Today:

09:15 - 10:15 Affinity diagramming, framing insights

Research analysis

10:15 - 12:00 Data-driven analysis, Rupesh Vyas

13:15 - 14:15 Research Analysis, Taneli Heinonen

14:30 - 16:00 Group Tutorials (30 min. slot)

Group 1 (Room P310); Group 2 (F101)



Upcoming assignments

Upcoming assignments

<u>MyCourses > Assignments > Insights</u> <u>summary</u>

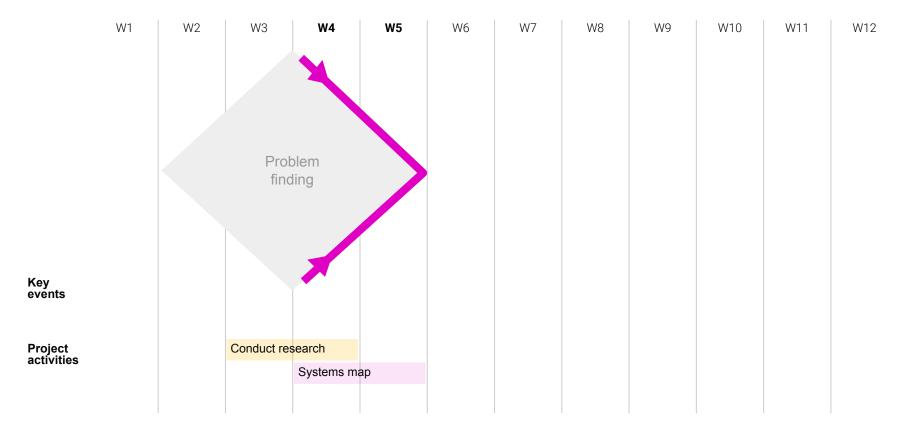
<u>MyCourses > Assignments > Systems</u> <u>map</u> 24.03 Blog I Blog peer feedback

27.03 Insights Summary Report (template)

29.03 Systems map - Peer sharing

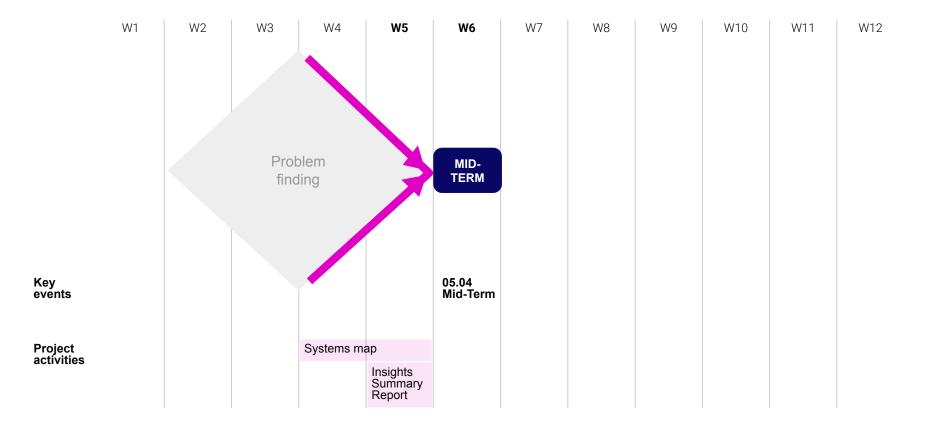


Period IV W4 & W5





Period IV W5 & W6





Analysis process

- 1. Collect research data: Combining data from multiple sources
- 2. Organise & Structure: To help you identify patterns and relationships
- 3. Sensemaking: Meaningful conclusions that result from using abductive thinking the argument to the best explanation, and framing them as phenomena/problems/possibilities to your Project brief (RQs)
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Framing insights

What is an insight?

What constitutes an insight to your project?



Framing Insights

- 1. Provide discovery (insight) around a specific topic, it provides an interpretation about *what it could mean*
- 2. They describe a phenomena, providing a cause and effect explanation, the reason they happen
- 3. An insight is NOT ONLY an observation. It is the synthesis of what I heard, what I saw, and your own intuition (inference) of what it could mean
- 4. They are not solutions or suggestions on how to fix a problem
- 5. Inspire action for others to act upon. Good insights lead to designing the right thing.
- 6. Research evidence, like quotes from interviews, pictures or figures from other sources, can be used to support them



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Not an insight: Halfway insight missing some reason why



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Insight: Cause and effect. It identifies a pattern or phenomena and it provides the reason why



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Insight (although it lacks some details): Cause and effect. It identifies a pattern or phenomena and it provides the reason why



The role of Motiva and local energy advisors could be leveraged to create trust with oil heating users



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Not an insight framing but opportunity area. The insight behind it should uncover why is there a problem with trust



Analysis process, converging and framing problems

Insights Report

Title, framed as a statement or theme

Description

INSIGHT 1:

CASH IS FOR TRANSACTIONS, NOT FOR SAVING

Myanmar's currency, the kyat, is seen more as a tool for transactions than a form of savings. Cash is volatile, cumbersome and often tattered and, given the country's history of currency demonetisations, it is not considered a valuable long-term investment.

Bather than keep thick wads of lyat on hand, the poor prefer to acquire tangible asset that provide other benefits, as was similarly found in other country studies (Chipchase et al. 2011, 2013), Maruy people choose to sare in gold, currently a thriving market. Gold shops offer correcient locations and options for cashing in or out, unlike traditional banks.

People framed their logic for savings like this: "If I pay X amount for this asset now, I can sell it later when the need arises".

"I save a little bit everyday in two saving cans. One is not enough. Once they are filled up, I open them and buy gold with the money. When I need money, I will sell the gold". - ADH F28

Research evidence



Image: Chipchase et al. Afford TWO, Eat ONE: Financial Inclusion in Rural Myanmar. Research Report, 2014.



Aductive **Process**

Levels of abstraction



The analysis process (CIID): https://vimeo.com/157994576

