Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



## **Course 15: Customer Experience-Driven Design**

## **Module 2:** Customer Experience Value Creation Topic 4: Co-Creation

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Curriculum Development

of Master's Degree Program in

Industrial Engineering for Thailand Sustainable Smart Industry



## Module II

## **Customer Experience Value Creation**

- Understanding Customers
- Customer Perceived Value Model
- Product-Service Systems
- Co-Creation



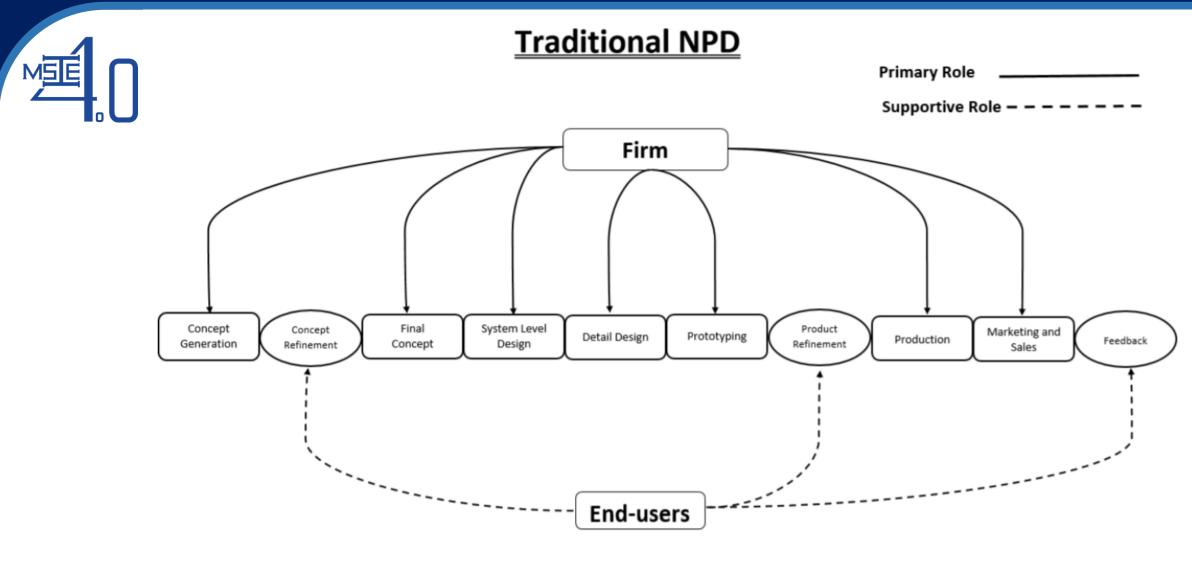


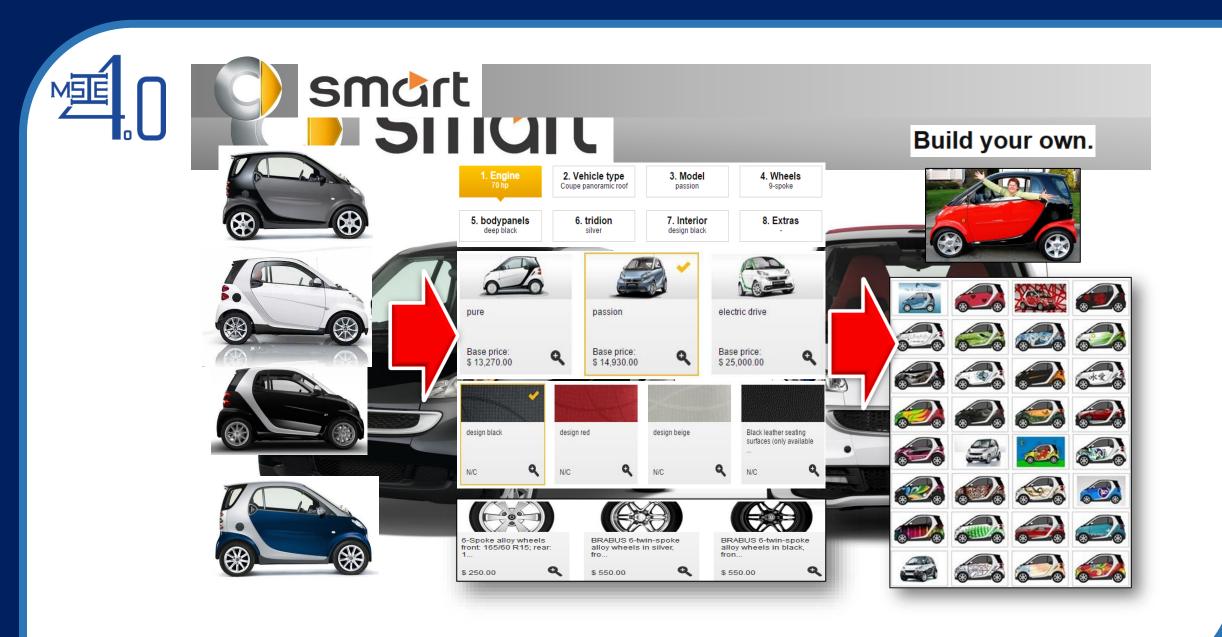
Fig. 1. Role of end-users in traditional NPD process.

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, *2*(04), 1750015.











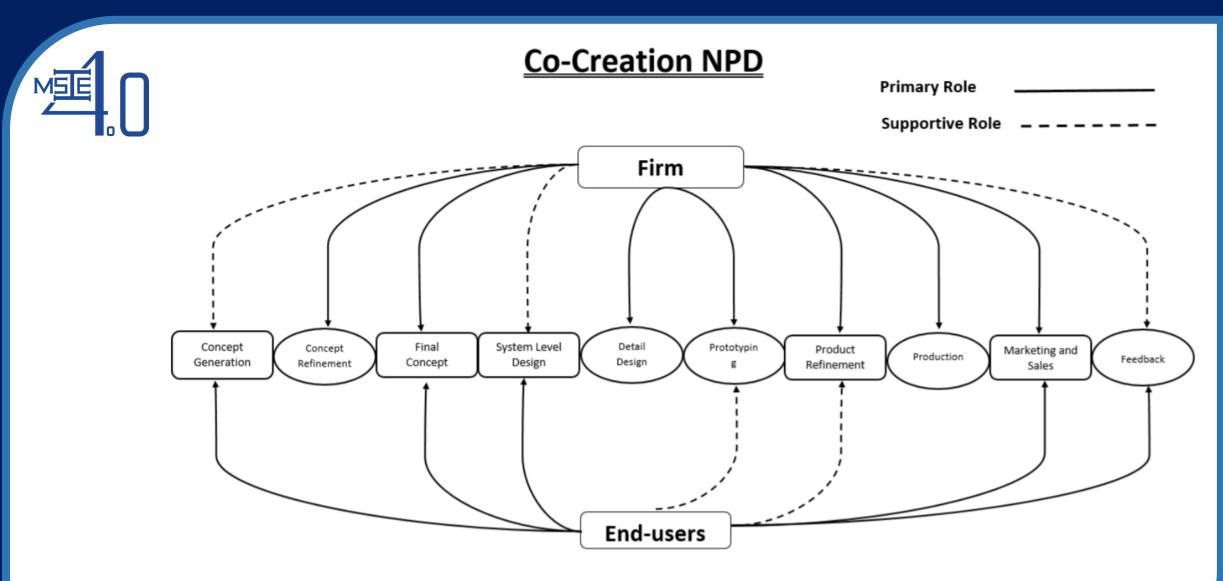
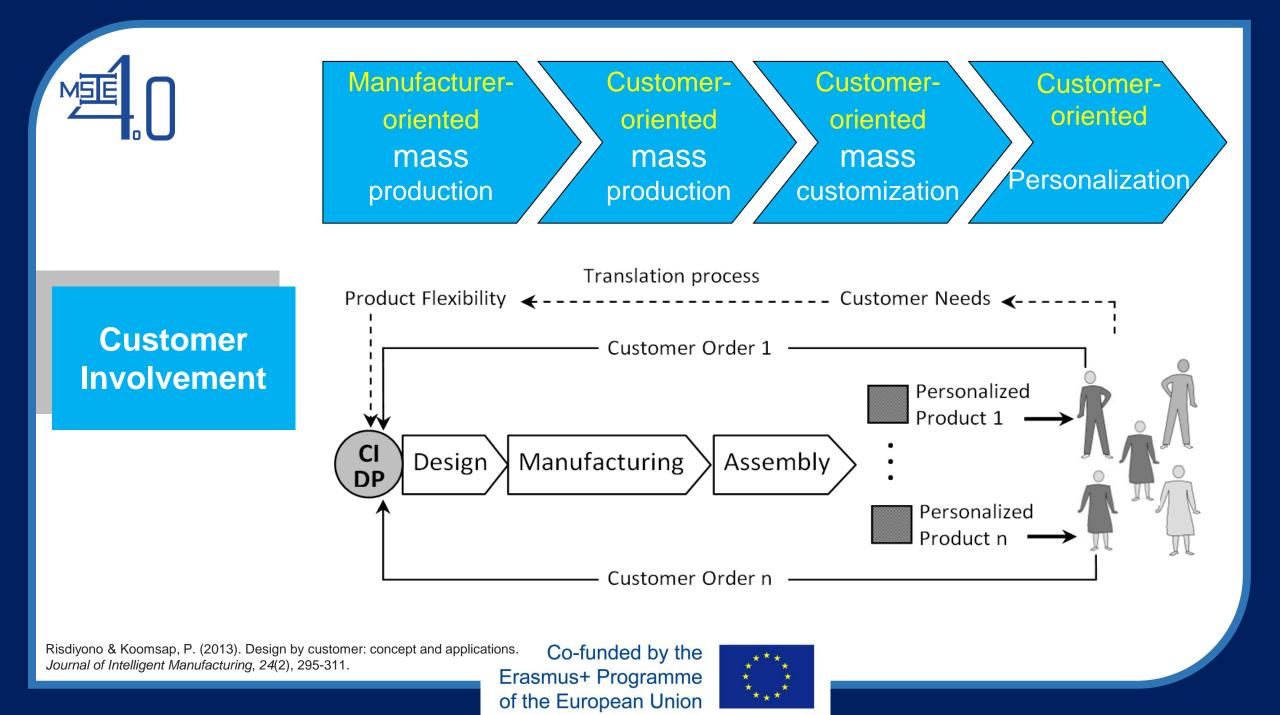
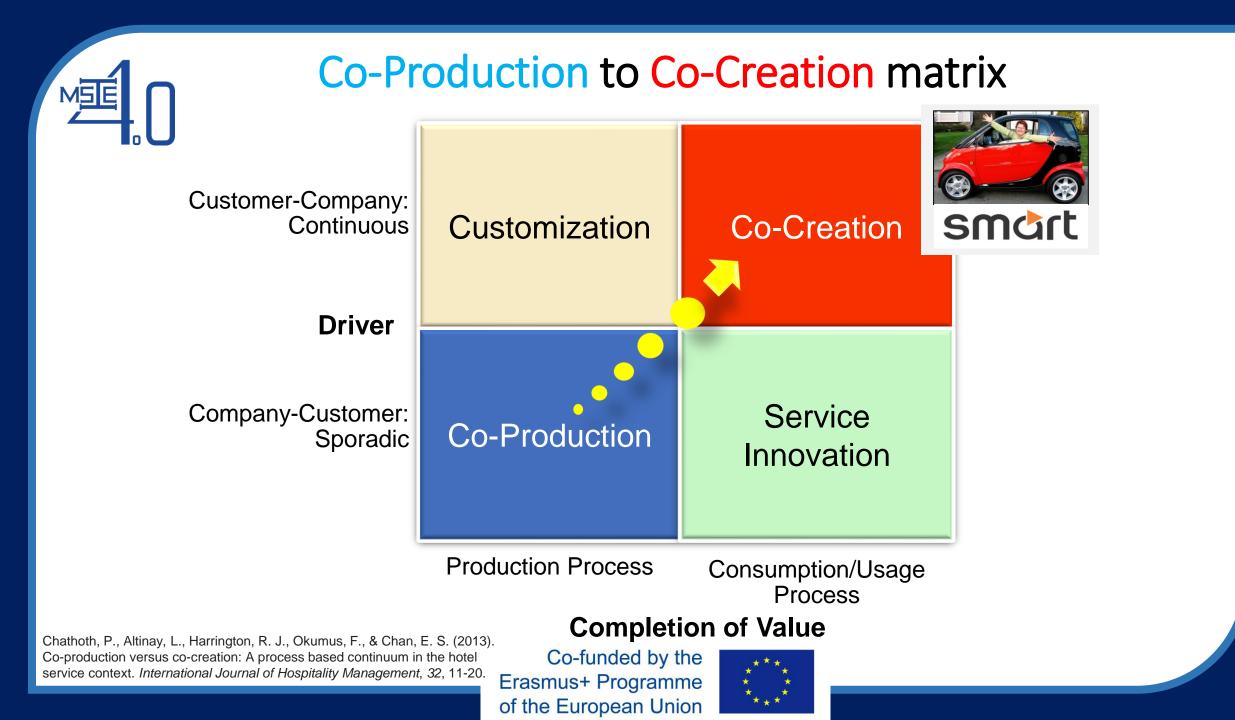


Fig. 2. Role of end-users in co-creation-based NPD process.

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, *2*(04), 1750015.



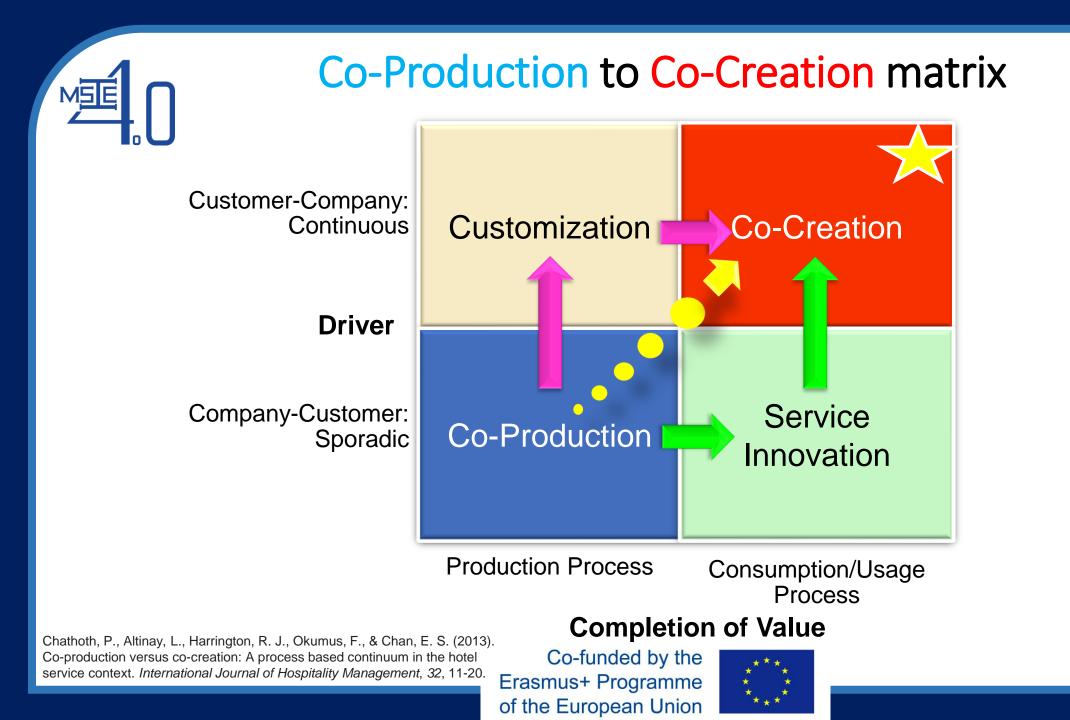


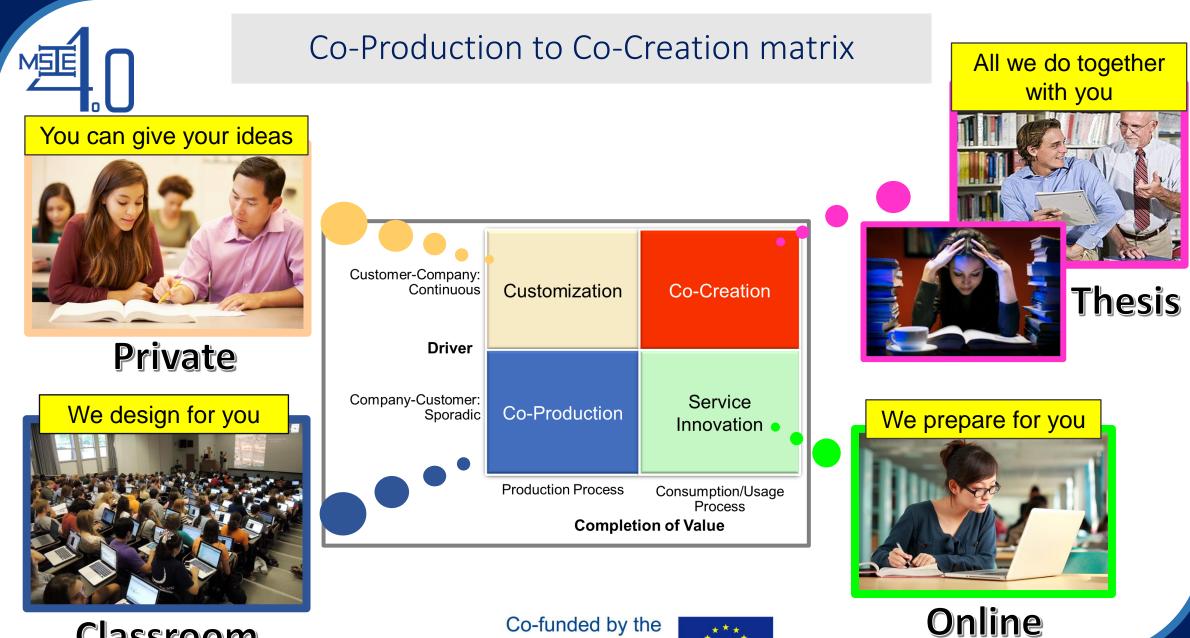


	Co-creation	<b>Co-production</b>				
Customers' expectation	Co-create products and services with customer	Suit their needs to what available				
Focus	Customer and <b>experience</b> centric	Production and <b>company</b> centric				
Customers' role	Active	Passive				
Innovation	Co-innovate and co-design with customer	Led by the company				

Chathoth, P., Altinay, L., Harrington, R. J., Okumus, F., & Chan, E. S. (2013). Co-production versus co-creation: A process based continuum in the hotel service context. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *32*, 11-20.







Classroom





Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, *2*(04), 1750015.





## **3** Important Characteristics for Co-Creation

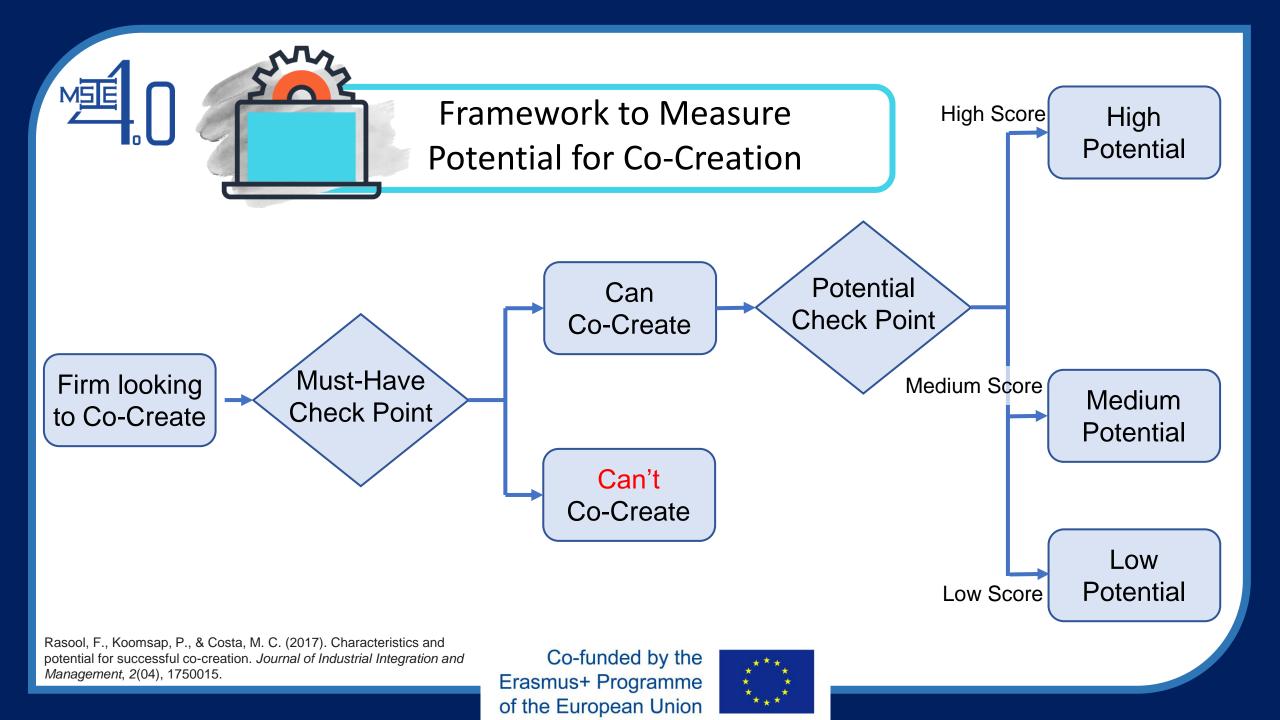
**Nice-to-have:** If a firm has these characteristics, it will be an advantage for the firm, but not having them will not result in any difficulty during co-creation.

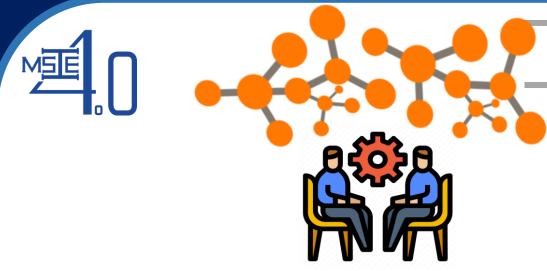
**Should-have:** A firm should have these characteristics if the firm wants to co-create. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the firm to co-create, but still the firm will be able to co-create.

**Must-have:** A firm must have these characteristics if the firm wants to co-create. Otherwise, the firm cannot co-create.

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, *2*(04), 1750015.







To investigate firm readiness and potential for co-creation, 17 characteristics reported in the literature were identified. These characteristics are not related to firms' technical or operational capabilities, but they are focused on the managerial approaches and mindset of the firms instead. Therefore, they are equally applicable to all the industrial sectors and product categories.

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, 2(04), 1750015.

Staff training in customer relation
 Manufacturing personalized items
 Firm willingness

5. Effective information-sharing

**17** Characteristics

6. Effective management of the new content

Two-way communication channel

- 7. Mass customization experience
- 8. Communication among end-users
- 9. Exploitation
- 10. Current market share
- 11. Satisfaction level
- 12. Multiple communication channels
- 13. Screening system
- 14. Effective information management system (IMS)
- 15. Openness to ideas
- 16. R&D activities
- 17. Flexibility





#### Table 1.Criteria for importance levels.

Criteria	Importance level
<ul> <li>85% or above</li> <li>51% or above but below 85%</li> <li>34% or above but below 51%</li> <li>Below 34%</li> </ul>	Must-have Should-have Nice-to-have Not-related

#### Weighted Score for Each Characteristic

 $W_{i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{4} w_{j} X_{ij}}{w_{\max} \sum_{j=1}^{4} X_{ij}} \times 100\%,$  $W_{cj} = rac{w_j}{w_{ ext{max}}} imes 85\%,$ 

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, *2*(04), 1750015.



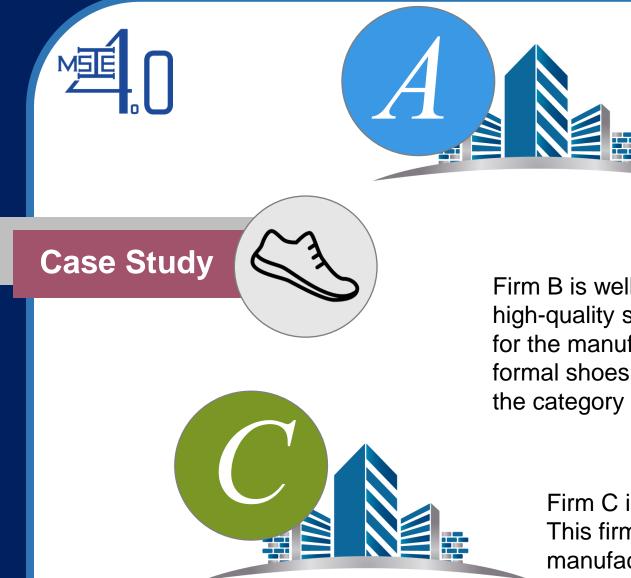


Table 6.	Summary	of results	from all	calculations.
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Characteristics	Must- have	Should- have	Nice- to-have	Not- related	Total replies	Maximum possible score	Total obtained score	Weightage ratio	Importance level
Willingness	24	4	0	0	28	140	132	94.3%	Must-have
Openness to idea	21	5	1	0	27	135	122	90.4%	
Effective information sharing	19	7	2	0	28	140	120	85.7%	
Flexibility	17	10	1	0	28	140	117	83.6%	Should-have
Two-way communication channel	17	10	1	0	28	140	117	83.6%	
Screening system	17	8	1	1	27	135	111	82.2%	
R&D activities	17	6	4	0	27	135	111	82.2%	
Staff training in customer relation	16	10	2	0	28	140	114	81.4%	
Manage customer contribution	15	10	3	0	28	140	111	79.3%	
Effective IMS	11	12	5	0	28	140	101	72.1%	
Exploitation	8	17	2	1	28	140	95	67.9%	
Communication among end-users	9	12	5	2	28	140	91	65.0%	
Multiple communication channels	7	14	6	1	28	140	89	63.6%	Nice-to-have
Manufacturing personalized items	5	5	13	5	28	140	66	47.1%	
High satisfaction level	1	10	9	8	28	140	53	37.9%	
Mass customization experience	1	6	12	9	28	140	47	33.6%	Not-related
Large market share	4	2	9	13	28	140	44	31.4%	

Rasool, F., Koomsap, P., & Costa, M. C. (2017). Characteristics and potential for successful co-creation. *Journal of Industrial Integration and Management*, 2(04), 1750015.





Firm A, is well known for its sports shoe wear and worldwide market leader in manufacturing and distribution of football shoes.

Firm B is well known for its low-cost and high-quality shoes. This firm is famous for the manufacturing and distribution of formal shoes and is a market leader in the category of school shoes for kids.



Firm C is known for its luxurious and comfortable leather shoes. This firm is one of the market leaders in leather shoes manufacturing and distribution in Europe.

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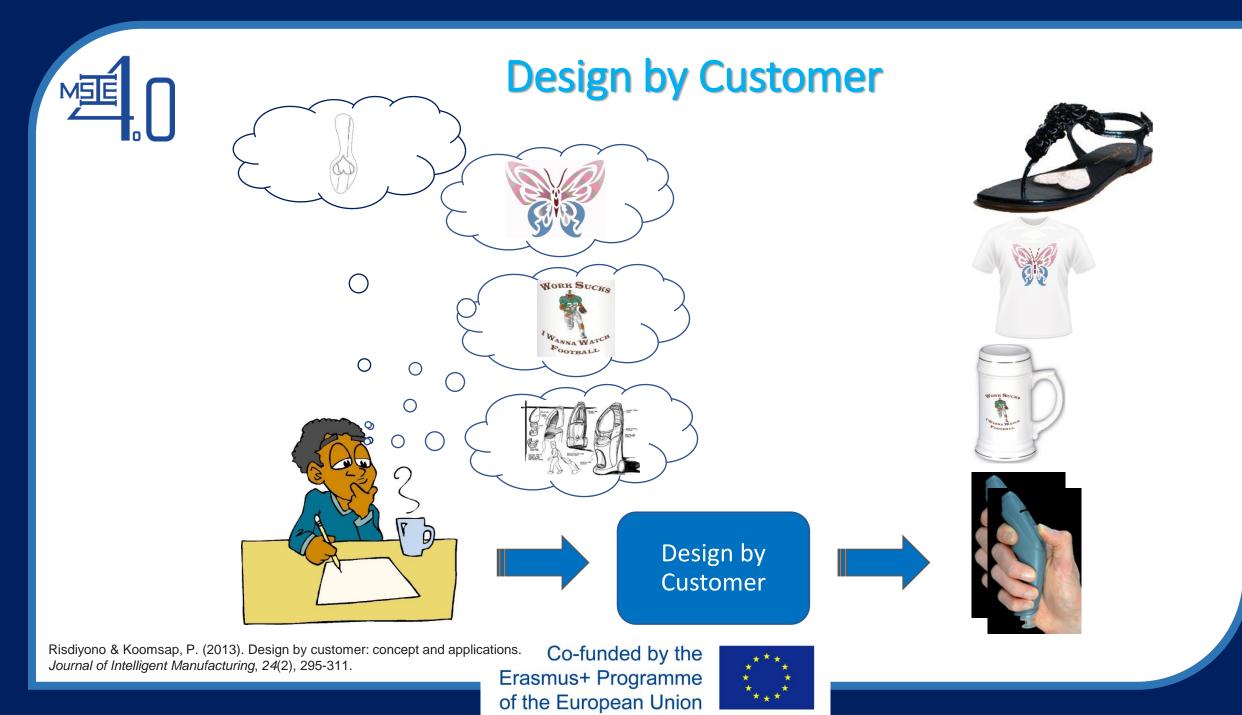
Case Study

Table 7. Summary of potential score calculations for three shoe manufacturers.

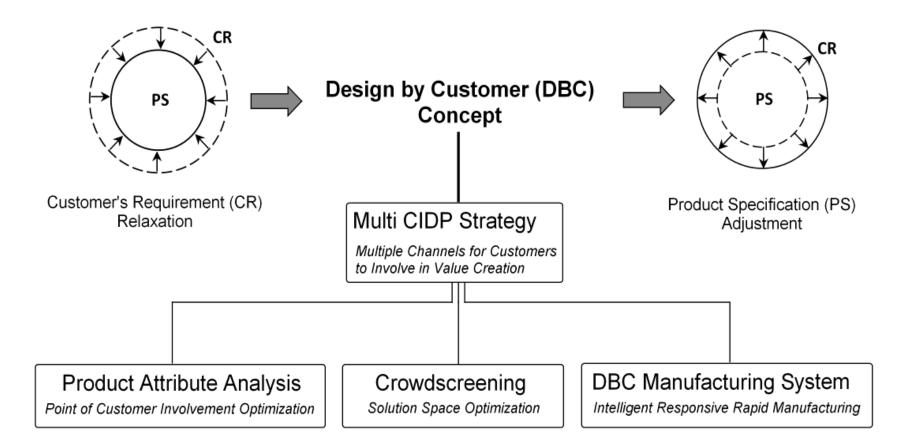
		Fi	Firm A		rm B	Firm C	
Characteristics	Weight	Rating	Potential score	Rating	Potential score	Rating	Potential score
Flexibility	3	1	3	0	0	1	3
Two-way communication channel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff training in customer relation	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Screening system	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
R&D activities	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Manage customer contribution	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Effective IMs	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Exploitation	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Communication amone end-users	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple communication channel	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing personalized items	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
High satisfaction level	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Mass customization experience	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Potential score			27		16		19
Percentage			81%		48%		57%
Result		High j	potential	Low p	potential	Medium	n potential

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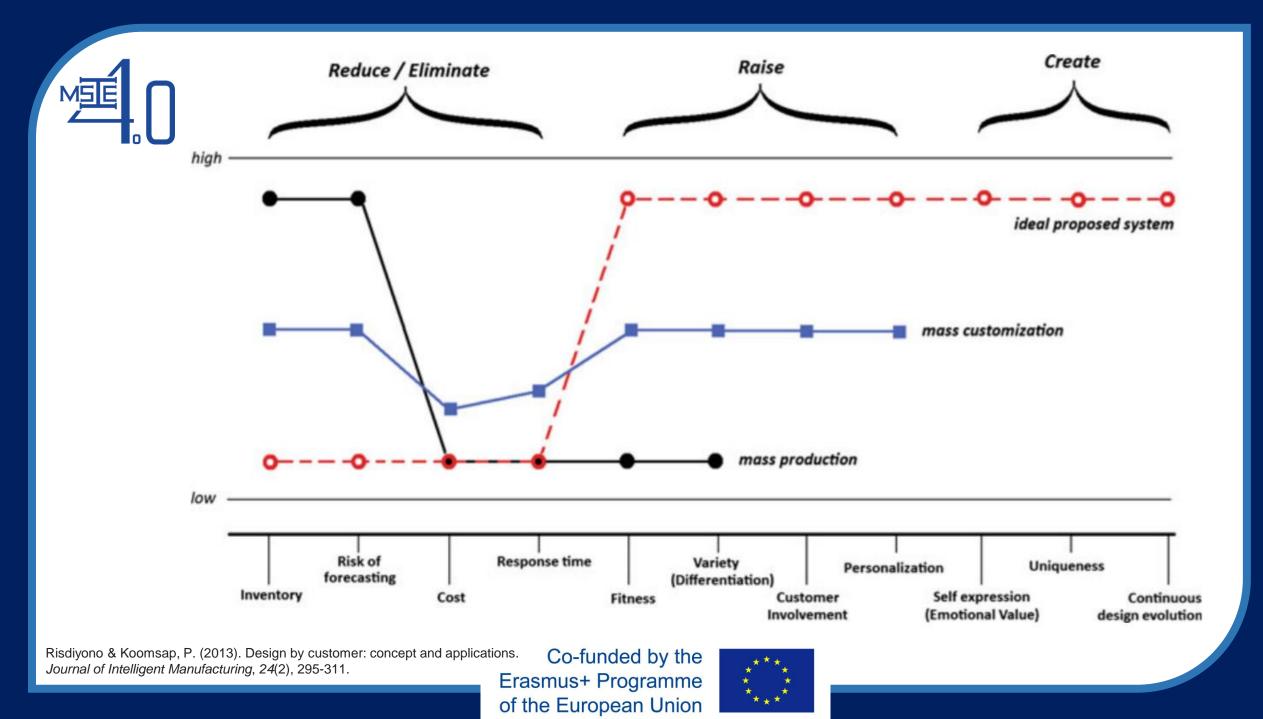


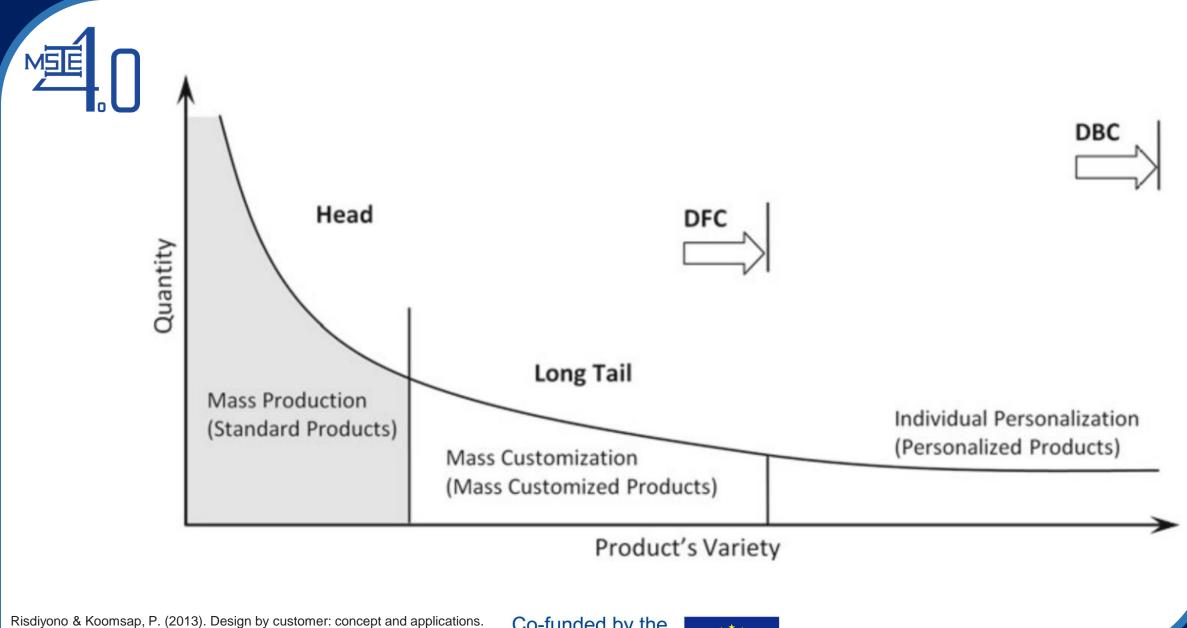




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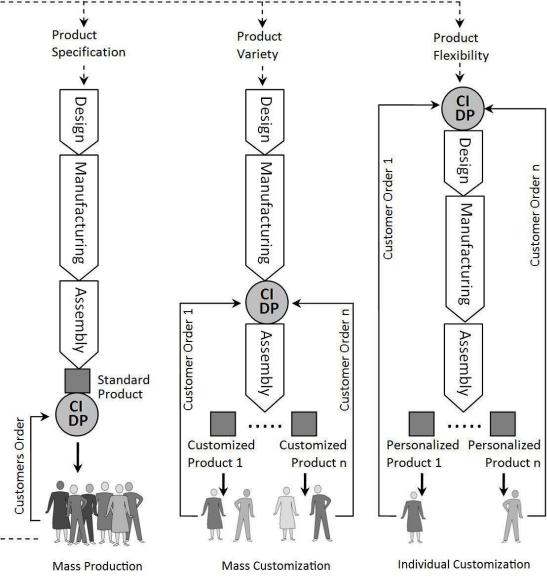




Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing, 24(2), 295-311.

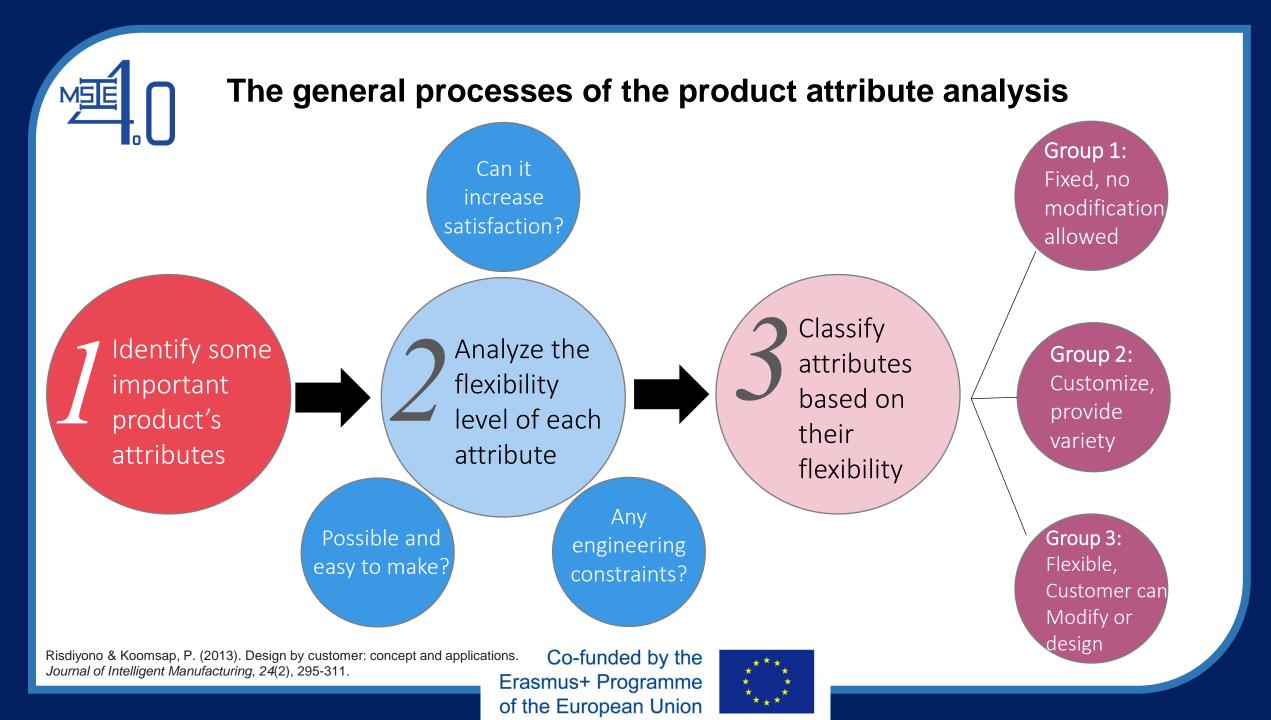




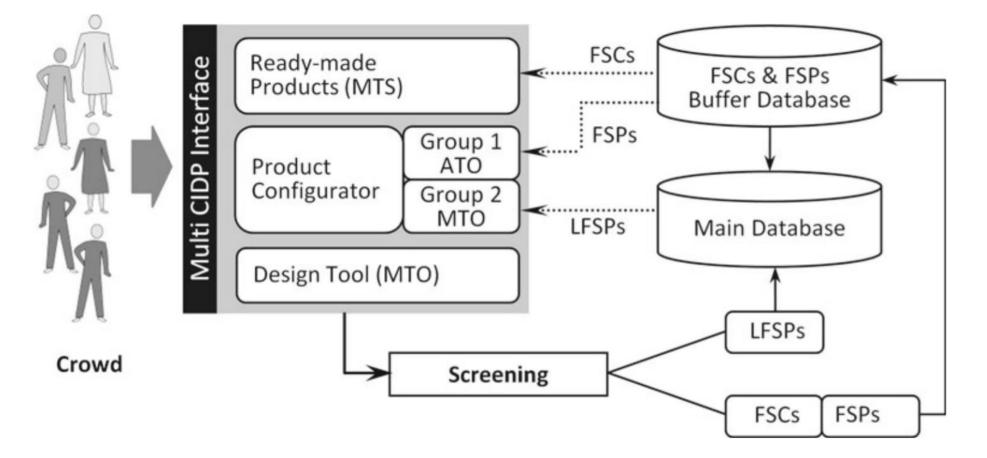


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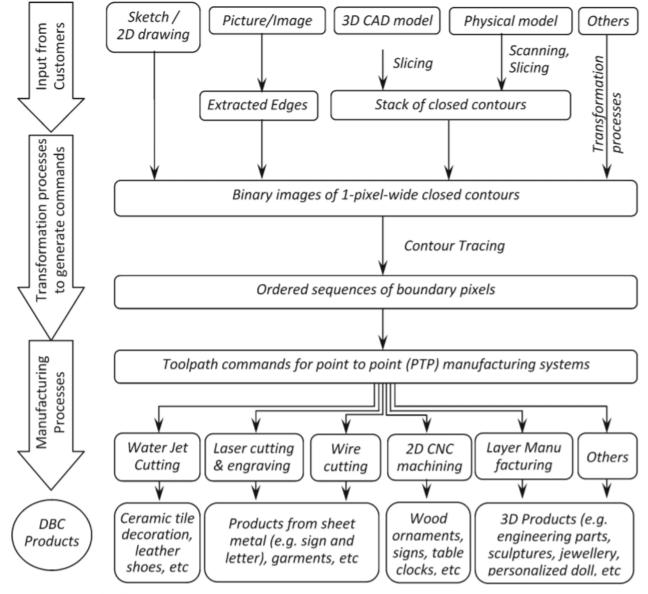


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## General platform for DBC manufacturing system, especially for visual design



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## **Design by Customer**

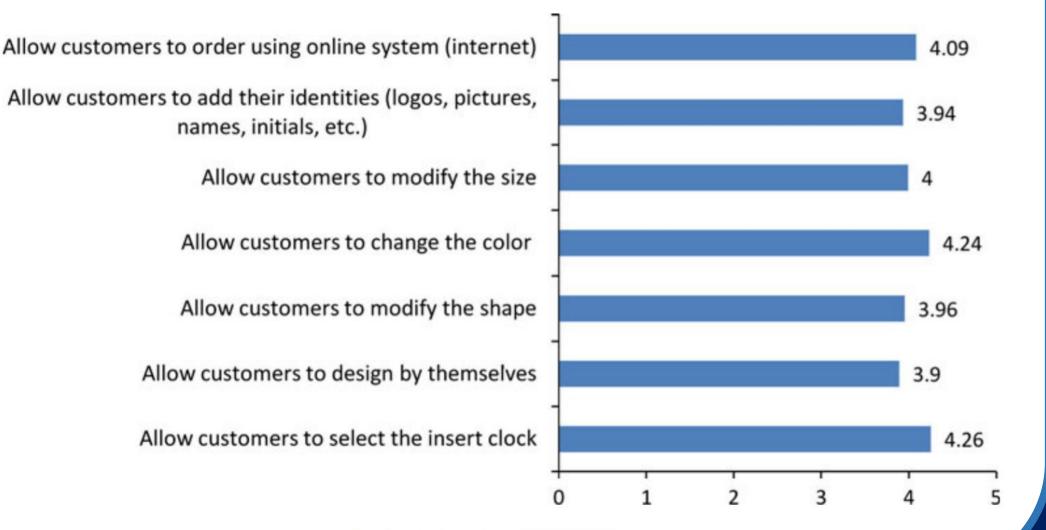


#### Table clock and its main parts

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### Attractiveness level of product flexibility



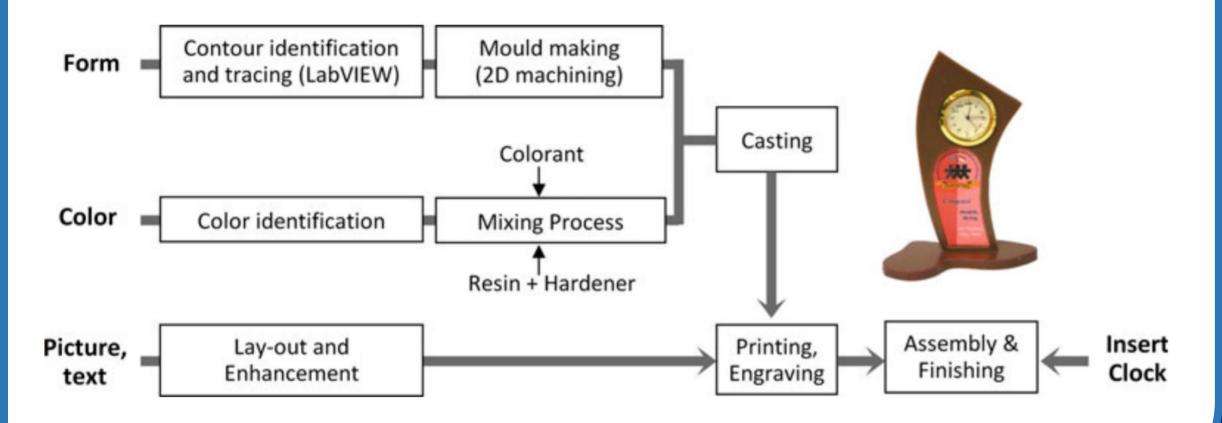
Risdiyono & Koomsap, P. (2013). Design by customer: concept and applications. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, *24*(2), 295-311.

MS





## Production processes of DBC table clock



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## Multi CIDP user interface



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Table 1 Product's attribute analysis of table clock product								
		Product's Attributes Analysis						

		Product's	Flexibility		
Part	Attribute	Is modifying attribute attractive to customers?	Is it possible and easy to make?	Any engineering constraints?	level
Body	Form (shape and size) yes		yes	no	Group 3
Compatidation 1	Colour	yes	yes	no	Group 3
	Size of hole	yes	yes	yes	Group 1
	Additional text and picture	yes	yes	no	Group 3
Support	Form (shape and size)	yes	yes	no	Group 3
	Colour	yes	yes	no	Group 3
Insert Clock	Type (case, bezel, dial, hands, colour movement)	yes	no	yes	Group 2

Group 1 : the attributes are fixed, no modification is allowed

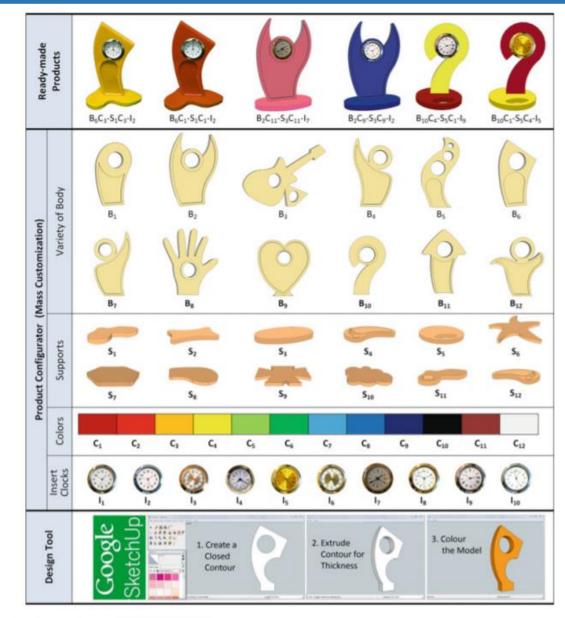
Group 2 : varieties are provided, customers can only select Group 3 : varieties are provided, customers can either select, modify or design

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## Initial solution space for table clock customization



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 Table 2
 Data of customer selection at the first round of crowdscreening process

$\square$	Ready-made		Product Configurator (Mass Customization)							New designs				
No.	Products		FSCs			FSPs						New designs from		
	Configurations	n	Configurations	n	Body	n	Support	n	Colour	n	Insert Clock	n	customers	
1	$B_6C_3\text{-}S_1C_3\text{-}I_2$	8	$B_6C_{11}$ - $S_1C_{11}$ - $I_8$	12	B <sub>6</sub>	67	$S_1$	60	C11	59	$I_8$	53		
2	$B_2C_{11}$ - $S_3C_{11}$ - $I_7$	6	$B_3C_1 - S_{11}C_{10} - I_3$	9	B <sub>3</sub>	61	$S_4$	50	<b>C</b> <sub>3</sub>	53	I <sub>3</sub>	48	02	
3	$B_6C_1\text{-}S_1C_1\text{-}I_2$	6	$B_6C_3-S_1C_3-I_2$	9	B <sub>4</sub>	58	S <sub>11</sub>	47	$C_1$	47	I <sub>6</sub>	43	13155	
4	$B_{10}C_4$ - $S_5C_1$ - $I_9$	5	$B_4C_8-S_{10}C_8-I_6$	8	<b>B</b> <sub>7</sub>	39	<b>S</b> <sub>5</sub>	42	C <sub>8</sub>	44	$I_1$	38		
5	$B_{10}C_1 - S_5C_4 - I_5$	2	$B_7C_4-S_5C_1-I_8$	7	B <sub>2</sub>	29	S <sub>10</sub>	34	<b>C</b> <sub>7</sub>	39	I <sub>2</sub>	34		
6	$B_2C_9\text{-}S_3C_9\text{-}I_2$	1	$B_2C_{11}$ - $S_4C_{11}$ - $I_3$	7	<b>B</b> <sub>10</sub>	18	$S_6$	24	<b>C</b> <sub>2</sub>	28	I9	30		
7			$B_{10}C_1 - S_5C_{10} - I_1$	5	B <sub>12</sub>	14	<b>S</b> <sub>9</sub>	18	<b>C</b> <sub>5</sub>	19	I <sub>10</sub>	25		
8			$B_{12}C_7 - S_{11}C_7 - I_1$	5	B <sub>9</sub>	13	<b>S</b> <sub>8</sub>	17	C <sub>9</sub>	14	I <sub>7</sub>	21		
		28	Others	277	Others	40	Others	47	Others	36	Others	47		
	Total = 28 (7.69	%)	Total = 339 (91.6%)						Total = 3 (0.8%)					

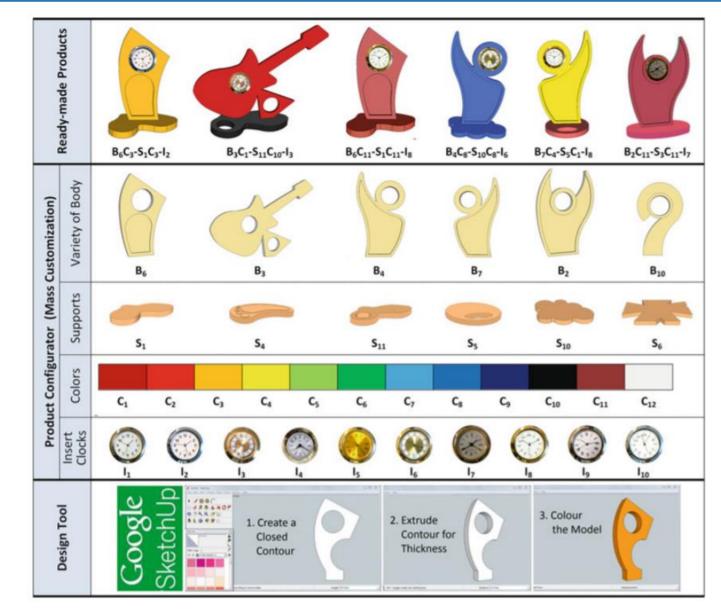
n = number of product configurations defined by respondents

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# ™.0

## New primary solution space after the first round of crowdscreening process



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