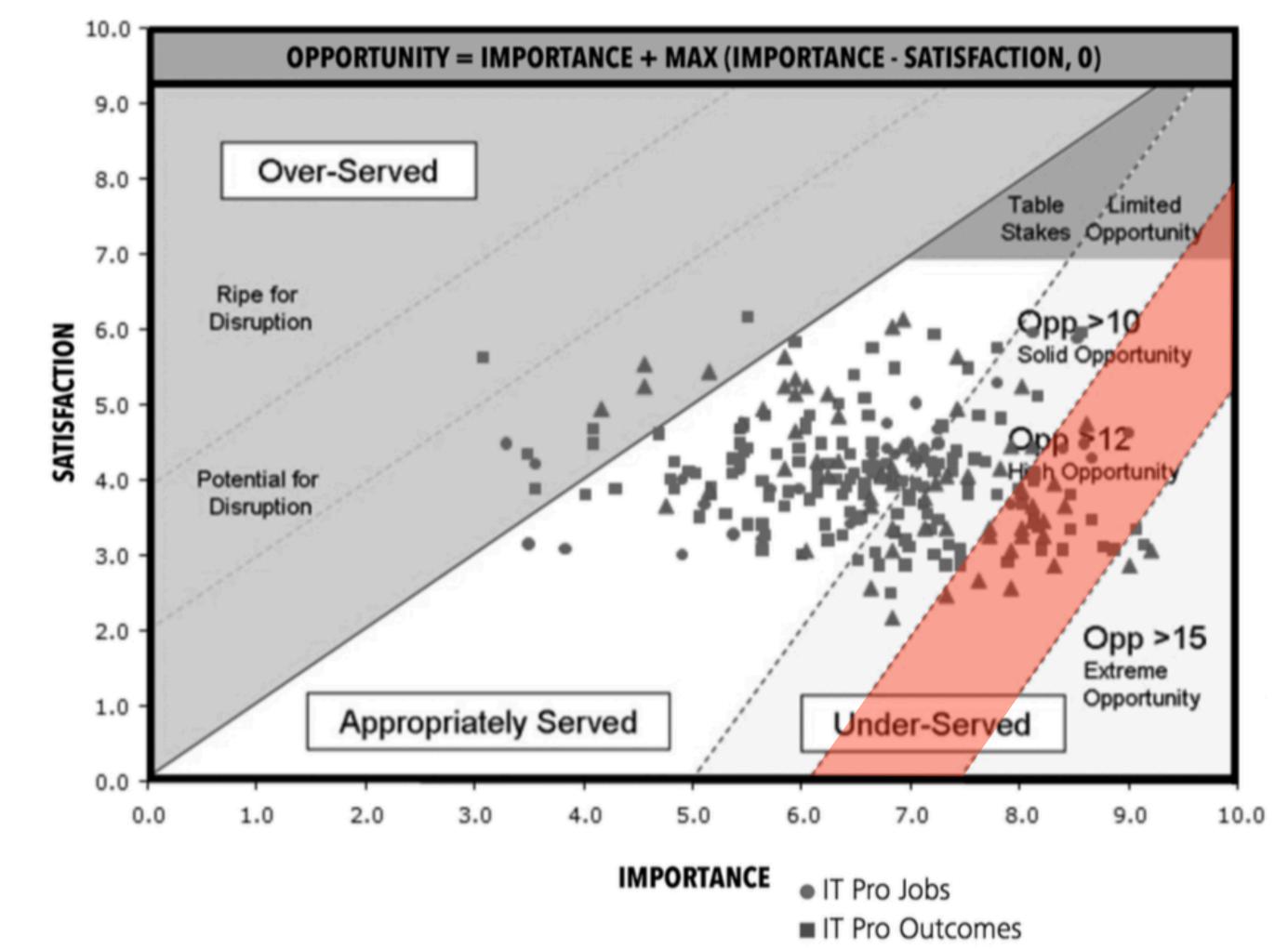
Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Procurement Manager Outcomes

ODI Segmentation

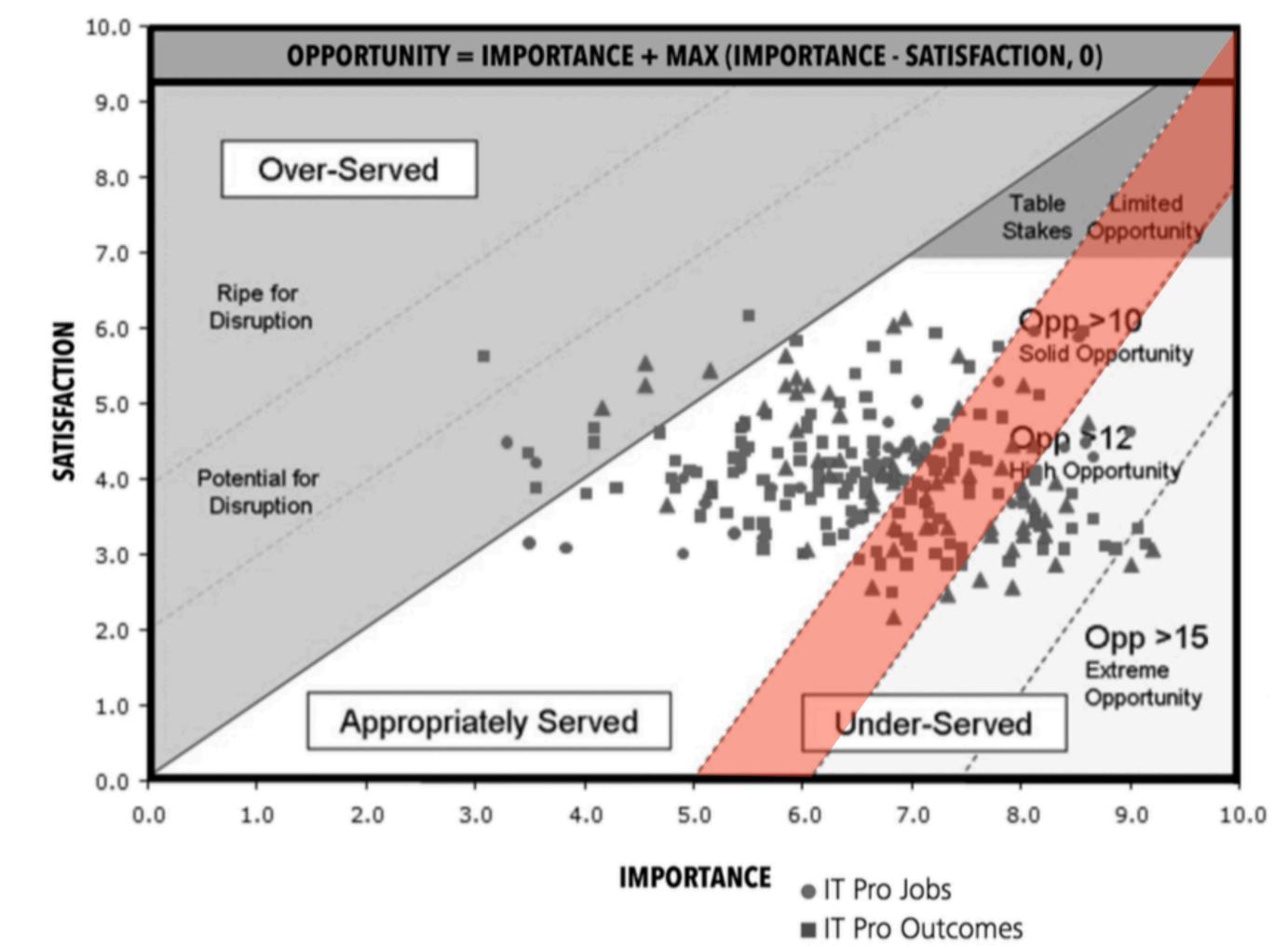
Opportunity Score =
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Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Procurement Manager Outcomes

ODI Segmentation

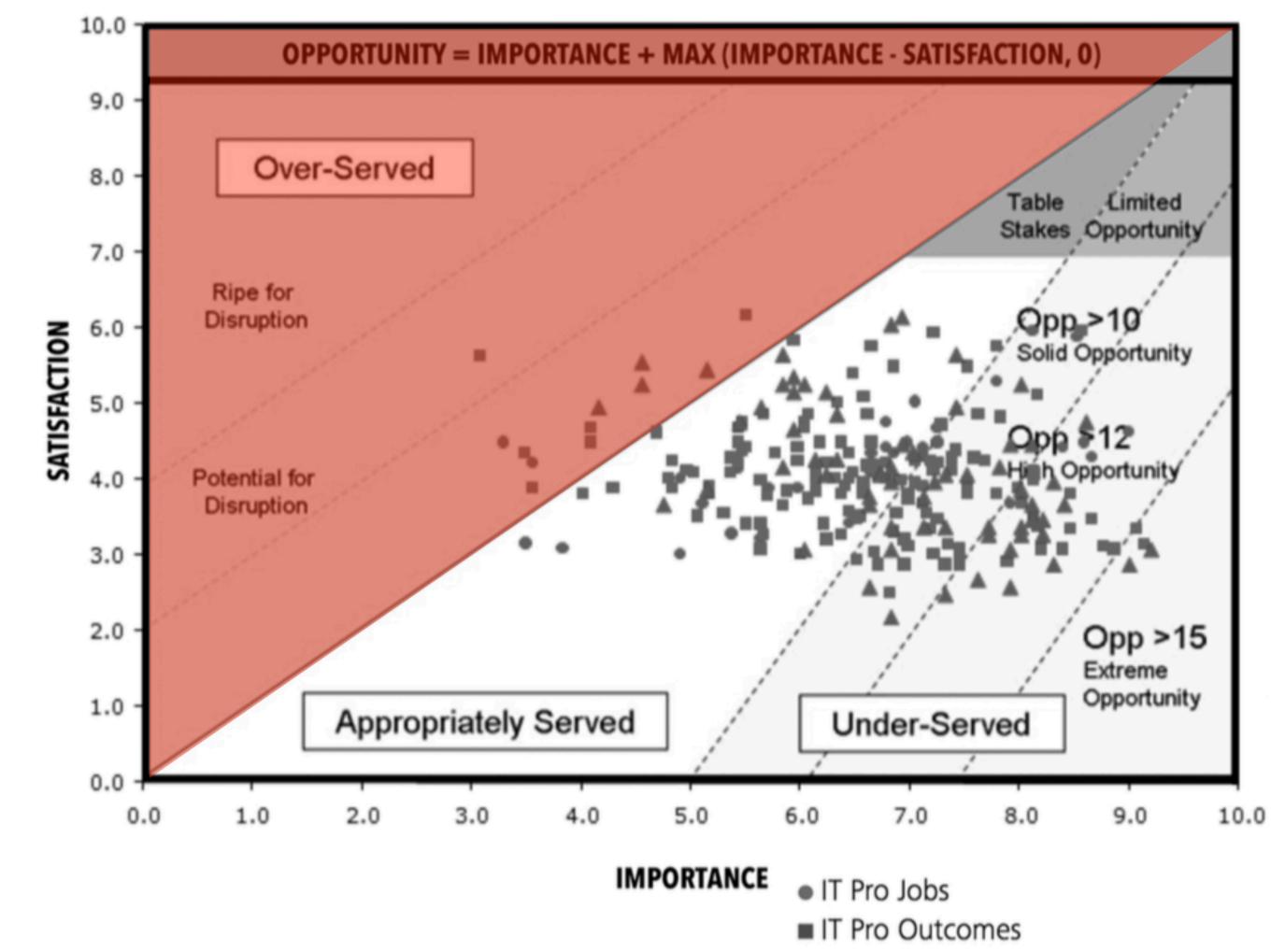
Opportunity Score =
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Procurement Manager Outcomes

ODI Segmentation

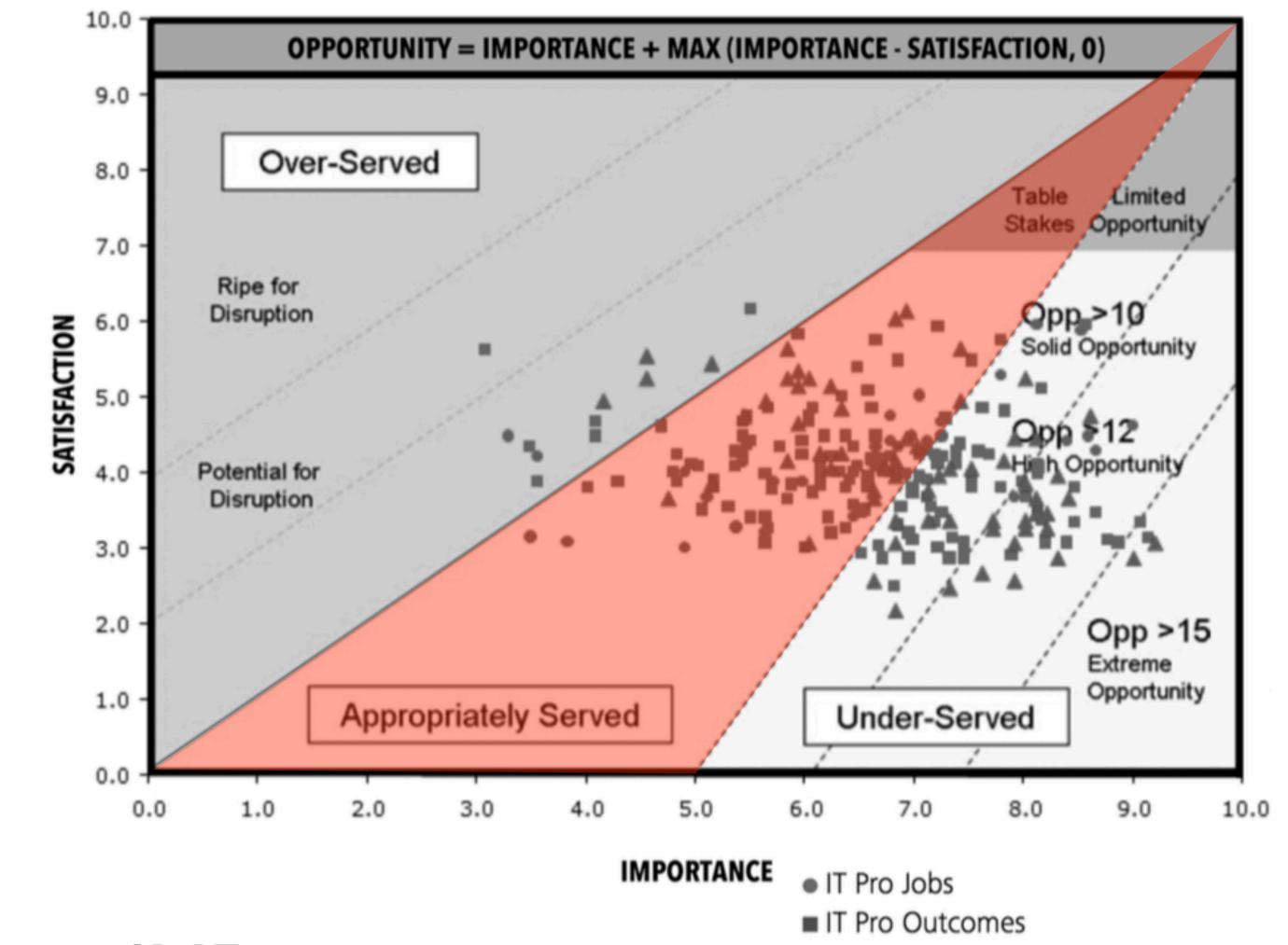
Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Procurement Manager Outcomes

ODI Segmentation

Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Procurement Manager Outcomes

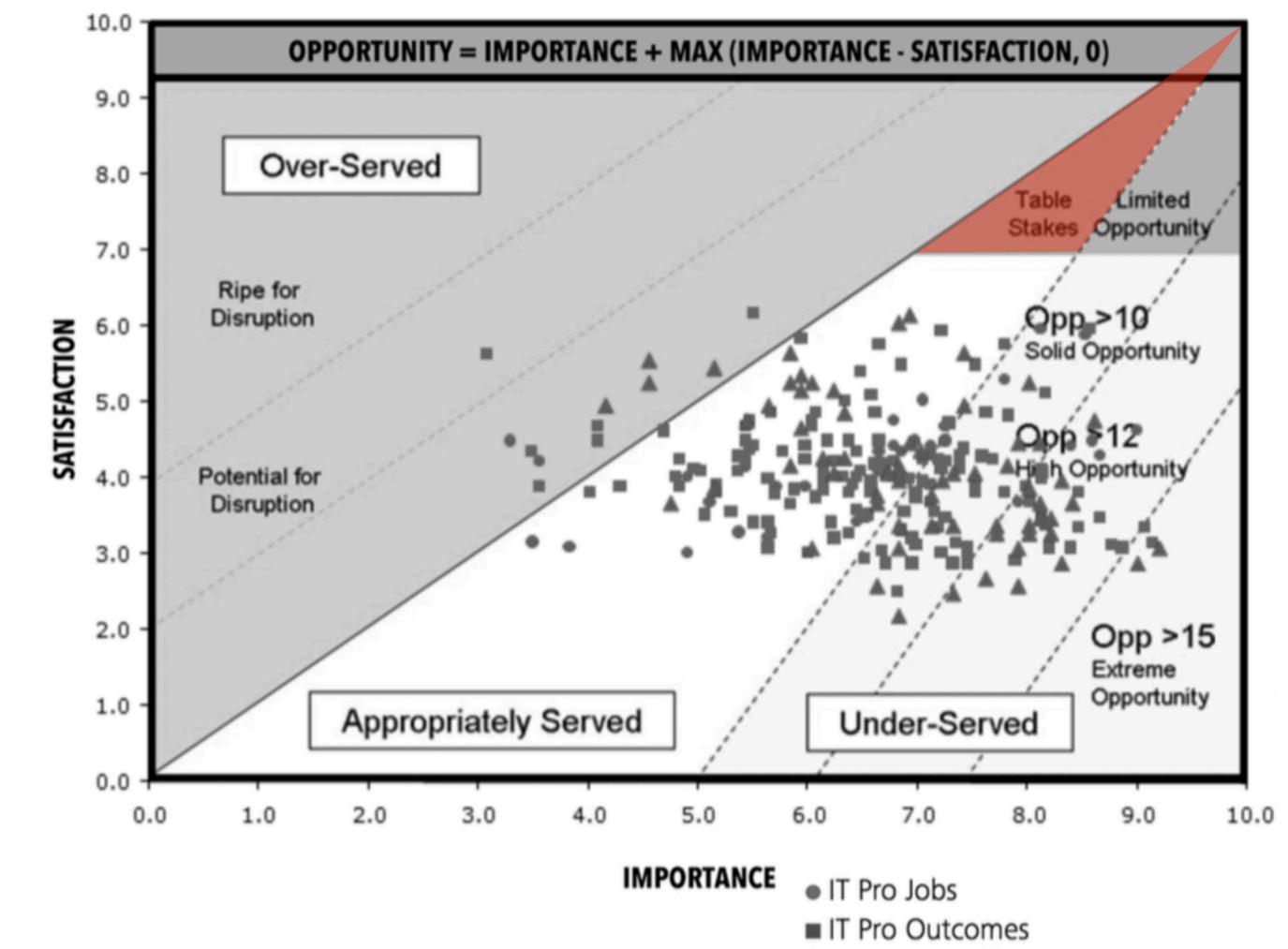
ODI Segmentation

Over-Served —> High SAT Low IMP

Appropriately Served —> Middle SAT Middle IMP

Under-Served —> Low SAT High IMP

Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



Procurement Manager Outcomes

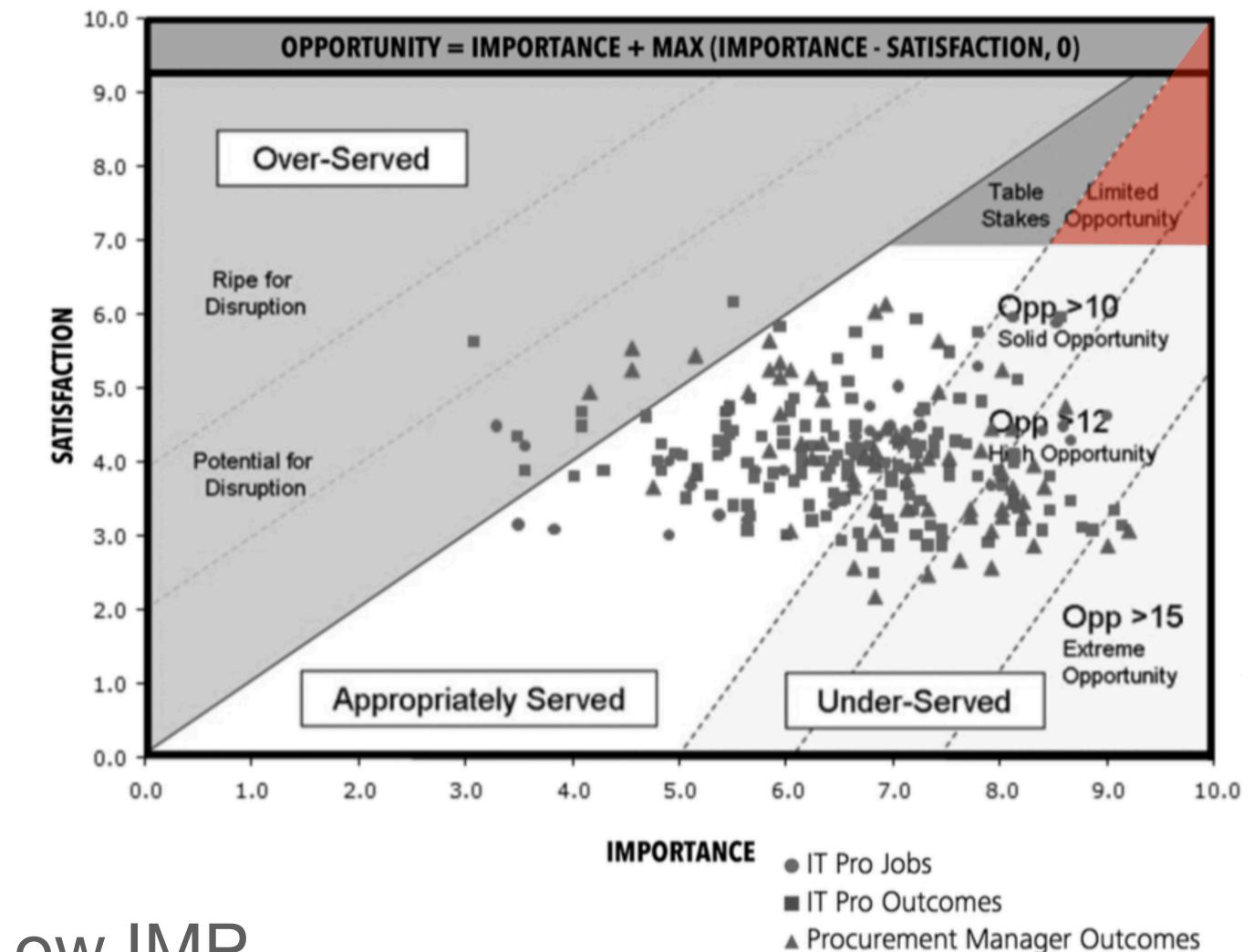
ODI Segmentation

Over-Served —> High SAT Low IMP

Appropriately Served -> Middle SAT Middle IMP -> Table Stakes

Under-Served —> Low SAT High IMP

Opportunity Score =
Outcome Importance +
Max (Outcome Importance Outcome Satisfaction, 0)



ODI Segmentation

Over-Served —> High SAT Low IMP

Appropriately Served -> Middle SAT Middle IMP -> Table Stakes

Under-Served —> Low SAT High IMP