

Partner Portals



B2B2C Enterprise Digital Transformation

To redesign 20+ partner portals, across 11 Line of Businesses, in an enterprise level digital transformation program for India's leading general insurance provider company. This case-study explains the UX/UI approach adopted for the program through agents portal of Travel Insurance LOB.

ROLE

Lead UX Designer

RESPONSIBILITIES

Design Management
UI/UX Strategy and Planning
Process modelling
Stakeholder management
User Research
Analysis & Synthesis
Ideation and prototyping
Design Workshops
Usability Evaluation
UI Design

CONTENT

UI/UX STRATEGY AND PLANNING 

PROCESS 

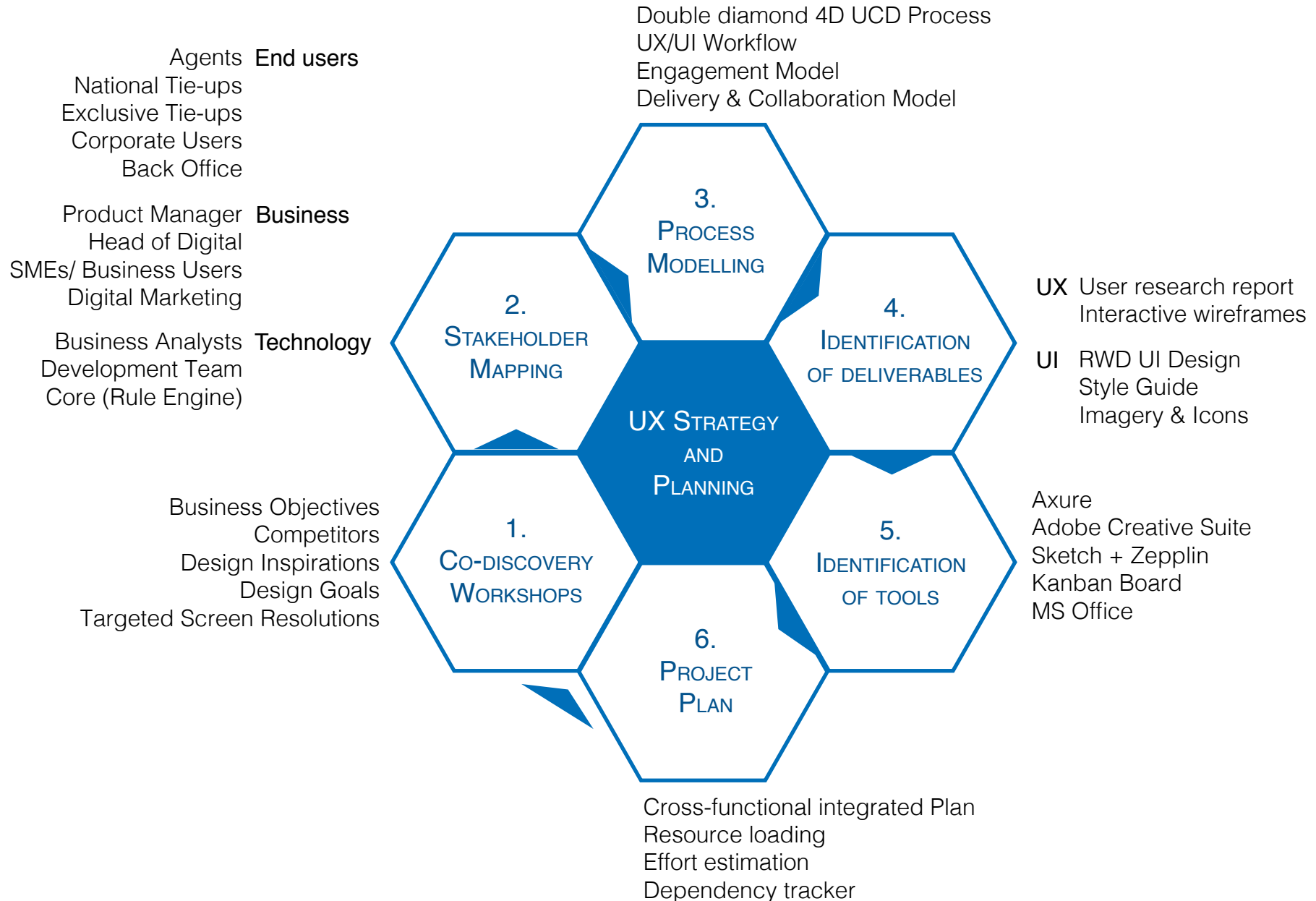
UX RESEARCH 

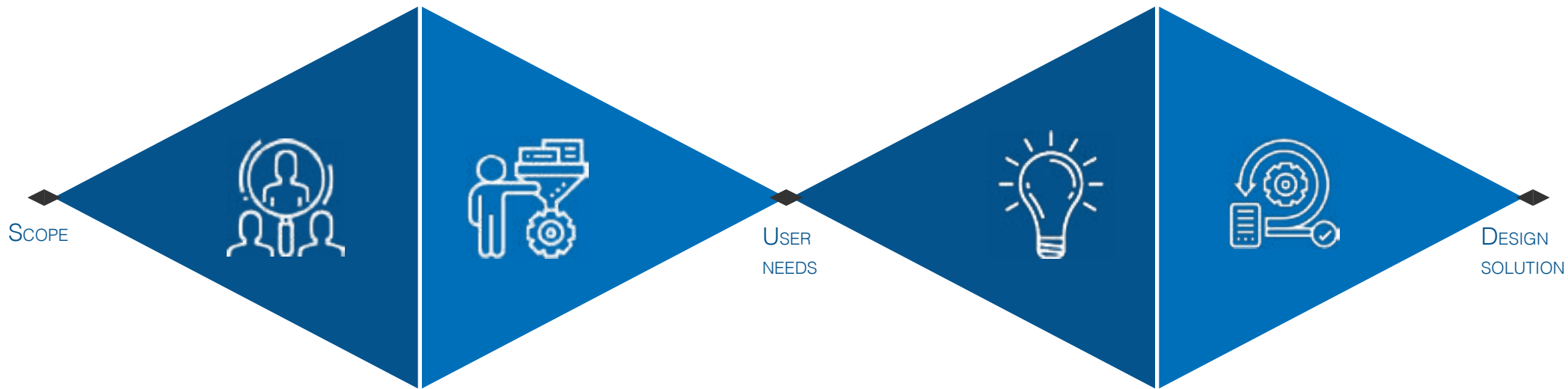
INTERACTION DESIGN 

UI DESIGN 



UI/UX STRATEGY & PLANNING





DISCOVER

EXPLORE AND EMPATHIZE

DEFINE

SYNTHESIS

DESIGN

IDEA GENERATION AND PROTOTYPING

DELIVER

REFINEMENT

- UX**
- ▶ Contextual Inquiry
 - ▶ Heuristic Evaluation
 - ▶ User Interviews
 - ▶ Competitor Analysis

- ▶ Thematic Coding
- ▶ Persona
- ▶ User Journey Map
- ▶ Requirement establishment

- ▶ Task Flows
- ▶ Paper Prototyping
- ▶ Wireframing
- ▶ Usability Testing

- ▶ User research report
- ▶ Interactive Wireframes

- UI**
- ▶ Visual language identification
 - ▶ Theming and Branding
 - ▶ Design options

- ▶ Screen Design

- ▶ RWD Visual Design
- ▶ Style Guide
- ▶ Imagery and Icons



HEURISTIC REVIEW

Based on Nielsen-Norman 10 principles, existing portals were evaluated to find usability issues.

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Too many input fields with poor error handling
- ▶ Grouping of fields, layout, iconography, flow of information, and overall design language were inconsistent across pages
- ▶ Inadequate and unintelligent 'Search'
- ▶ System didn't store data on session time out
- ▶ Pre-population of form data was not possible

The system should speak the user's language, with words, phrases and concepts familiar to the user, rather than system oriented terms. Follow real-world conventions, making information appear in a natural and logical order.

Issues Found

- 1 Same symbols have been used for both the actions which confuses the user
- 2 Difference between "Fetch receipts" and "Fetch required receipts" is not clear.
- 3 Location field shows a numeric value as a hint which could confuse the user
- 4 Inappropriate labeling for GST pin and Risk period details section

Recommendation

- Home and Travel Home could be named properly as Home and Issue policy page
- Naming of each field has to be made according to the understanding of the user



CONTEXTUAL INQUIRY

- CI with SMEs/Business users was conducted to
1. understand context of use
 2. technical hindrances, if any
 3. challenges with the existing process, and
 4. expectations from To-be application

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Agents were over-reliant on back-office
- ▶ Lack of awareness amongst agents on types of plans, they tend to sell same plan
- ▶ Policy should be issued in under 60 secs
- ▶ Trust issues- agents try to hide client's contact information by filling own email/phone in forms



COMPETITOR ANALYSIS

FEATURES	RIYA	TATARIYA	RELIGARE	TATAAIG	
Process	3 steps - Select plan - Customer details - Issue policy	2 step - Select plan - Customer details & Policy issue	Stepwise Refined process : - Select plan - Send Quote/ Share Quote - Fill proposal form - Send link to customer - Payment	2 step - Customer details - Payment	Improper grouping of input fields
Categorisation of plans	There is no categorisation of plans	Categorisation is based on single trip/multi trip. (it means if the traveller is travelling only once he will choose single trip. For those who travel frequently will choose multi trips.)	Categorisation is based on age group, single trip/ multi trip (it means if the traveller is travelling only once will choose single trip. For those who travel frequently will chose multi trips.) and sum insured.	Categorisation is based on products and plans.	There is no categorisation of plans.
Error Messages	Inconsistent	Inconsistent	Inconsistent	Inconsistent	Inconsistent
Layout	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Inconsistent
Branding	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Consistent	Inconsistent

USER INTERVIEWS

On field interviews were conducted with end users that had two parts to it

1. Paper based questionnaire focussed on educational background, digital competency, experience in the insurance industry, usage of portals, preferred devices and demographic information
2. Semi-structured interview on their day-to-day activities to understand their goals, needs, challenges and expectations



KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Manual submission of proposal form cause dropouts, impacts business
- ▶ System is not intuitive, back-office assistance is required majority of times
- ▶ Portal is desktop only, can't issue policy on-the-go
- ▶ Quote sharing through portal not possible
- ▶ Once issued, modification in policy is possible at back-office only



THEMATIC CODING



Affinity Diagram derived out of thematic coding

Data collected through User Interviews and Contextual inquiry were coded to find co-relation and patterns that led to insight generation. The insights generated were used to create persona for primary user group (agents) and secondary user group (back-office operations), and to formalise user journey map for critical business functions - policy issuance, renewals, cancellation and claims.

PERSONA CREATION

Rohit
IMD/Agent
42 yrs, BBA
Experience : 10 years
Languages : Hindi, Marathi, English

GOALS

- To issue more policies in less time
- To reduce man hours by digitising the manual processes

RESPONSIBILITIES

- Issue policies through travel portals of multiple companies
- Issues policies for walk-in customers
- Endorsements
- Shares Quote detail through an email, whatsapp and phone call
- Follow up with customers at various stages

ATTRIBUTES

- Takes 4-5 minutes to issue a policy
- Issues 2-3 policies per day
- Well aware of other competitor portals
- Sells "Elite" plans more than "Prime" plans

PAIN POINTS

- The interface of the portal is not visually good and is less user friendly
- Uncategorised data, wants less and relevant plans only
- Does not want any dependency on customers and the back office
- To submit signed proposal form from the customer is most tedious part of the process
- Feels, back office is less equipped to handle their activities

"I want the portal to offer updated products as per current market trends with an improved and streamlined process which will help to grow my business"

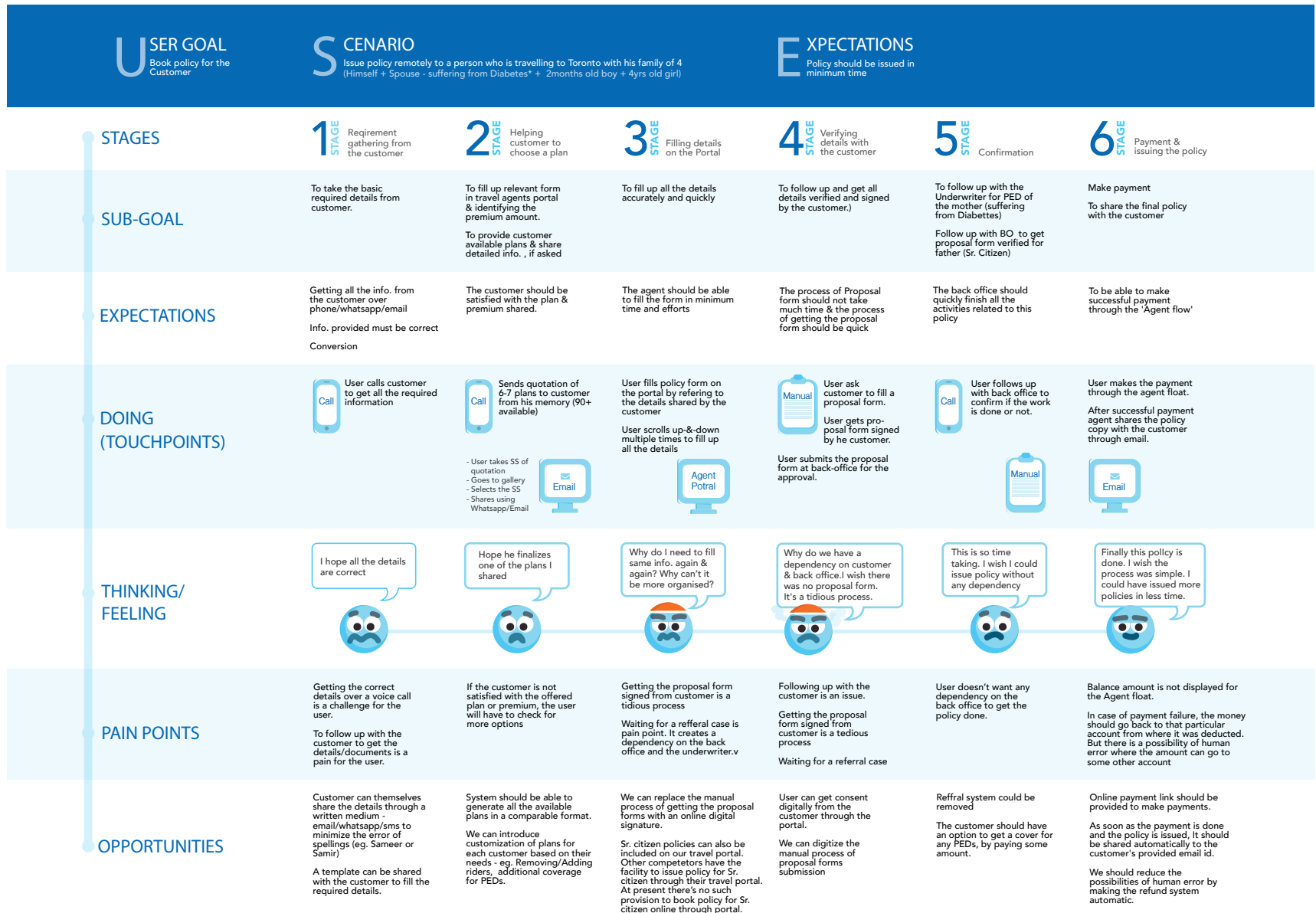
UX Persona



UX RESEARCH

USER JOURNEY MAP

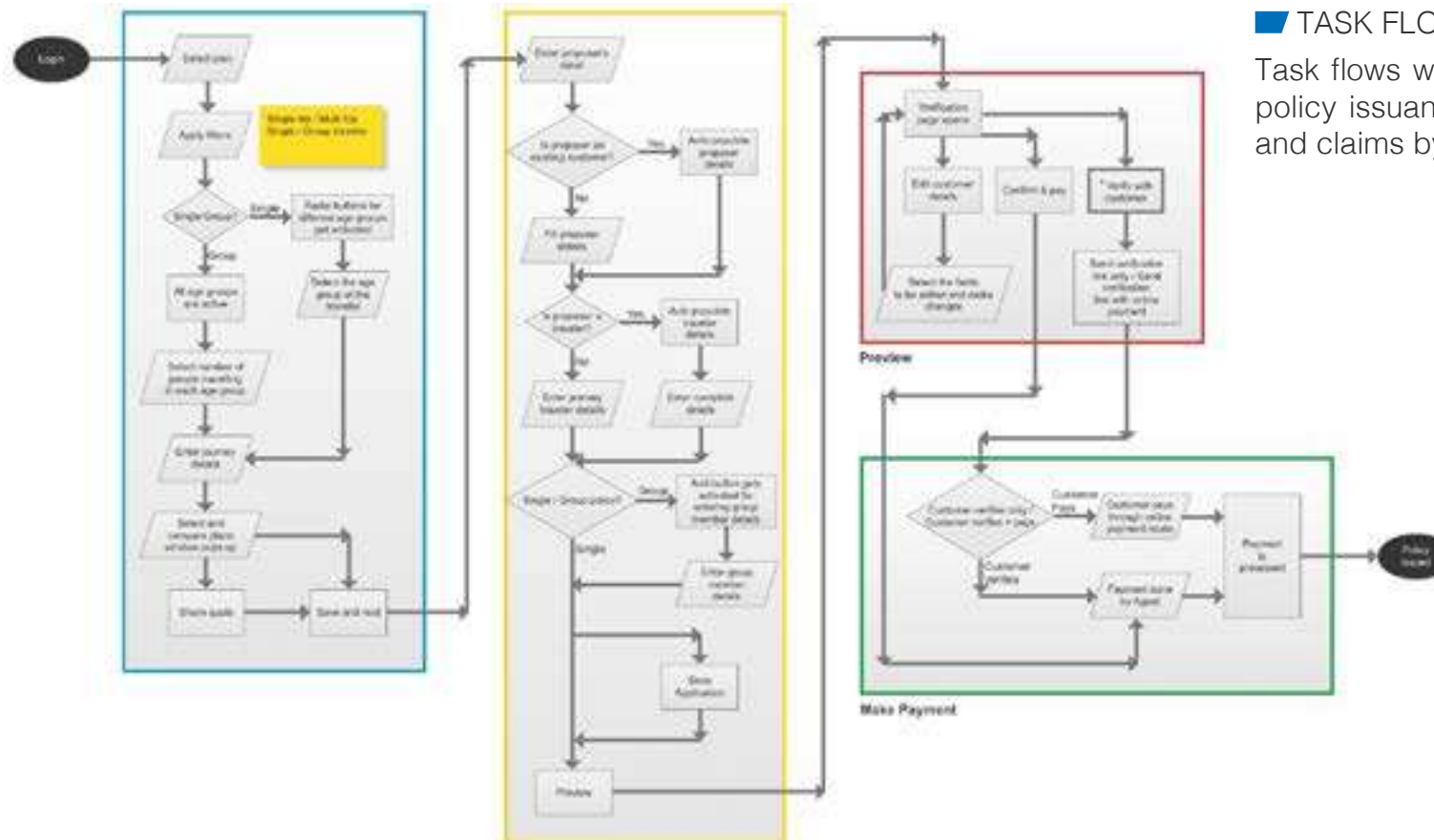
User journey maps were created for in-depth understanding of different tasks user performs for accomplishing a goal, and their expectations, emotional state, access to various channels for supporting their actions, and pain-points during each task. It helped to derive opportunities for improving the experience.



USER NEEDS

User needs were established by combining insights from expert Heuristic reviews, Contextual Inquiry with Business users, and User Interviews with end users.

Need	Emerged in			Severity in HE	MoSCoW	Scoped in Travel LOB
	HE	Interviews	CI			
System should have step indicator to understand the progression	Yes	Yes	Yes	High	Should have	Yes
Save and Next option should be present	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Should have	Yes
"Save as draft" when issuing the application	No	Yes	No	NA	Could have	Yes
Policy timer should be made significant or removed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Medium	Must have	Yes
Distinct Icons should be used for different actions	Yes	No	No	High	Must have	Yes
Labelling of fields should be clear enough to depict its functionality and should be understandable to lay man user	Yes	No	Yes	Medium	Must have	Yes

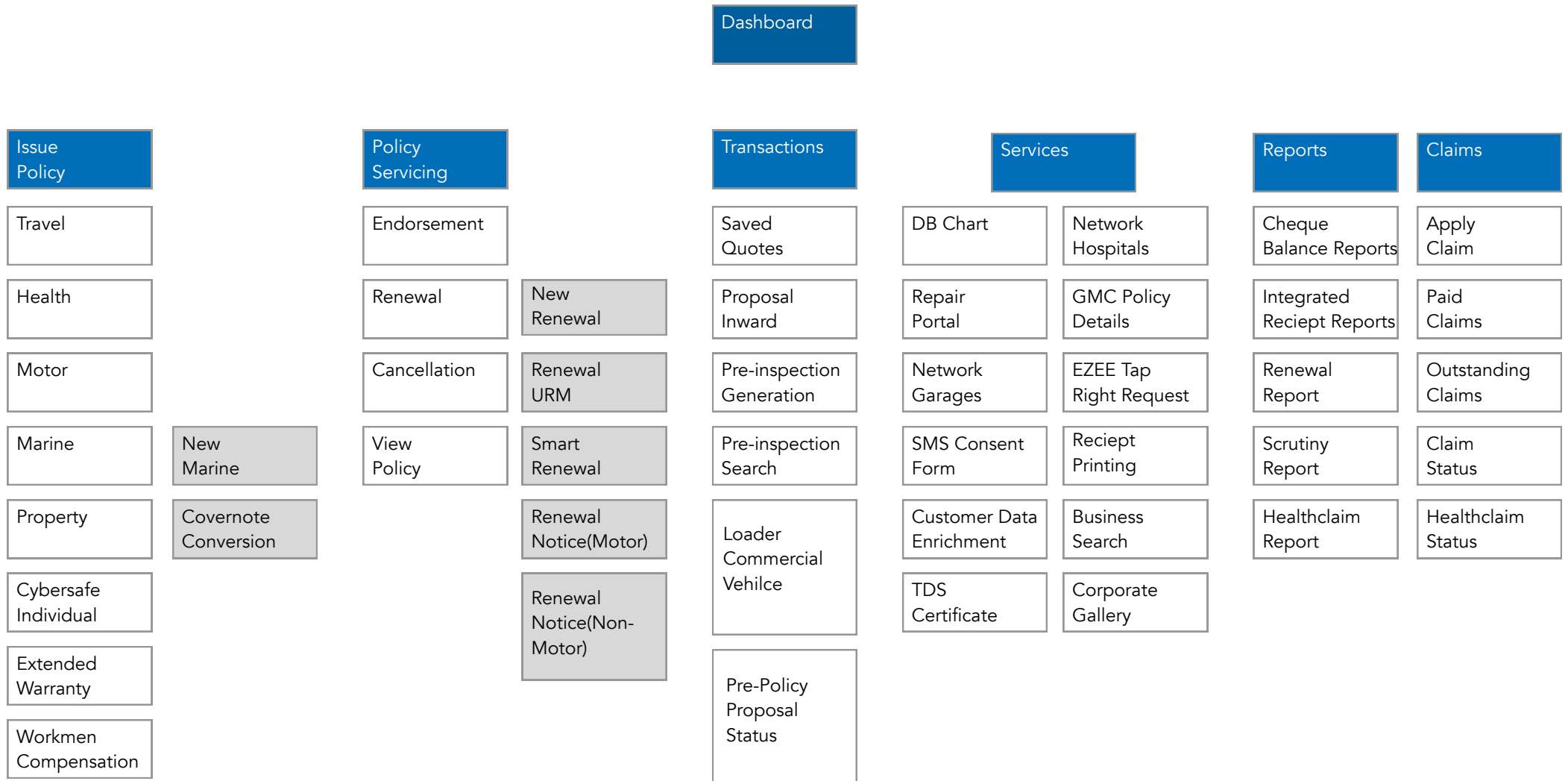


TASK FLOWS

Task flows were created for each business function - policy issuance, endorsement, cancellation, renewals and claims by addressing identified user needs.

INFORMATION ARCHITECTURE

IA was created on the basis of finalised task flows by Heirarchical IA model



LOW-FI PROTOTYPES

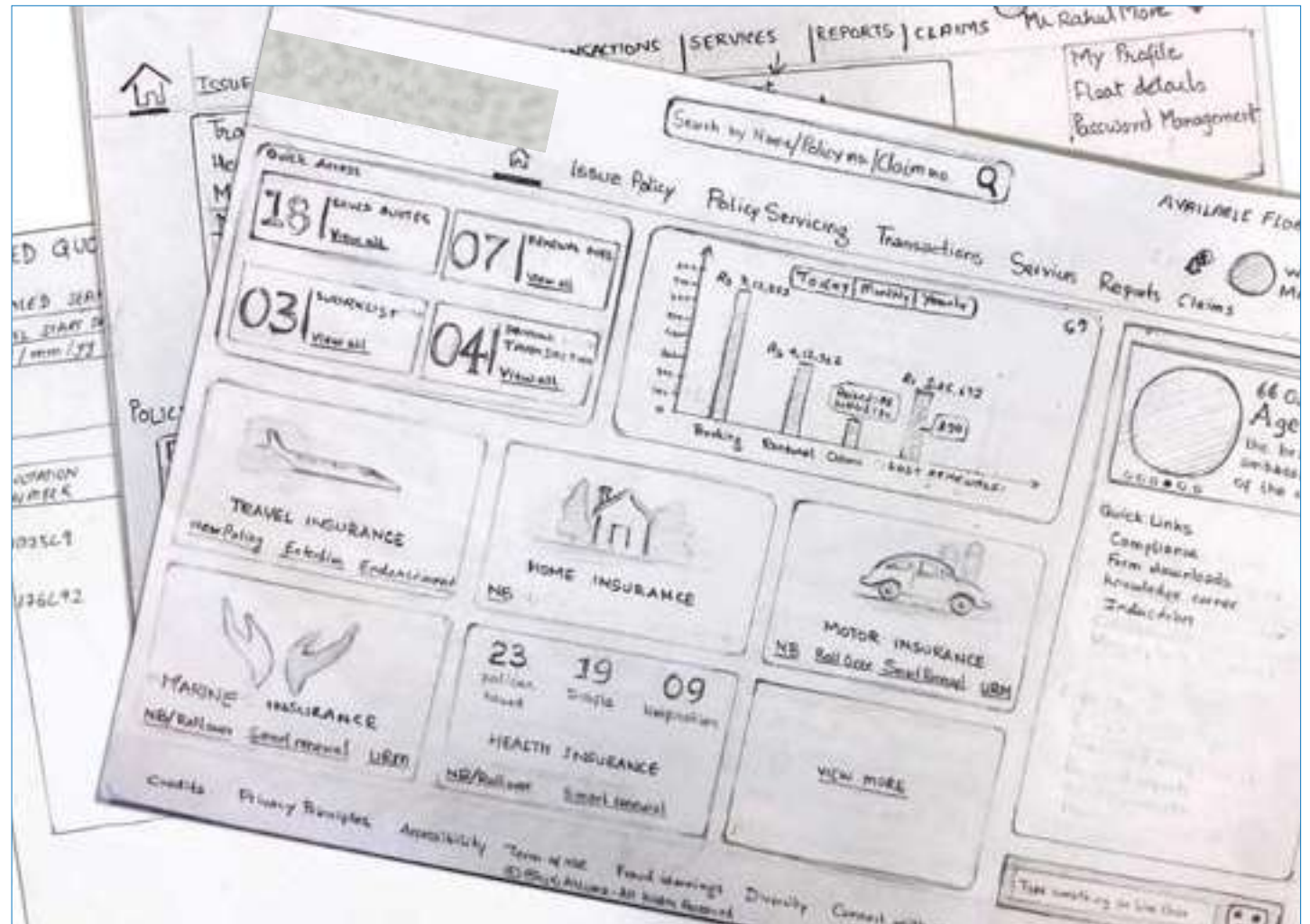
Ideas were generated by translating task flows into paper prototypes, which acted as a medium for design workshops with business and technical team to identify viability and feasibility of proposed ideas.

DESIGN WORKSHOPS

Generated ideas were validated in design thinking workshops with SMEs, Technical Architects and expert users to evaluate the design concept for viability, feasibility and usability of the solution.



Design Workshop in progress



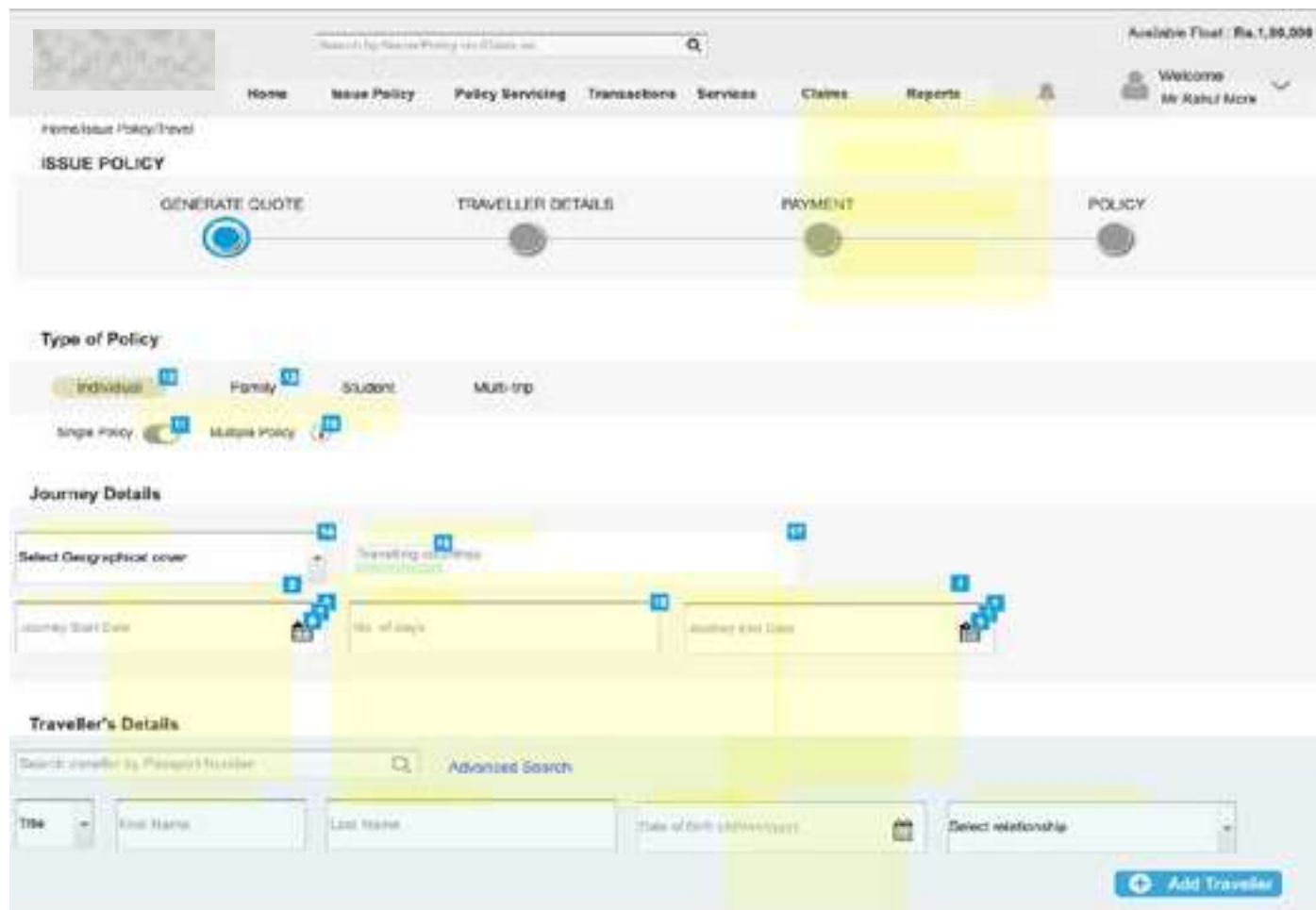
INTERACTIVE WIREFRAMES

Interactive wireframes were created for finalised ideas using Axure. These wireframes were used for usability evaluation with end users, where they were asked to complete a scenario based tasks. While performing tasks users were

1. asked to think-aloud their actions and their motive behind them
2. observed to understand if they are actually doing what they are saying
3. asked to fill exit usability-questionnaire



Usability evaluation in progress



Based on findings from usability evaluation, the interactive wireframes were further refined in an iterative process to come up with final design concept.



CO-DISCOVERY WORKSHOP

A co-discovery workshop was held with Head of Digital, Digital Marketing team and Branding team to identify visual language of the interface

KEY FINDINGS

- ▶ Conversational tone to be used for content's language
- ▶ Minimalistic design approach
- ▶ Illustrations to be used wherever possible
- ▶ Stock images to be avoided
- ▶ User Interface of Digit emerged to be the benchmark
- ▶ Maximise use of primary colour (blue)
- ▶ Orange to be used as accent colour

THEMING AND BRANDING

By addressing the findings from co-discovery workshop, three UI design options were created by three sub-teams within the design team. The options demonstrated to the stakeholders, and based on their inputs, home screen and a form page of finalised design concept were created to define the theming and branding of the interface for formalising the visual language to be used for whole digital transformation program. Image in the right shows the form page of 1st iteration of selected design option

The screenshot displays the 'Issue Policy' form page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with a home icon, 'ISSUE POLICY', 'VIEW POLICY', 'SHARE', 'DOCUMENTS', and 'REVIEWS'. A user profile is visible in the top right corner. Below the navigation bar is a progress bar with three steps: 'Select Plan', 'Enter Details', and 'Payment'. The 'Enter Details' step is currently active. The form is divided into several sections: 'Travel Details' with fields for 'Select Coverage Plan', 'Covered', 'No. of Days', 'Travel Date', and 'Return Date'; 'Traveler Details' with fields for 'Date of Birth', 'Name', 'Sex', 'Address', 'Age', and 'Relation with proposer'; and 'Available Plans' with five options: '10,000', '1,00,000', '1,50,000', '2,00,000', and '2,50,000'. Three plan cards are visible: 'Travel Companion Care', 'Travel Prime Individual Super Platinum', and 'Travel Corporate Age Life'. Each card shows 'Sum Insured' and 'Spec Premium' values. The 'Travel Companion Care' card has a sum insured of ₹ 5,00,000 and a spec premium of ₹ 3,000. The 'Travel Prime Individual Super Platinum' card has a sum insured of ₹ 5,00,000 and a spec premium of ₹ 2,000. The 'Travel Corporate Age Life' card has a sum insured of ₹ 5,00,000 and a spec premium of ₹ 2,000. Each card also lists 'Total Premium' as ₹ 50,000 and includes links for 'More Details'.

■ RWD SCREEN DESIGN

Since 85% of usage for the portals was discovered to be on desktop, responsive screens with desktop-first approach were created using Sketch. Zeplin was used for sharing digital assets and collaboration with the development team.

