

# PocketChange

## Final Project Report

Lexi Fogel, Kevin Choi, Eliza Heller, Aaron Huang, Anders Lundin



# Design Problem Statement

**How might we use technology to help improve certain processes that currently exist within the donation space as it relates to the homeless population?**

“The best part of my day  
is helping others ”

— Francine

“I want to find a way to  
help support Marsha  
through her diagnosis”

— Charles

## Donors / Volunteers

Many people have the time or resources to assist those in need, but lack a safe, personal, and easy way to do so



## People in need

Homeless and people in need struggle most with obtaining personal goods and finding free service providers

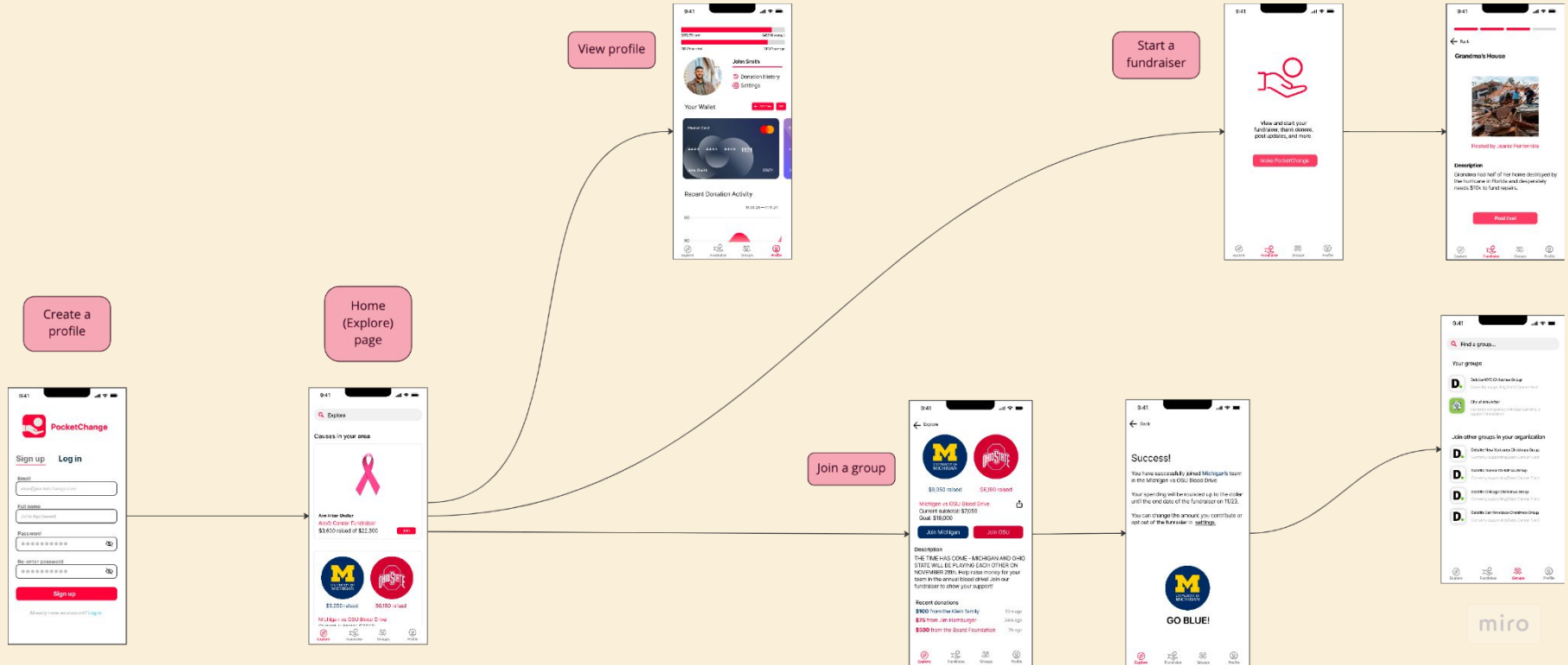
## Solution Overview - Users & Settings

- Findings from our shelter visit shaped our design scope
  - Strong need for mental health resources
    - While the shelter has most of the physical resources they could need, they are lacking in support for problems that require human time/attention
  - A lack of awareness about existing services and resources available to residents
  - Strong need for personal hygiene/self care items such as moisturizer, sunscreen, earbuds, cleansing wipes, and water bottles

## **Solution Overview - Functionality**

- PocketChange allows users to submit requests for funding through the home page
- Donors can then use the application to support causes by rounding their spending to the dollar for a selected period of time (they can also donate a percentage of their money if they want to donate more)
- Group competitions can be created in which users can choose their group in order to try and compete for the most donations in a set period of time.

# Main Parts of Design Flow



## 2 Aspects We're Most Excited About

### 1st aspect

#### Group Competitions

Great way to gamify the app and gain more attention from communities

### PocketChange

### 2st aspect

#### Change round-up feature

Rounding up change spent on everyday purchases is an easy, low cost, high impact, one time setup process!

## Aspects Ultimately Omitted

#### Accountability Feature

We felt that feature would be too intrusive on the user and we want them to donate at their own discretion

#### Hygiene products deliveries

While it would be ideal in a perfect world, we felt that it would sway users from donating because of the in person safety risk and extra effort

#### 1 on 1 calls with homeless people

Decided to not focus this feature as we wanted a solution that provided physical resources

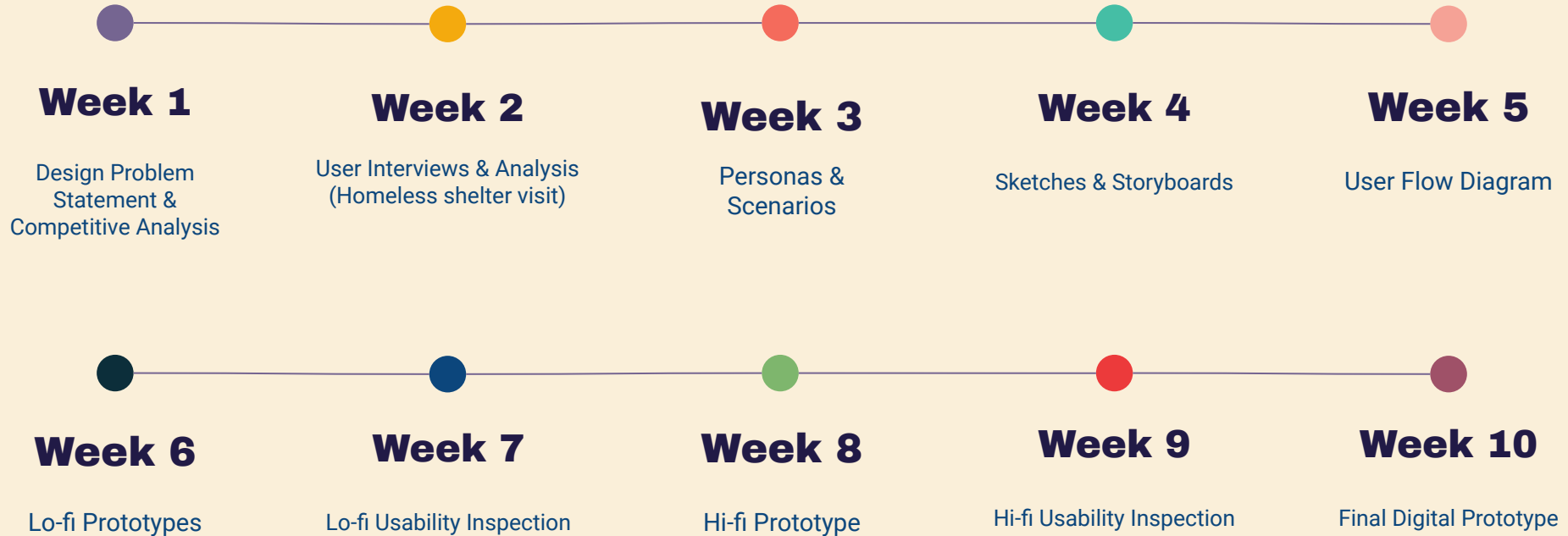
## Tools & Approaches

Throughout our project, we used varying techniques such as user personas, storyboarding, miro for user flows, scenarios, sketching, and finally a Figma prototype to develop our design throughout. The tool that ultimately shaped our project the most was Figma, as we created three different iterations of our prototype through the platform.

We found our primary tools and approaches to be through sketching and using Figma. Sketching with pencil and paper allowed us to come up with a lot of ideas fast, giving space to iterate and eliminate ideas that did not make the most sense. Sketching, however, did not give us space to fully flesh out our designs and left a lot of room to be vague on what we wanted to say. This, is where Figma came in. Figma allowed the team to collaboratively develop a prototype that brought all of our ideas together in a way that led to a shared understanding for everyone. One con is that each iteration we created on Figma took much longer than sketching, causing for slower improvements if something was not perfect.



# Design Evolution - Timeline





## Design Evolution - Summary (pg 1/6)

**We conducted 5 interviews with our key stakeholders, and discovered that**



### **Donors**

Want to know what their money  
/ time is going to



### **Shelter Workers**

Want to guarantee efficient  
distribution of available  
resources

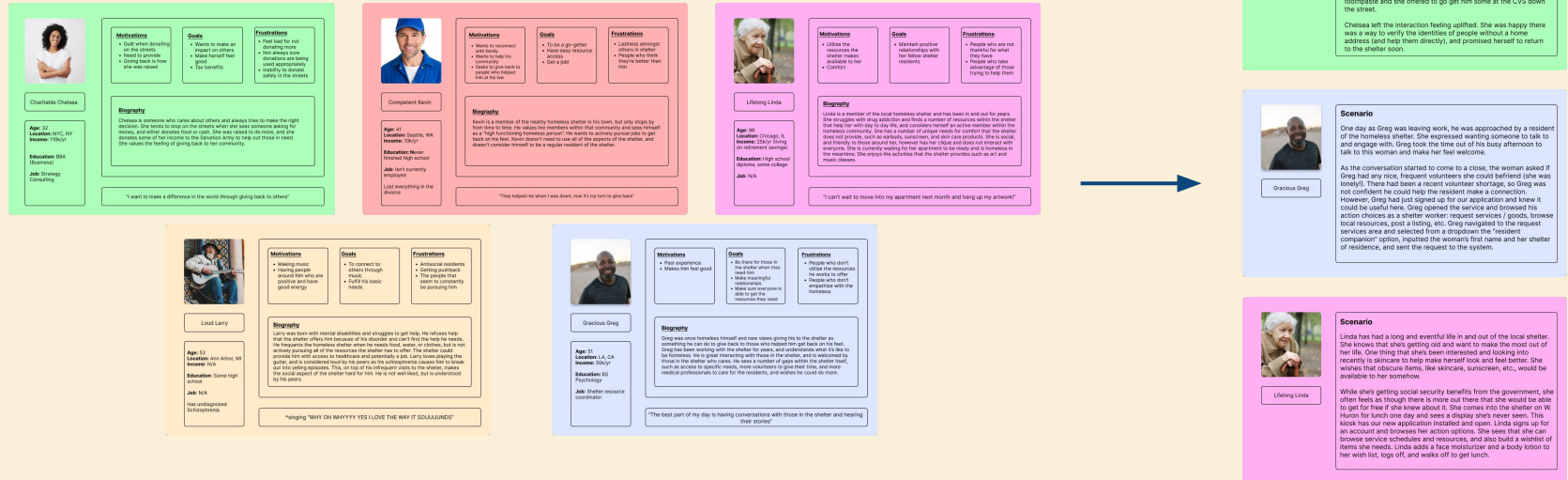


### **People in Need**

Seek mental health support,  
personal goods, emotional  
connection

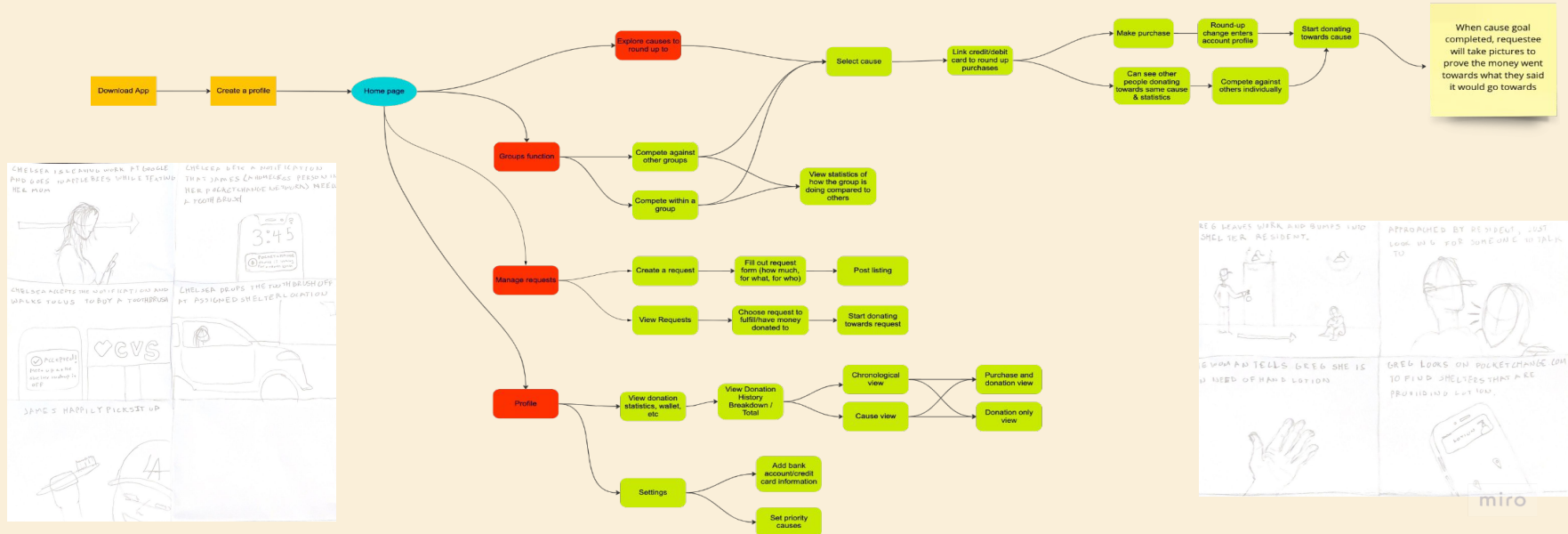
# Design Evolution - Summary (pg 2/6)

We then used these insights to develop 5 user personas that helped us design with our target stakeholders in mind throughout the rest of the design process



# Design Evolution - Summary (pg 3/6)

From this ideation, we created an initial draft of what a user's flow through the application might look like and examined what their experience with it might be with storyboards



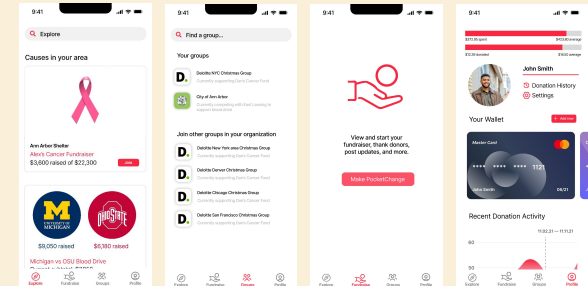
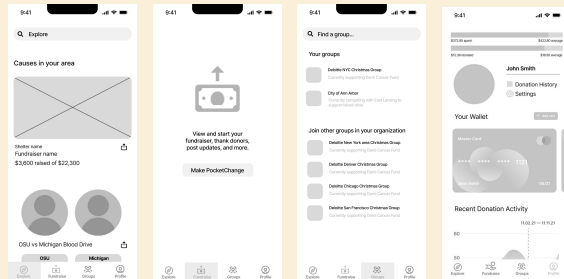
# Design Evolution - Summary (pg 4/6)

Sketches helped us rapidly ideate many solutions which narrowed down the search for the ideal solution we wanted to pursue (Greenberg et al. 2011).



Being able to create a lo-fi prototype was beneficial to challenge our pre-existing notions and make changes quickly. We started brainstorming what pages to create and how we expected our users to interact with them.

The next step we took was to fill in our existing pages and add new pages and features that we noticed should be available to users on the last iteration. Finally, we added photos and implemented color changes to translate the project to high fidelity.



## Design Evolution - Summary (pg 5/6)

**After each prototype, we conducted an inspection of its usability in the current state**

### Lo-fidelity

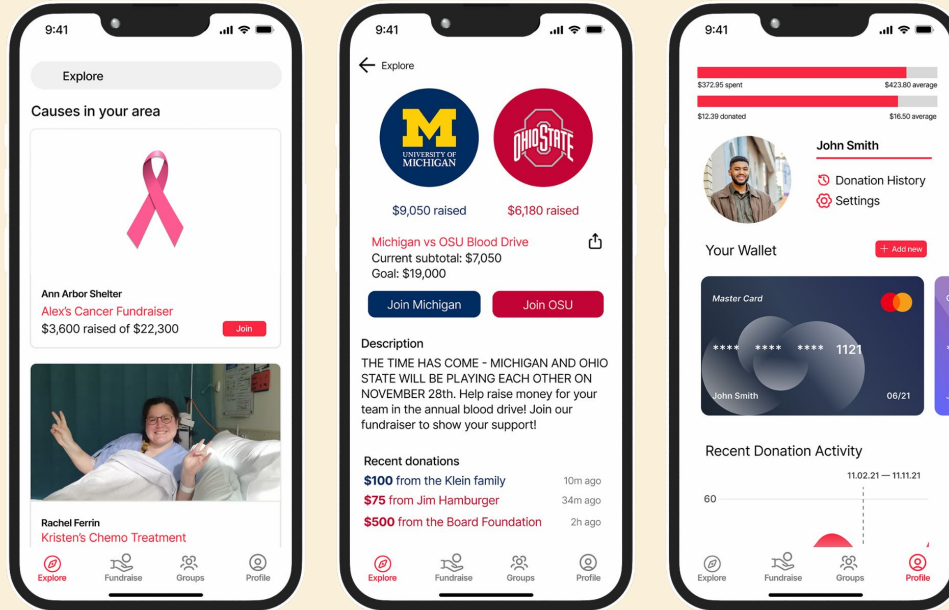
- We were able to locate many visibility and user freedom issues in our first test.
- One decision we made was making the credit cards carousel style so users are able to easily swipe through multiple credit cards (Batchu 2018).
- This was done after seeing a user struggle trying to figure out how they might see a separate card.

### Hi-fidelity

- In this iteration of the prototype, half of us worked on stylistic changes while the other half worked on functional fixes. Naturally, this process created / uncovered a number of new issues we didn't encounter in the wireframe stage.
- One major change we did was at the end of creating a fundraiser, where there was nothing on the screen other than providing a visibility of system status. To remedy this, we added a button that allows users to quickly view the fundraiser (Pernice 2016).

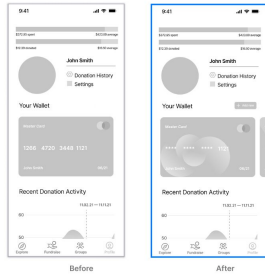
# Design Evolution - Summary (pg 6/6)

A preview of our final digital prototype is shown below



View prototype here: [Figma](#)

# Design Evolution - 2 Big Changes



1

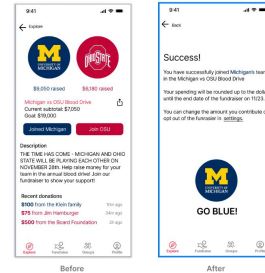
## Issue 1

- 5/5 users **didn't know how to add a new card**
- 4/5 users struggled trying to figure out how they might edit a second or third card.
- **Privacy issue with credit card numbers** being displayed

## Solution

- One decision we made was making the credit cards **carousel style so users are able to easily swipe** through multiple credit cards
- Add new button right above cards and only show last 4 digits of a credit card

Our first major change was in response to user feedback that it was unclear how to add a new credit card or view the other cards. Our solution was to add a carousel microinteraction so that more cards could be seen on swipe.



2

## Issue 2

- At the end of joining a community team, where there was **only a minor change on the screen** to provide a visibility of system status

## Solution

- To remedy this, we added screen that would **confirm the success of joining** a community

Our second major change was that many users found it confusing whether they had joined the team or not successfully after clicking join. In order to combat this, we had to add a success screen so that users could tell they joined with a visibility of system status.

## Impact

### Pros

- PocketChange could greatly impact the lives of individuals in need of specific, tangible goals
- The service opens a window for casual spenders to help in little ways that end up creating a much greater impact through group efforts

### Cons

- One potential negative of this product is the potential of scammers abusing the system
- Another potential downside could be that these individuals won't work towards these goals themselves because they know someone else will help



## Works Cited

Batchu, V. (2020, April 9). *Micro-interactions: Why, when and how to use them to improve the user experience*. Medium. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from <https://uxdesign.cc/micro-interactions-why-when-and-how-to-use-them-to-boost-the-ux-17094b3baaa0>

Browne, C. (2021, August 5). *What are user flows in UX design? [full beginner's guide]*. CareerFoundry. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from <https://careerfoundry.com/en/blog/ux-design/what-are-user-flows/>

Greenberg, S., Carpendale, S., Marquardt, N., & Buxton, W. (2011). *Sketching user experiences*. Morgan Kaufmann.

Pernice, K. (2016, December 18). *UX prototypes: Low fidelity vs. high fidelity*. Nielsen Norman Group. Retrieved December 1, 2022, from <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/ux-prototype-hi-lo-fidelity/>

## Thank You!

