Uprooted.









Hiya, 🖭

I'm Christ-Vie, a **UX researcher** specialising in digital ethnographic research and branding. I work with both qualitative and quantitative data, focusing on digital anthropology within the UX research sphere, with a keen knowledge of exploring deep cultural and geographical nuances.

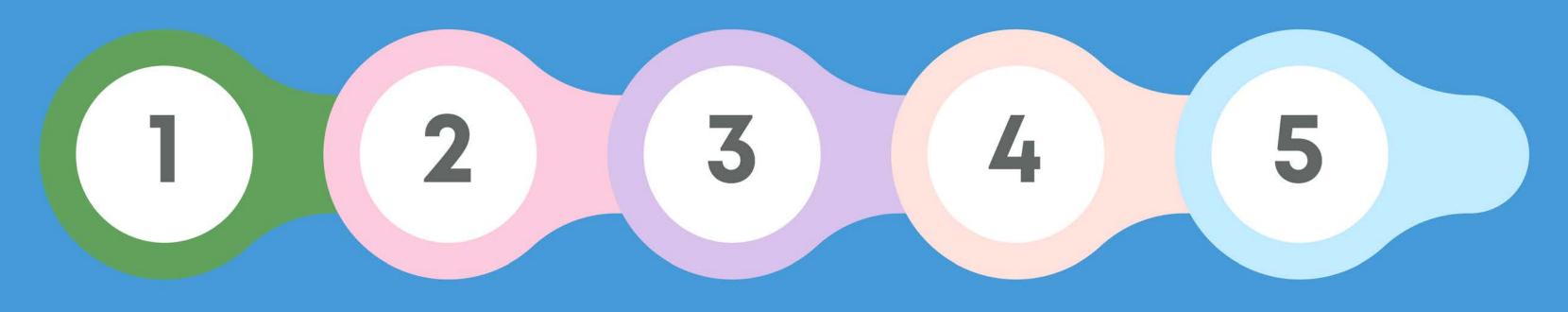




Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Context
- 3 Design Process
- 4 Appendices

Design Thinking



Empathise

Identification

Define

Define

Classifying

Confirm

Ideate

Ideate

Analyze

Prototype

Prototype

Clarify

Develop

Testing

Implement

Process

What is Uprooted?

Uprooted supports care leavers' access to customised resources, connecting them with charities specialising in key areas such as housing and employment.



Problem statement

Care leavers encounter difficulties accessing essential information and support during crises, such as housing, finance, and employment challenges.

Despite having personal advisors, communication gaps are happening. The lack of effective support leads to a huge disconnect and the rise of homelessness and unemployment among care leavers. This creates a greater disparity between care leavers and their peers.

As a researcher, I aim to find solutions to address and solve specific issues care leavers face in accessing support outside of the local authority.

Hypothesis

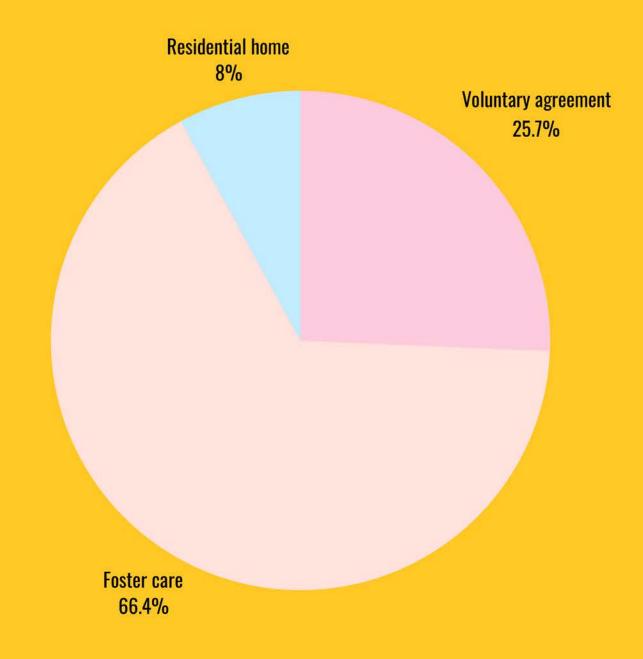
- How can we ensure a nationwide provision of resources to support care leavers?
- How can we effectively communicate with estranged care leavers?
- How can we collaborate with local charities to offer assistance to care leavers?
- How can we establish communication channels with care leavers who do not have access to a phone?



Research

The latest statistics show that there are currently around **68,840 children** in care, the highest number since 1985.

(Dixon, 2016 p15)



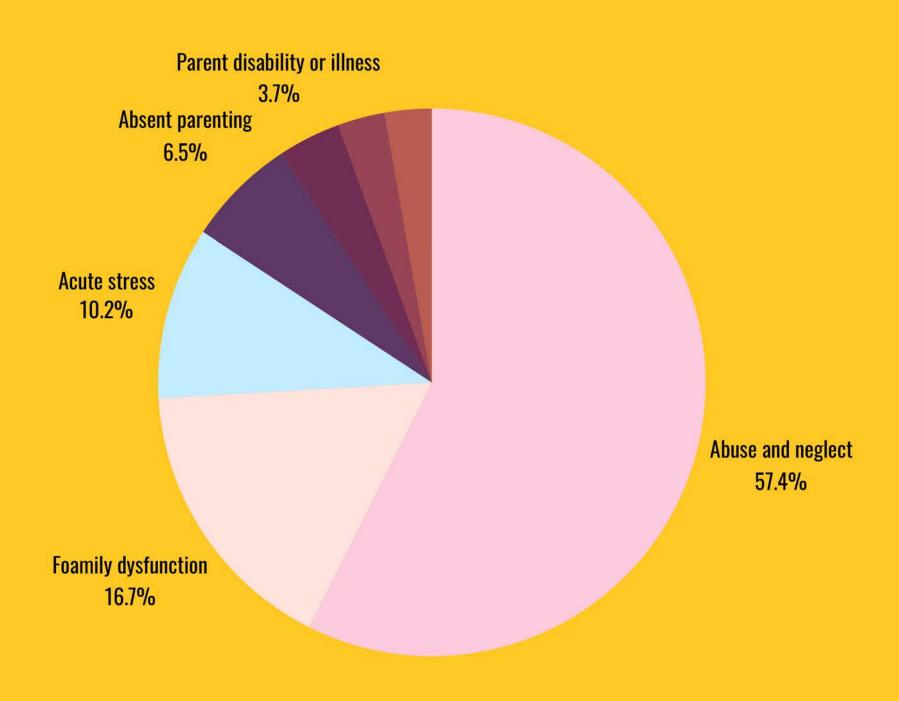


Research

Reason for coming into care:

This demonstrates that children and young people in and leaving care are one of the most vulnerable groups in society.

(Dixon, 2016 p15)





Homelessness



"Each year around 10,000 young people leave care aged 16 or over (DfE, 2014). Many leave their final care placement be fore the age of 18, mostly aged 16 or 17 years."

This is much earlier than young people in the general population.

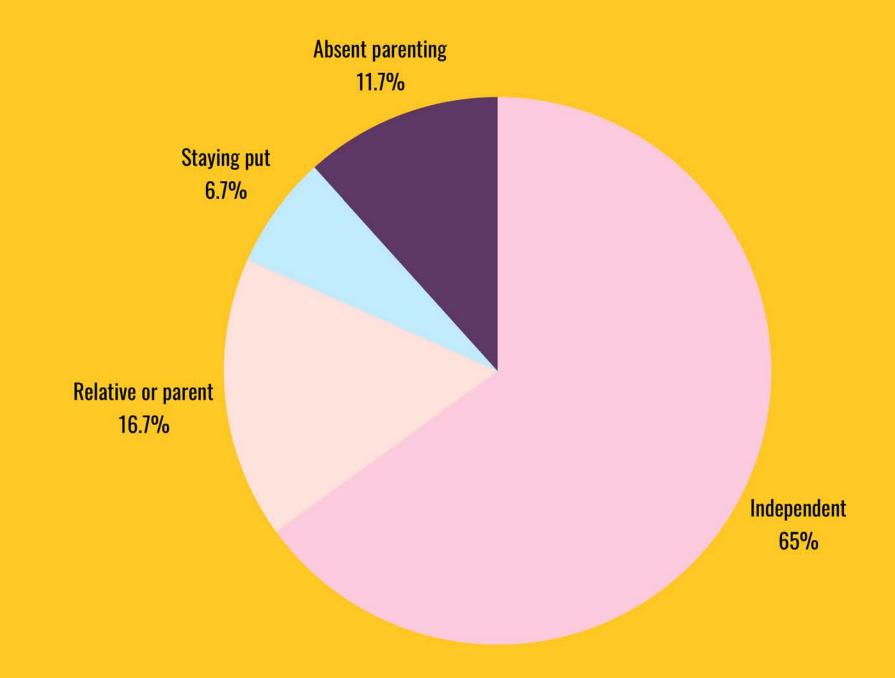
(Dixon, 2016 p15)



Type of accommodation

This is a breakdown of the type of accommodation many care leavers are likely to live in.

This option was introduced by Government in 2011 to enable young people to remain with foster carers after leaving care and to assist foster carers to provide ongoing accommodation. As of 2014, the option has been available to young people in foster care across all local authorities (DfE)



(Dixon, 2016 p16)



Leaving care

The **legal framework to support care leavers** after leaving care shows that there is **lack preparation**. As the average leaving home is **23 years old**.

- Care leavers are forced into independence
 to become adults as they are not minors
 and the support is withdrawn.
- 61.2% of care leavers were already homeless by the time they received support from their local authority.
- More the 1 in 10 care leavers aged 18-20 years in England presented as homeless or threatened with homelessness.

(Fortune and Smith, 2021 p11)
(Large increase in homelessness among young people leaving care in last four years | Social Work Today, 2016)





Solutions

The shocking **figure on the previous slides** prompted the government to conduct Ethnographic field studies of the experiences of care leavers; living and accessing different government **housing schemes for care leavers**.

- The government created the **Department for Communities and**Local Government to work closely with leading voluntary sector
 organisations and local authorities to develop positive youth
 accommodation for those who cannot stay within the family
 network.
- The pathway plan requires that local authorities offer tailored accommodation options and supportive transitions into adulthood.
 It focuses on developing services and practices for early intervention.

(Care Leaver Strategy A crossdepartmental strategy for young people leaving care, 2013 p15)



Higher education

In this section we explore care leavers and higher education.

- 6% of care leavers move to higher education, compared with more than 50% of the wider population.
- 38% of care leavers drop out, compared to 6% of the overall population. 8 times more likely to drop out of university.
- A strong relationship with a key person would be beneficial for care leavers to succeed at university in supporting care leavers with exam. As care leavers are more likely to work throughout their duration in university.



(Barton, 2023)



Employment

- 39% of care leavers aged 19-21 years are not in education, employment or training.
- Government statistics show that care leavers are three 3 times more likely not to be in education or training (NEET) than other young people.
- In 2017 40% of care leavers aged 19-21 years old were in NEET compared to 13% of that age group in the general population.



(Harrison and Dixon, 2023)

(Fortune and Smith, 2021)

(Care leavers' transition into the labour market in England - Nuffield Foundation, 2023)



Digital Product Strategy, identify and UX Specialisations

As a researcher, my strongest suit is my ability to organise information and solve problems via desk research. This set of particular skills has helped create a strategy for the digital product of Uprooted. In this project, I wanted to delve into ethnography and digital anthropology research methodology in my primary research.

I incorporated methodologies such as netnography and ethnographic research into my project. However, finding participants in this project, which impacted the design life cycle, and my final strategy involving the problem statement were affected by the lack of participant involvement. This meant that I had to adapt my research and UX artefacts to respond to the hypothesis set by the organisation.





Obstacles

When recruiting participants for my interview and focus group, I encountered various challenges and barriers.

- Building rapport with vulnerable participants has been challenging due to fear of exposure and a lack of trust in the governmental system.
- Having limited access to participants has caused a lot of issues, which have impacted my UX design life cycle and process.

 As a researcher, I had to pivot and use my contacts in order to find participants. I had to call my old care leaver youth council and some of the charities that I have used as a care leaver to support me, such as Drive Forward and Step Up, to provide survey responses.



Ethnography findings

Due to the lack of participation in the survey. As a researcher, I had to make an executive decision to create an ethnographic field study of my experience within the care system.

- Participant struggled with contacting PA (Personal Advisor).
- At risk of being homeless.
- Independently finds resources to support themselves and their needs.
- Mental health has deteriorated.
- Participant relies on university for support from Care Leaving Team.

Criteria

- One participant
- Must have done the survey.
- Must be a care leaver.
- Must be in full-time education, apprenticeship, or training.
- It is preferable if participants are bidding on a council house.
- Must have experience being on Universal Credit by the age of 18 years old.

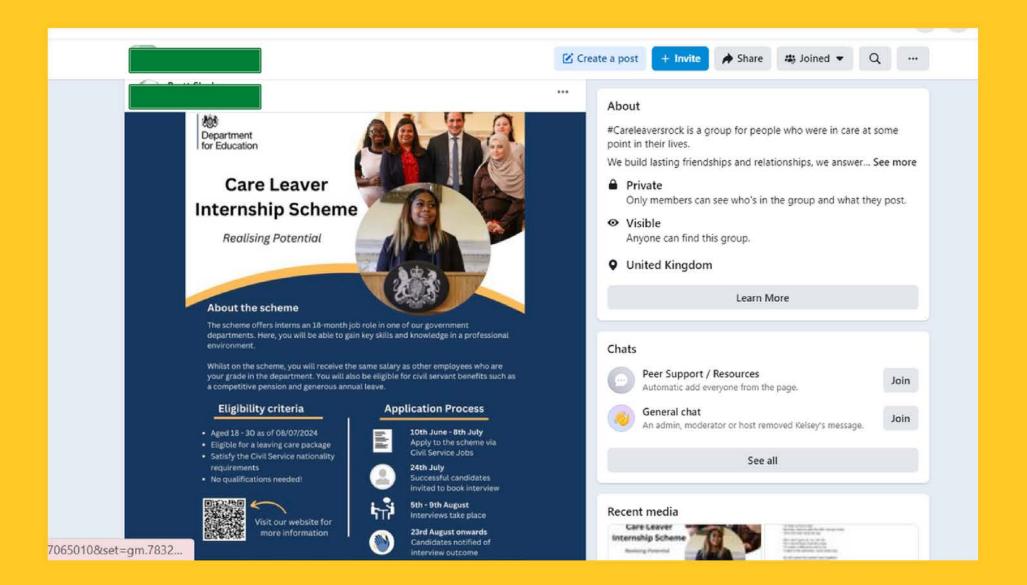


Netnography is qualitative methodology-based research that focuses on online communities and environments to conduct research. At Uprooted, we pride ourselves on understanding our users and what they need.

As an organisation, we use netnography because we aren't able to access our participants, but we can learn more about them in Facebook groups, Reddit, and Twitter conversations.

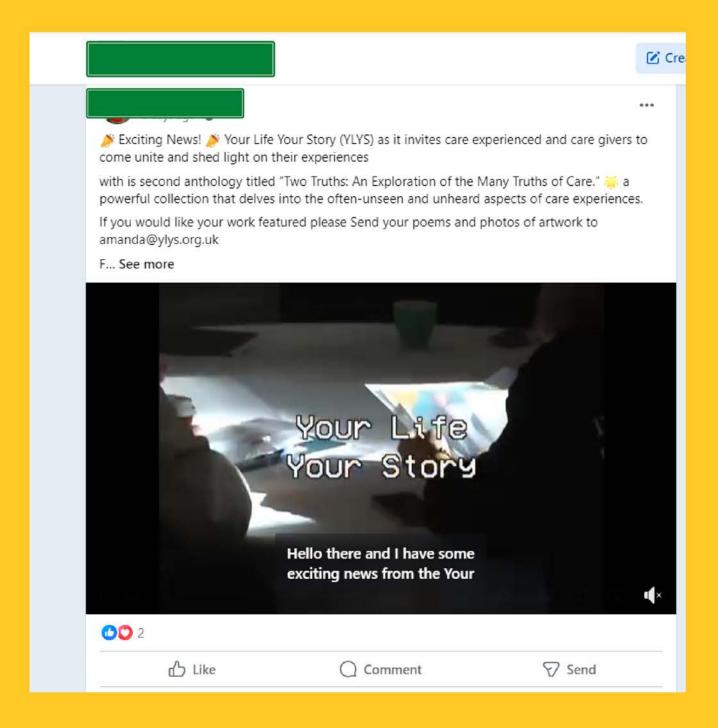




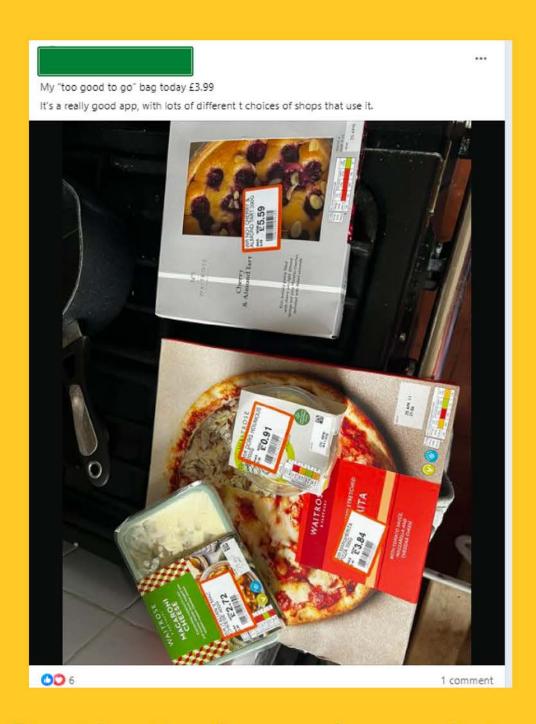


The community post resources such as job opportunities for care leavers.

Encourages care leavers to meet each other.







Provides tips for care leavers living independently on how to save money.

Post articles about issues care leavers are facing on a daily basis.





What did we learn as a organisation?

- I felt like an intruder studying a group that was not aware of my observation.
- I learned these groups are for care leavers, researchers should not attempt to send surveys or research opportunities. Many researchers were sending their surveys to these groups, seeing the group as guinea pigs.
- The group is community-led, as many of the participants were former care leavers, providing support to the younger care leavers.
- The most frequent questions are about who qualifies as a care provider, as there are different avenues to becoming a care leaver.
- The most common posts in these groups are meet-ups and discount savings.





Al tools and UX

The AI tools in my project include a logo generator for distinctive branding that stands out, influenced by our mood board and slogan. Our primary colour palette was shaped by mood board images using an AI colour palette generator. These tools sped up my UX design process by simplifying colour selection and logo creation.

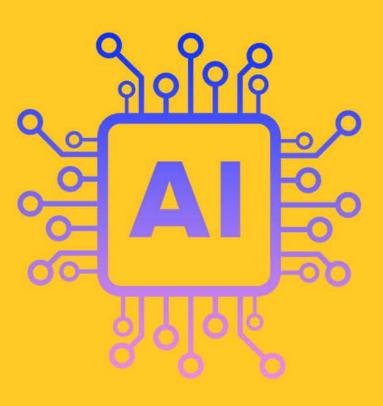
However, there are pros and cons to using Al:

Pro

- Streamline work.
- fewer errors and mistakes.

Con:

- Al needs to be trained to give accurate information.
- Lack of creativity and ingenuity for UX designers.





Al tools and UX

Al tools have grown over the past few years for designers and researchers, but in a wider context, researchers and designers should not become too reliant on Al because they have to be trained. In the UX industry, Al should be used as a way to support designers and researchers not replace them completely.



"Stop Uprooting care leavers."



Survey Finding

*Despite having invalid responses on our survey due to the failure of requesting participation, I was able to pick out useful responses that relate to Uprooted hypothesis and problem statements.

Are you happy with your Pathway plan?

33%
Yes

No

33%
Maybe



Survey Finding

How often do you communicate with your PA?

33% Weekly

33% Monthly

33% Every 3-6 months

How long have you lived in care before becoming a care leaver?

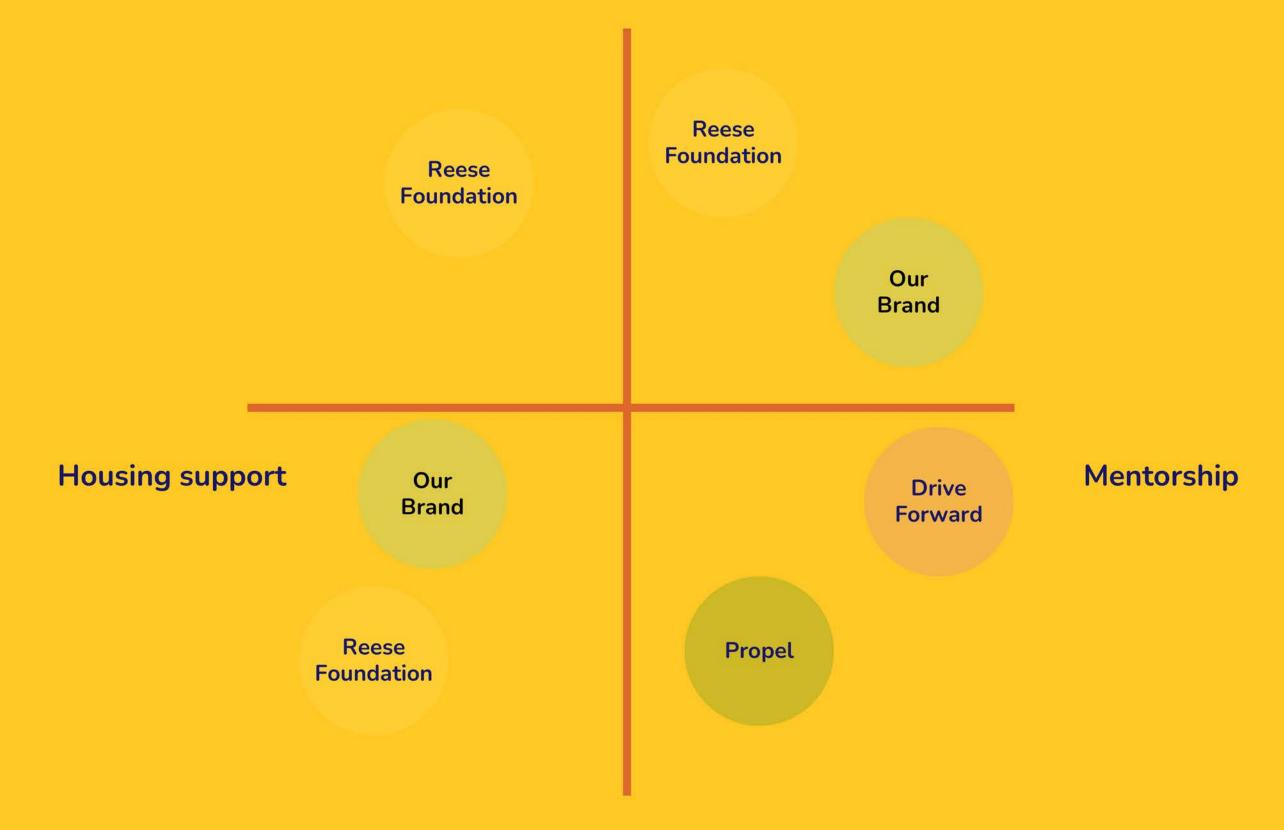
66% 5-10 years

33% 1-3 years

"There is no direct information."

Lifetime support

Competitor Analysis



Weakness

Interview findings

*The goal of the interview is to learn the resourcefulness that care leavers have adopted in finding external support as PA can be unreliable.

- Participants are abandoned when accessing resources.
- Being proactive and actively seeking out available opportunities.
- A minimum amount of information is provided to care leavers.
- There is no direct information, which can be frustrating.
- Google is an important resource for care leaver's to find support.
- Finding national charities is harder than accessing local support.

Criteria

- One participant must attend Stepping Out.
- Must have access to a laptop.
- Must be 18–26 years old.
- Must be in full-time education, apprenticeship, or training.
- Preferable if participants are bidding on a council house from Hillingdon Council.
- Must have experience being on Universal Credit by the age of 18 years old.



66

I'm left to my own devices.

Cheyenne is queuing up at the women's shelter for a bed. Cheyenne is waiting for confirmation in the rain with her suitcase for her approval to stay in a temporary shelter for 3 weeks on the Uprooted app with a list of charities and organisations for acceptance. Cheyenne is worried about her application being accepted by Uprooted. Unfortunately, she was able to get two nights secured at a shelter.



USER PERSONA

CHEYENNE FALLI

"Housing instability has been the norm my entire life, moving from one placement to the next since the age of 9 years old."



Gender : Female Age : 21

Education : Level 3 college

Occupation : Hairdressing apprentice

City : Manchester

BIOGRAPHY

Cheyenne works full-time as a hairdressing apprentice at FinalXcuts. Over the past 6 months, she's been couch surfing with friends after being kicked out of her semi-residential home. Despite being entitled to social housing as a care leaver.

MOTIVATIONS

The goal is to find a charity that specialises in supporting homeless care leavers to find temporary accommodation and financial assistance.

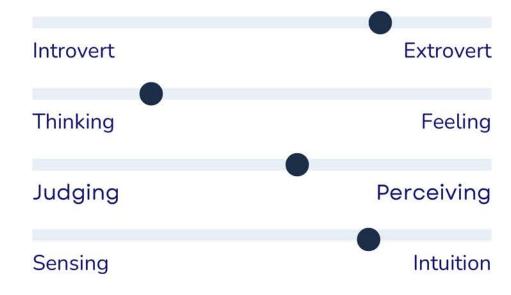
GOALS

- Needs to find a temporary shelter to get a banding for a council house.
- The goal is to find financial assistance for Cheyenne to help with her deposit.
- Change Cheyenne's Pathway plan with long-term and short-term goals.

FRUSTRATIONS

- Cheyenne is not accepted in most shelters because she works full-time.
- Saving for a deposit has become difficult as Cheyenne is in debt due to covering costs.
- Being over 21 means that accessing social housing will be difficult.

PERSONALITY



TECHNOLOGY

Social Media

Mobile App

BRANDS







Contents

- 1.Logo
- 2. Typography
- 3. Colour pallet
- 4. Mood board



Logo

Main Logo Features



Do's and Don't

Uprooted.



Uprooted.







Colour palette





Font

Font Overview

Oswald Bold

For Headers

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR STUVWXYZabcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz12345678 90!@#\$%^&*() **Body Font**

DM Sans

For Subheaders and Paragraphs

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRS
TUVWXYZabcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz123456789
O!@#\$%^&*()

Type Application

FRESH FEASTS, GREAT TREATS

GREEN MEANS
GROWTH

Welcome Back Sprouters.





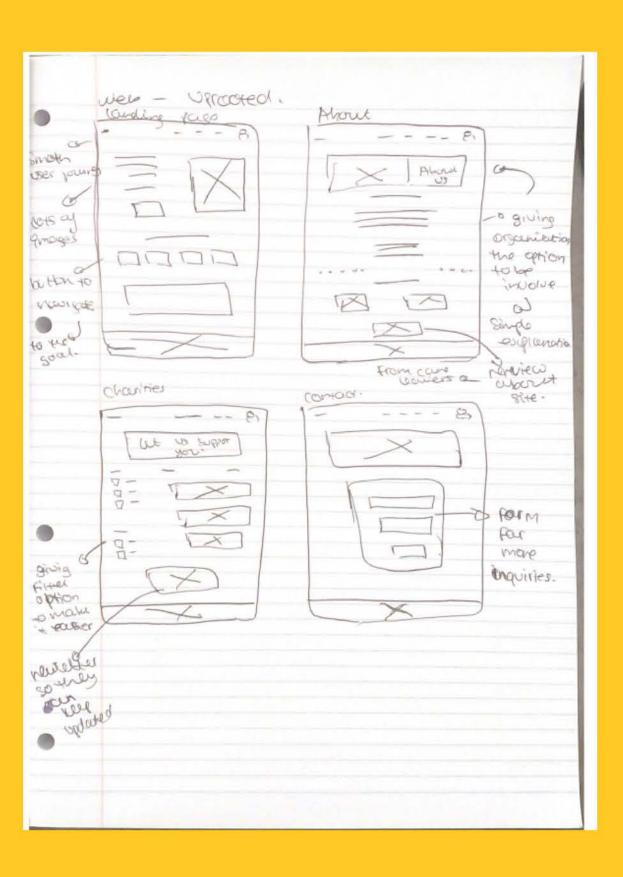






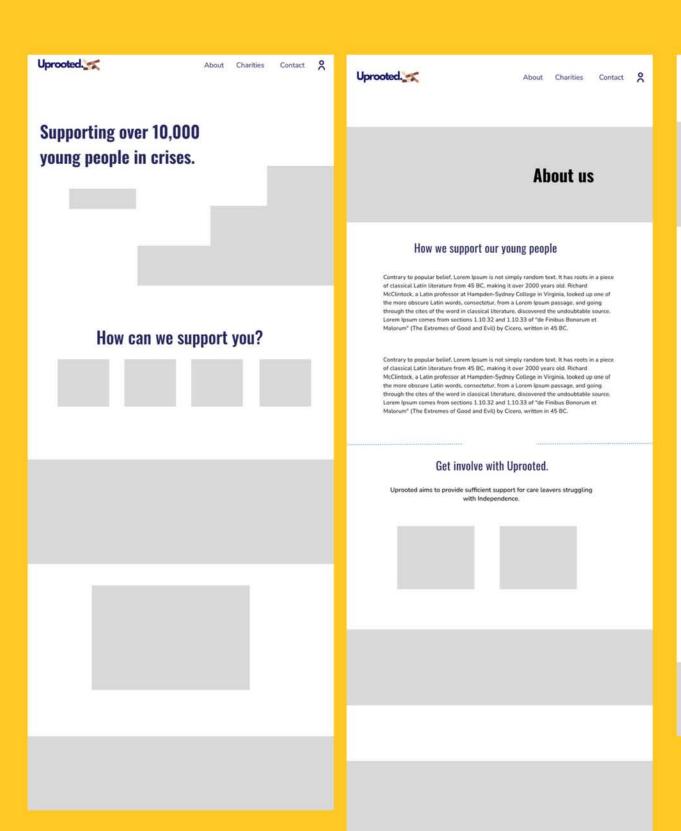


Sketches-web





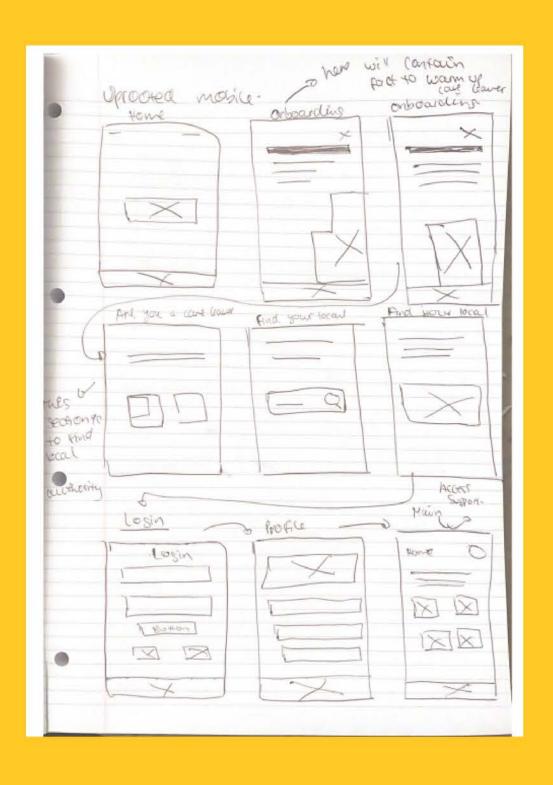
Wireframe-web

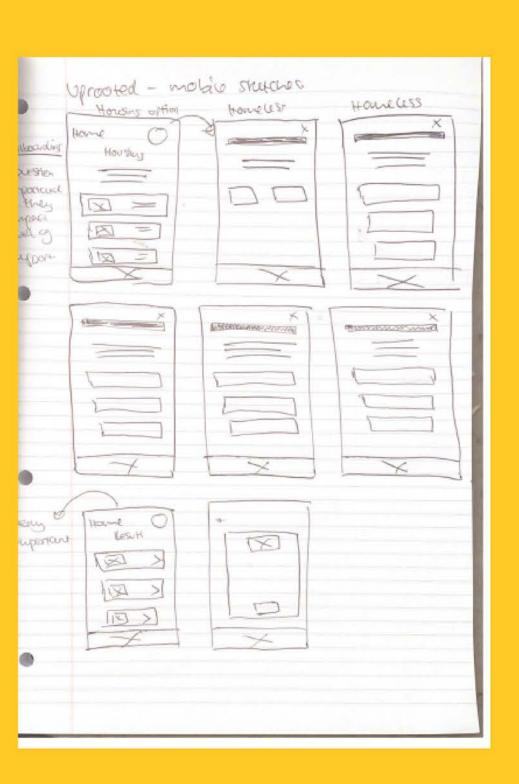




Uprooted.	About	Charities	Contact	8
				- 1

Sketches-mobile





Nationwide support for Care leavers all over the country.

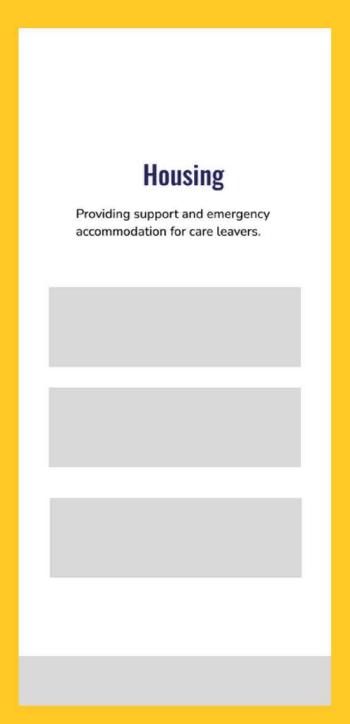
Supporting over 10,000 young people in crises.

Working with charities to provide resources for care leavers.

Are you a care lever?

Find your Local Authority Find your Local Authority Welcome Cheyenne,

Home Uprooted aims to provide sufficient support for care leavers struggling with Independence.



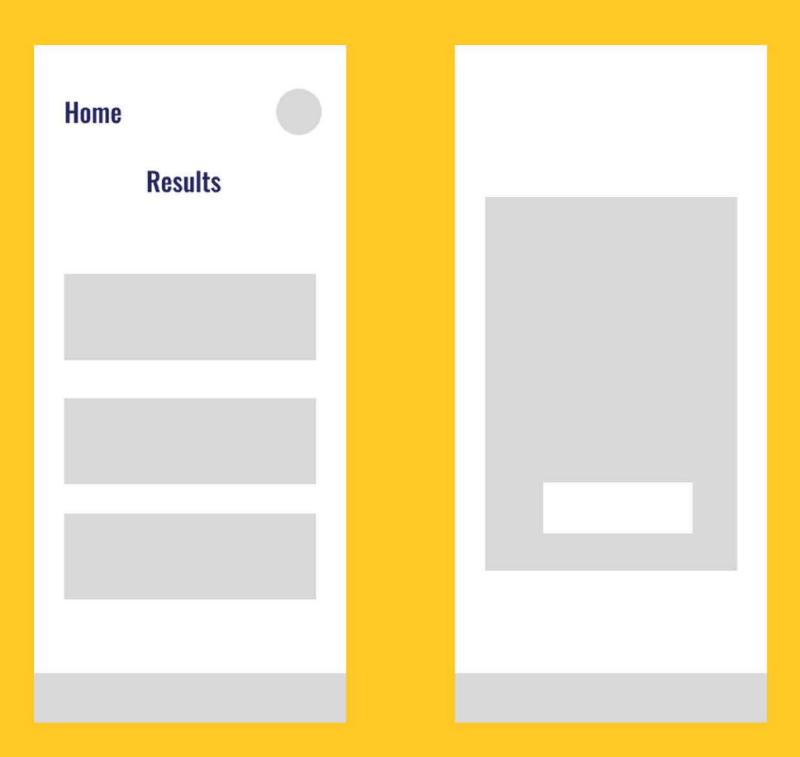


How long have you been homless?

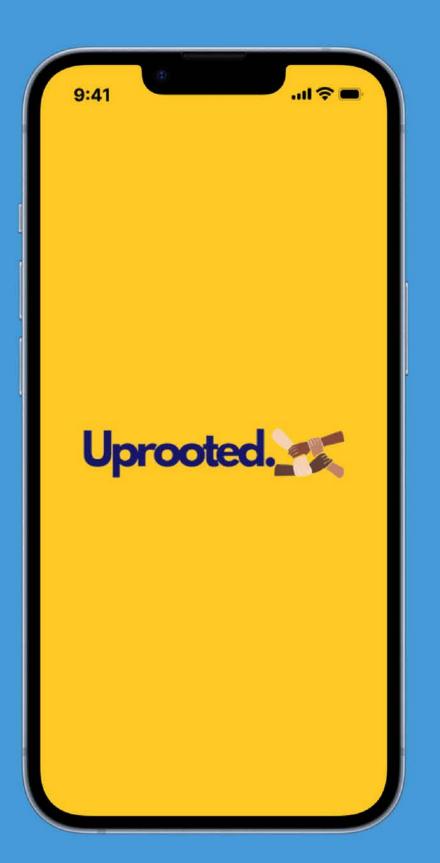
Where are you staying?

When was your last contact with your PA?





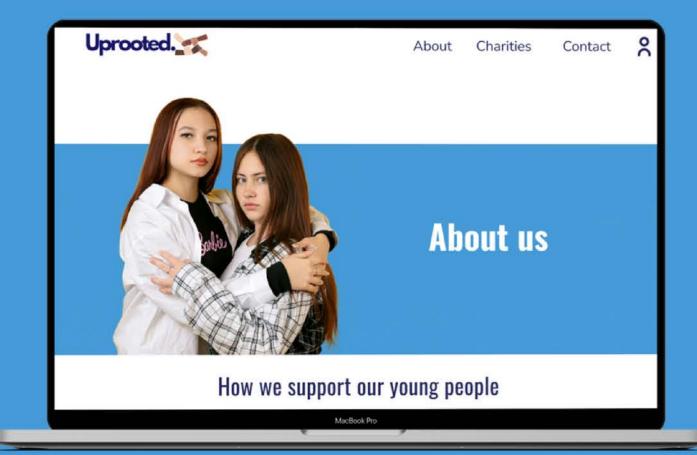






Prototype-web

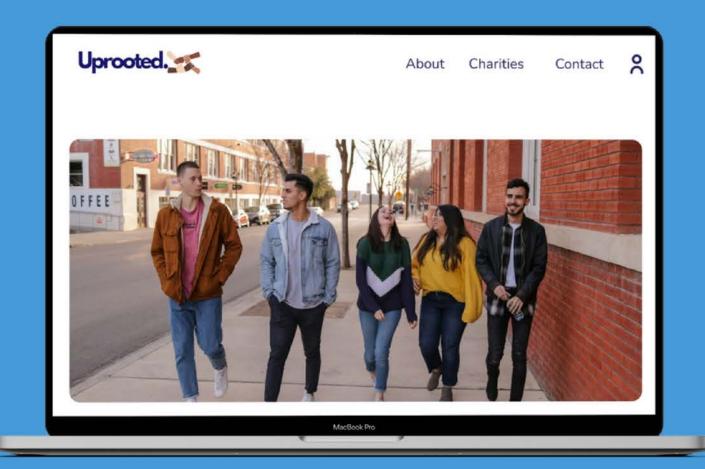






Prototype-web

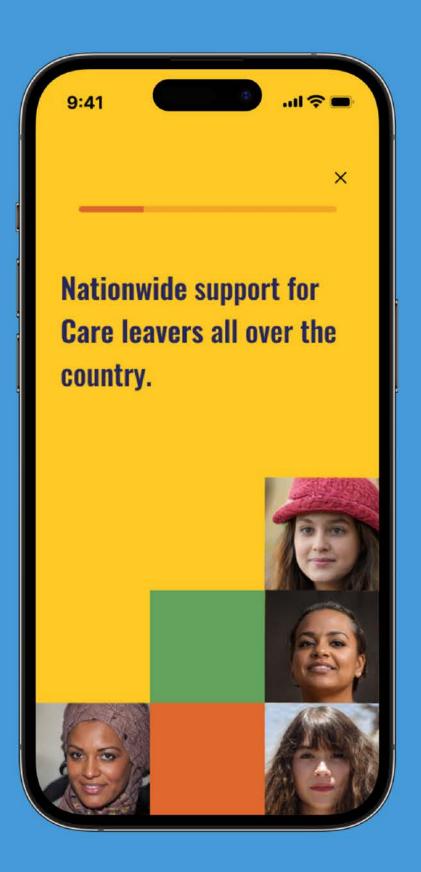
Uprooted.	About	Charities	Contact	۶
Let us sup	port yo	ou.		
Employment Location	Urgency	O		
MacBo	ok Pro			



<u>Figma</u>



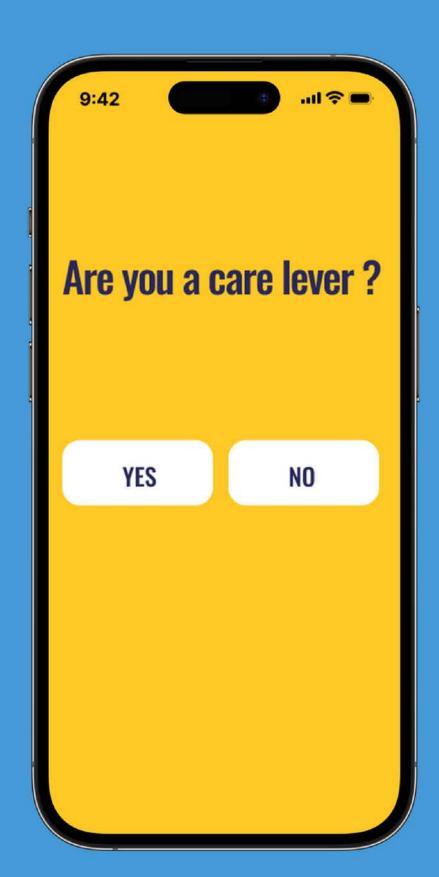


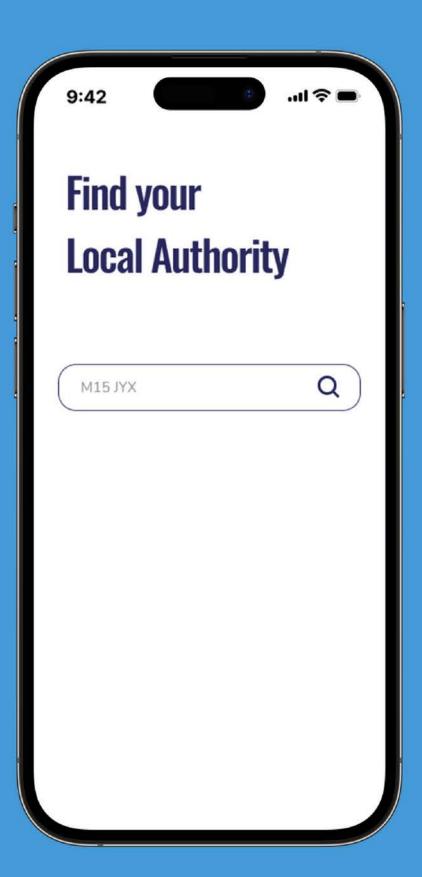


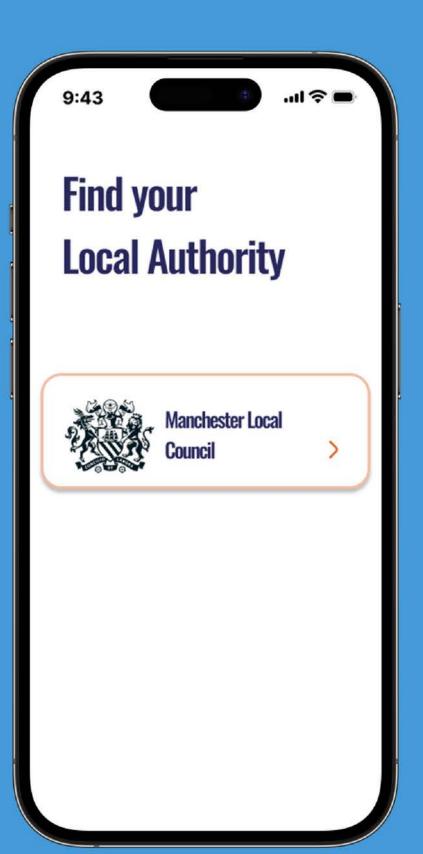


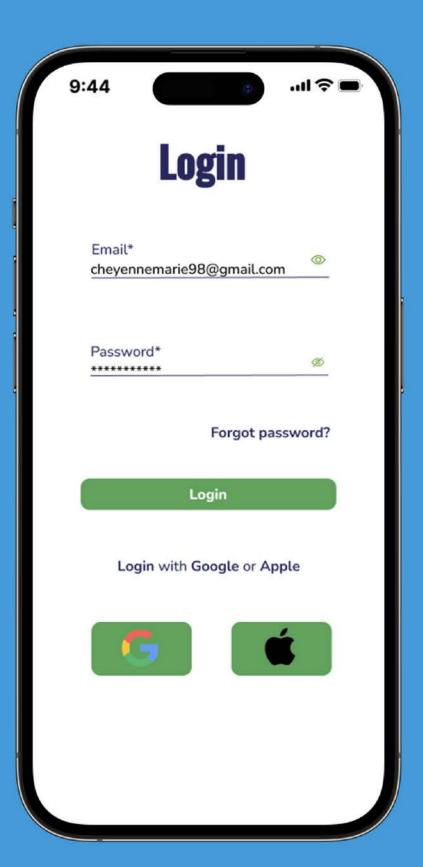




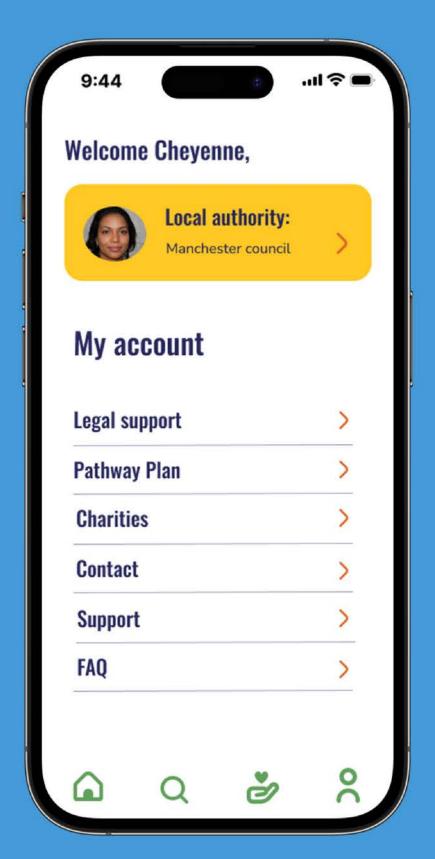




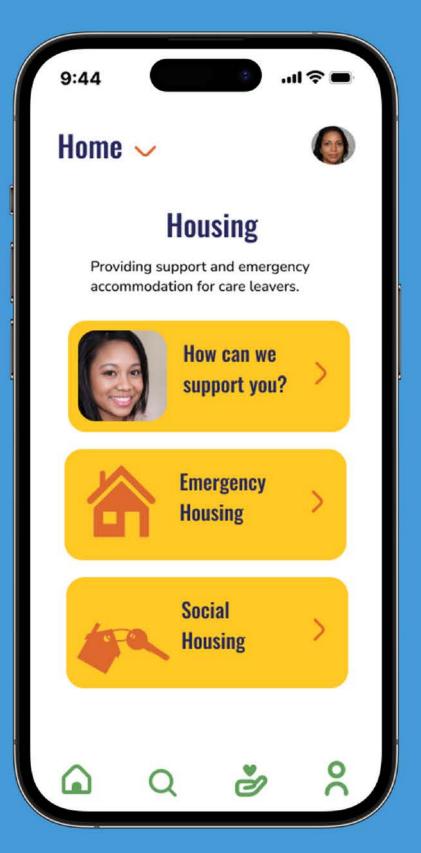






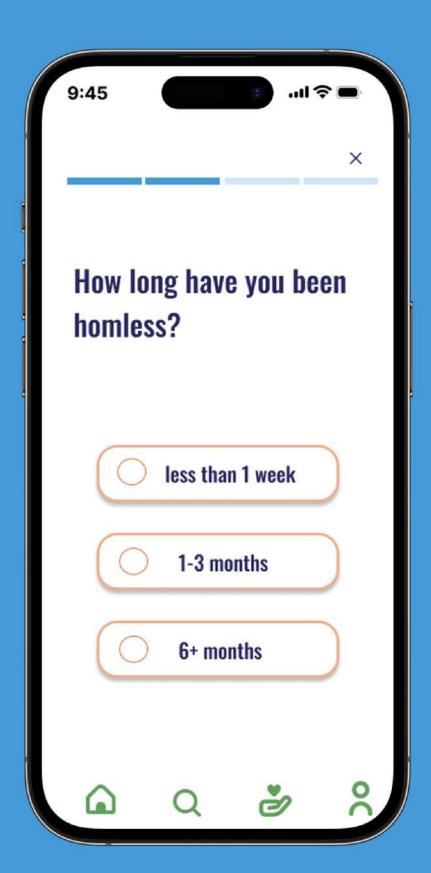


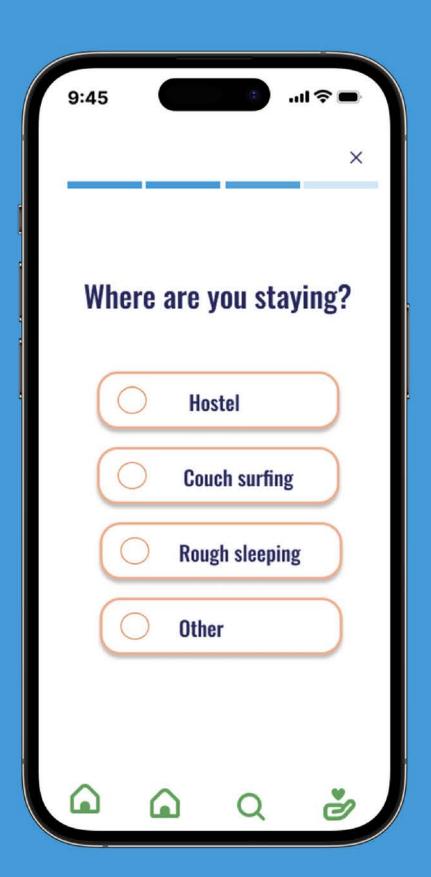


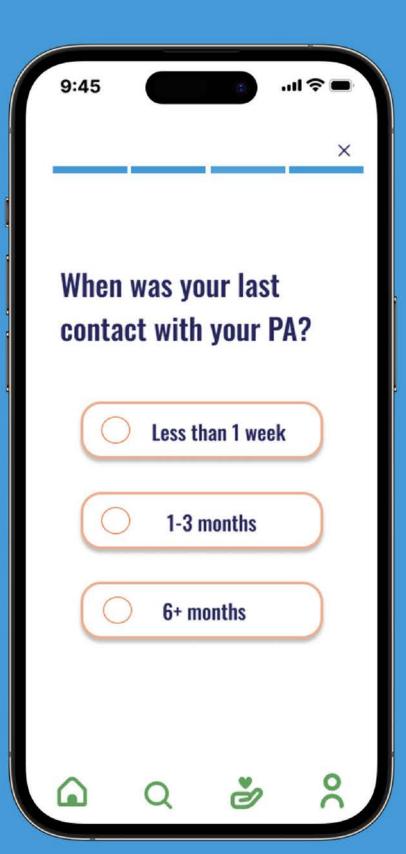


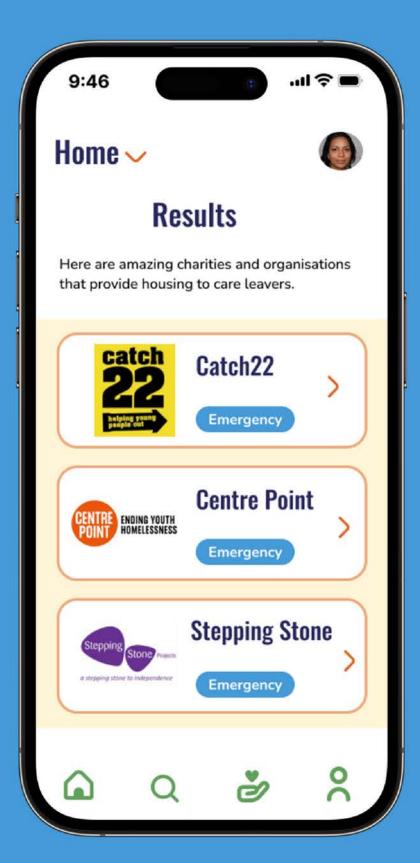


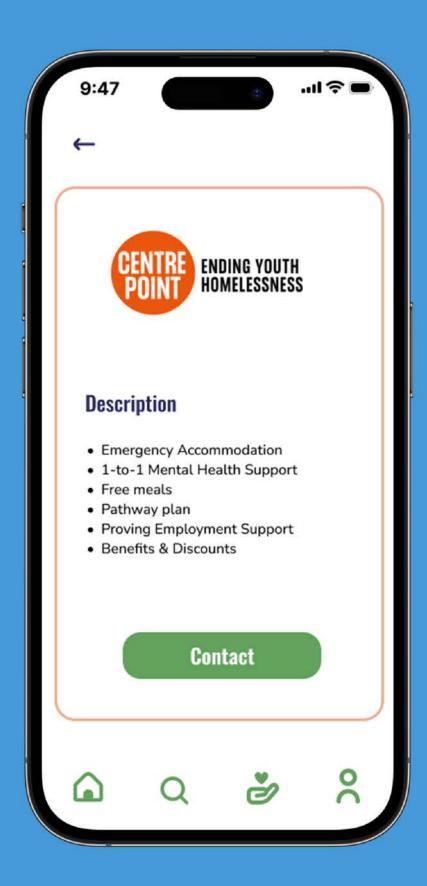








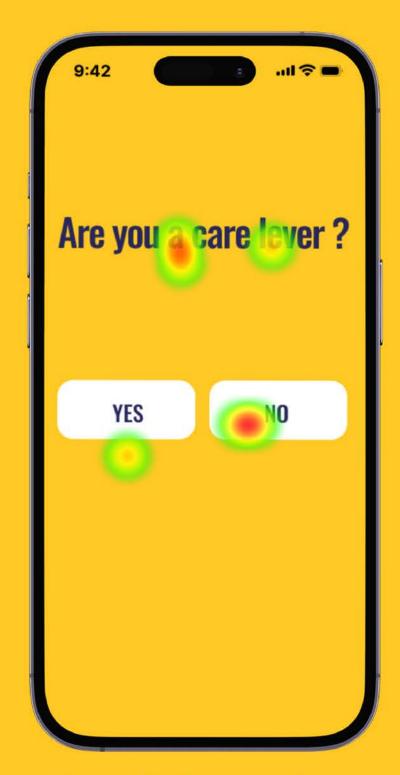


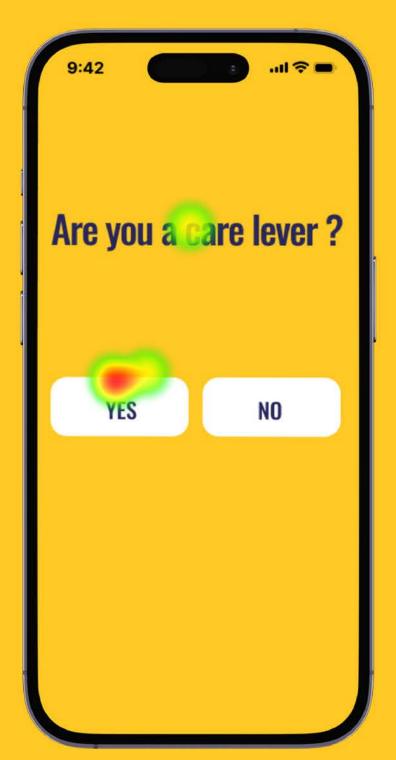


Prototype link

<u>Figma</u>









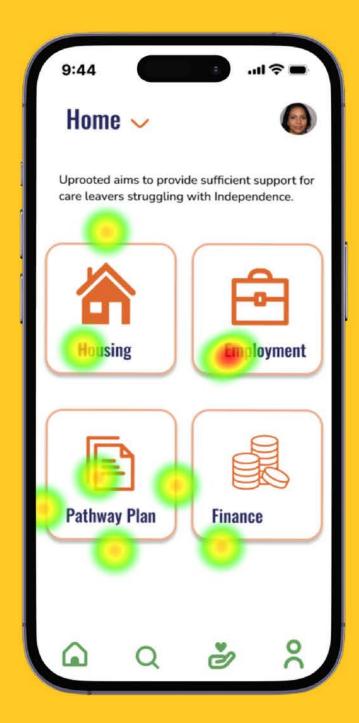
- After onboarding, this section is important because we want to understand how to support care leavers.
- P1, P2, and P3 show that the text and buttons are clear and communicate the goal of the user journey.
- The participants are focused on the word "care lever" due to spelling mistakes; this indicates they pay attention to errors.

Participant1

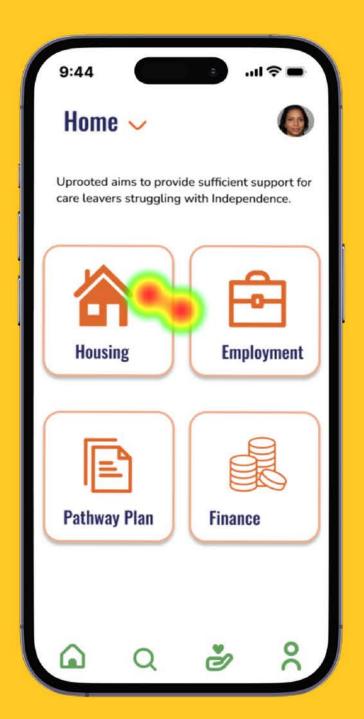
Participant 2

Participant 2





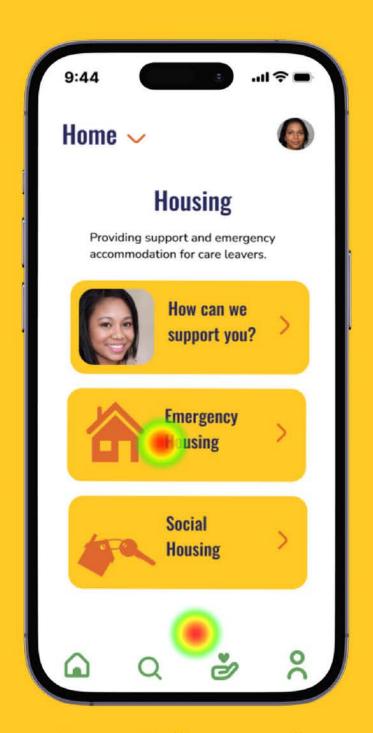




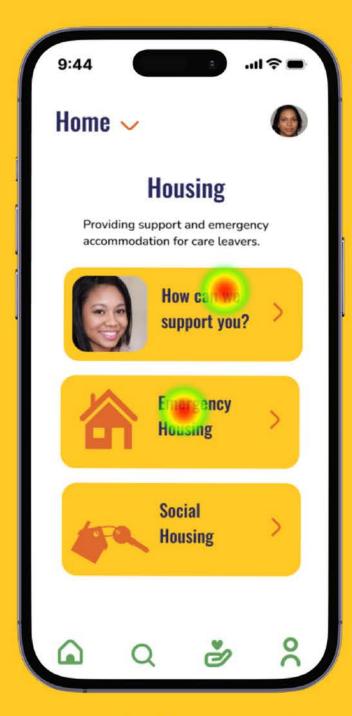
- Icons and images in my testing acted as guidance for my participants because they made it easier to locate the card.
 The bigger the icons, the more likely it
- The **bigger the icons**, the more likely it is for the user to **click on them**.

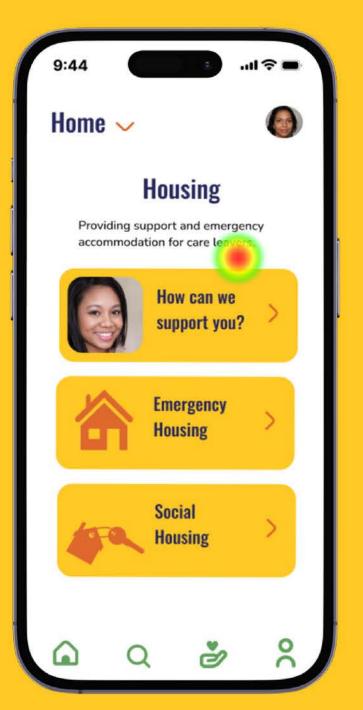
Participant 2

Participant 3



Participant1



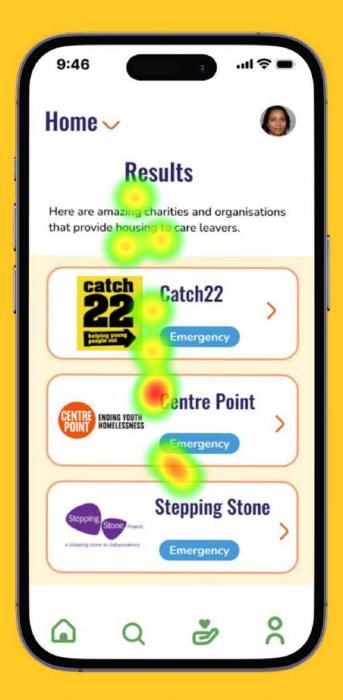


Participant 2

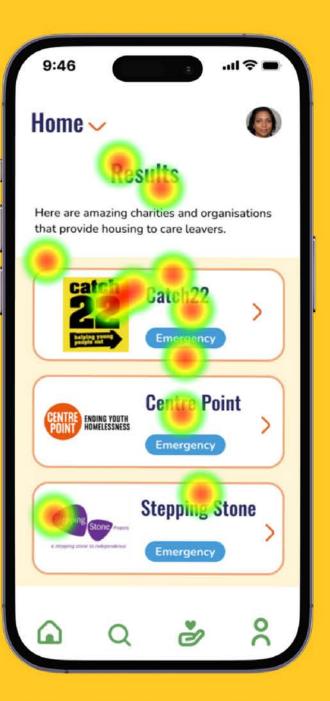
Participant 3

- In this section, I notice it is straightforward due to putting the most important card first to make it efficient to complete the user's goal.
- I intended to design it this way
 because care leavers are always on
 the move, and if they run out of data
 access or internet, at least the most
 important information will be shown
 first.





Participant1



Participant 2

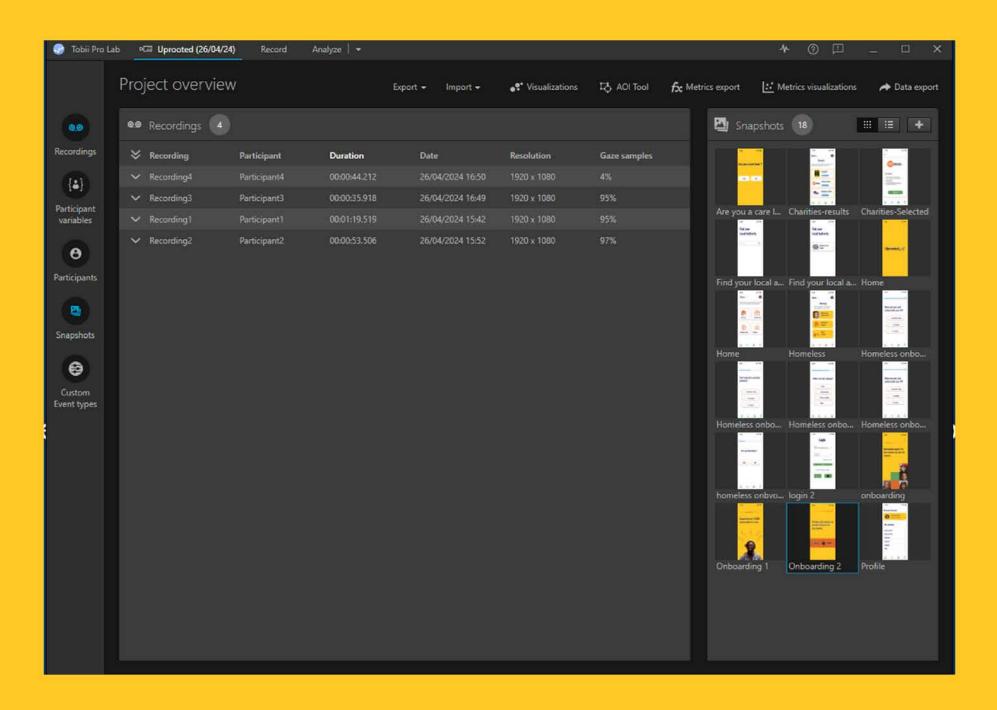


Participant 3

- Participants 1 and 2 seem to be very
 detailed-oriented and focused on the task of
 understanding what options are available to
 them. The time that it took for them to
 complete the task for P1 was 04.84
 milliseconds, and for P2, it was 04.9
 milliseconds.
- This demonstrated that the larger card with the emergency button is useful because it guides the participants through the sections like a story.
- P3 finished the task at 01.2 milliseconds.
 This hierarchy of structure and information is useful in designing, as all participants seem to start from the top and end at the bottom of the page before clicking.



Failures



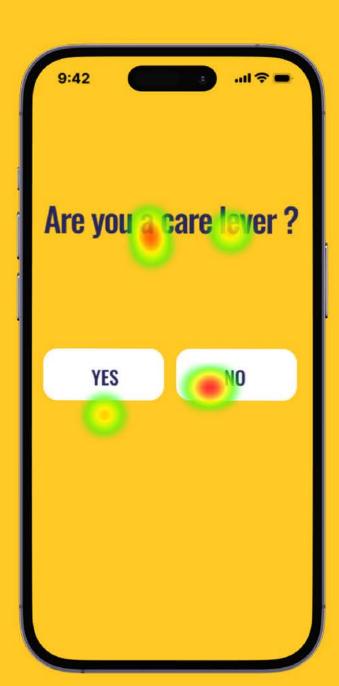
- During my eye tracking, I had a lot of issues with my calibration, which impacted the my gaze percentage.
- In this image, participant 4's gaze is 4%, which means that the Tobii Nano setup was not done properly.
- I had to pivot and use the most useful data to create a summary and conclusion of the data.



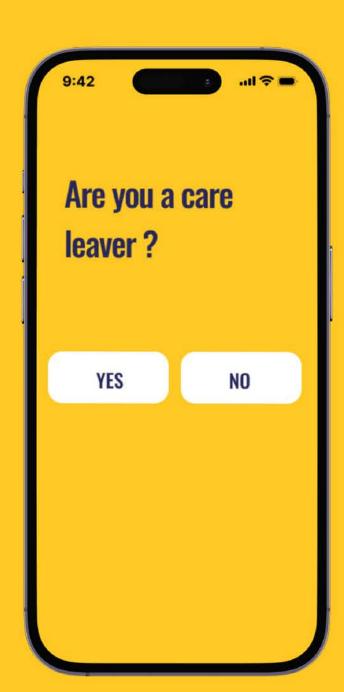
Recommendations

- Ensure that the prototyping in the login form is smooth when clicked.
- Checking spelling before prototyping
- During testing, participants struggled with the ending of the user journey as there was no notification to ensure the users that the journey is complete.
- Majority of users got confused when picking the best option based on their urgency. Therefore, in the heatmap, there is variation in mapping placement.

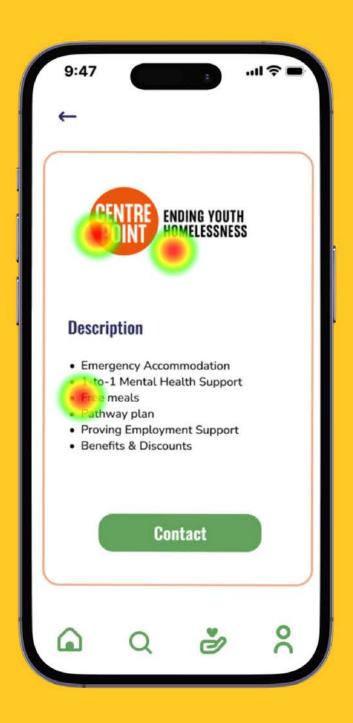
Redesign



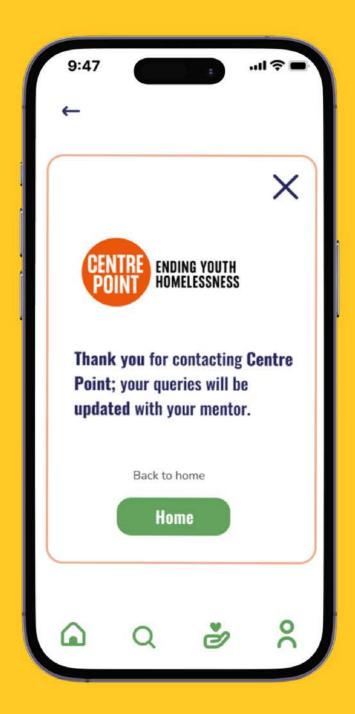
- During testing, all three participants
 were focused on the word "lever" due
 to the misspelling. Redesigning will
 decree the time spent reading on the
 error
- I had issues fitting the words in the redesign due to the grid constraint.



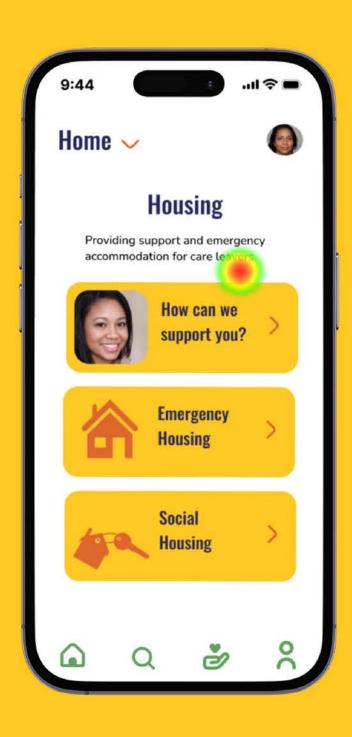
Redesign



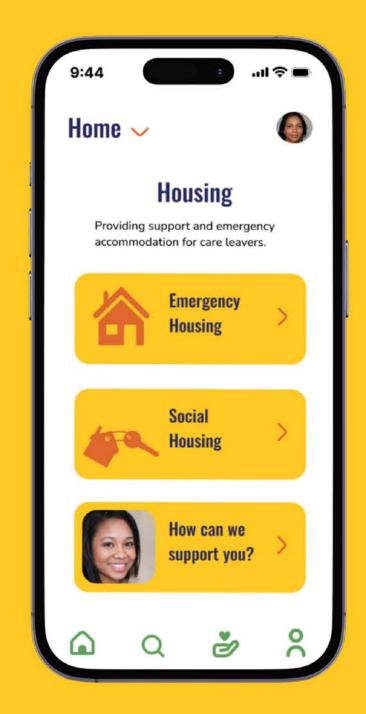
- During testing, participants struggled with the ending of the user journey as there was no notification to ensure the users that the journey was complete.
- The user seems stuck and didn't know how to progress from here.
- In this redesign, I ensured that this section would notify users that the user journey is complete and there is no confusion.



Redesign



- Many people get confused when picking the best option based on their urgency.
- 2 out of 4 of my participants's heatmap focused on this area.
- In the redesign, I wanted to ensure that the most important card option was put first to make the process smooth for users.
- This order will make it easier for participants to focus on their user journey.



UX metrics

- After my redesign, the best way that, as a researcher, I can measure UX metrics is by looking at the time spent on each redesigned frame.
- Looking at the most focal point of the heatmap and how long participants spend looking at that specific area.
- I would test how many time users spend on Area of Interest (AOI) as they complete the task?
- Looking at how many times participants
 make the same error will also be useful for
 my next testing.



Emerging technologies

- In my research for the Uprooted organisation, I hope to utilise emerging technology to better future design. For vulnerable populations who do not have access to traditional forms of technology, including care leavers. Gesture control or touchless capabilities are crucial.
- The Uprooted app's integration of safety and emergency capabilities, connected to touchless motion sensors, improves accessibility and safety for this population, as many care leavers are homeless or reside in hazardous homes. Numerous lives can be saved by this feature.





UX trends in UX research



- The **growth of Al tools** is being implemented to streamline and make tasks more efficient within the research process.
- Creating an immersive and interactive design with AR and VR to improve the user experience within the UX research field have grown in the past few years.
- Biometric technology is being used within the research process to create specific design experiences for users. Using eye tracking, movement, facial expression data in the research process.