Design thinking

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What is DESIGN?



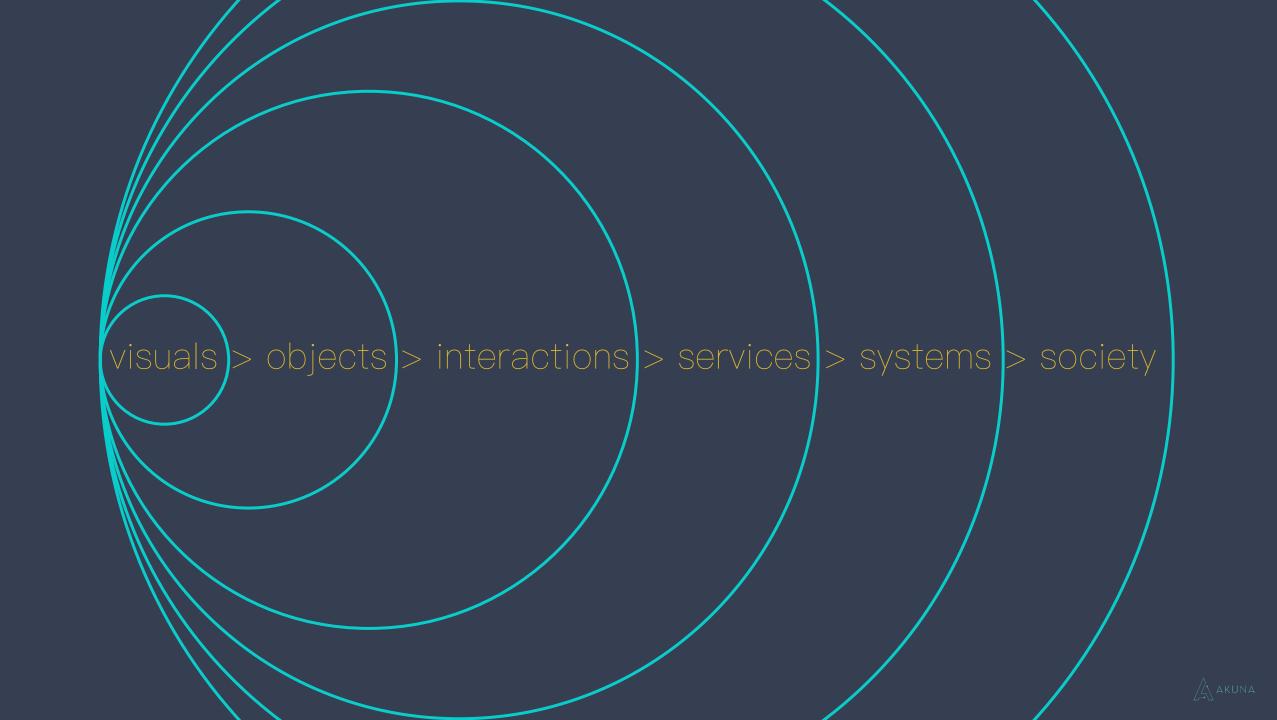


DESIGNER



Society Business Systems Service Interaction Industrial **DESIGNER** Fashion Graphic





Why design?





How do the best design performers increase their revenues and shareholder returns at nearly twice the rate of their industry counterparts?

e all know examples of bad product and service design. The USB plug (always lucky on the third try). The experience of rushing to make your connecting flight at many airports. The exhaust port on the Death Star in *Star Wars*.

MCKINSEY QUARTERLY AUDIO



Congrete the signal from the noise

This is design thinking This is design doing



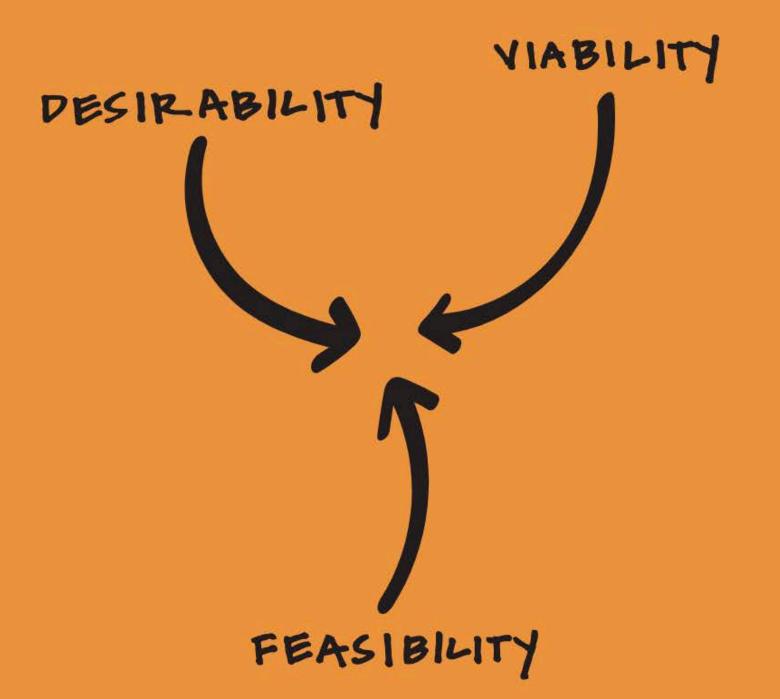
Design thinking. Design for non-designers.

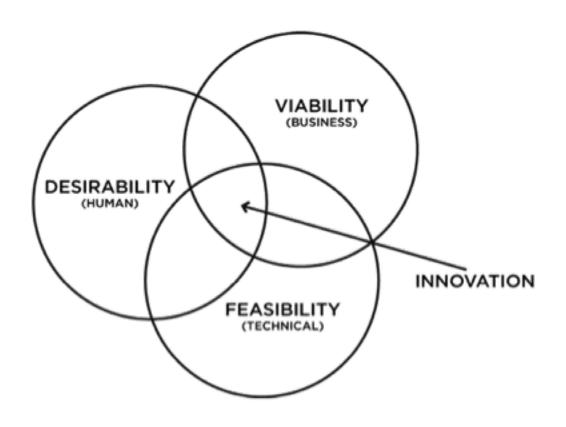


Design thinking is a human-centered approach to innovation that draws from the designer's toolkit to integrate the needs of people, the possibilities of technology, and the requirements for business success.

—TIM BROWN, EXECUTIVE CHAIR OF IDEO

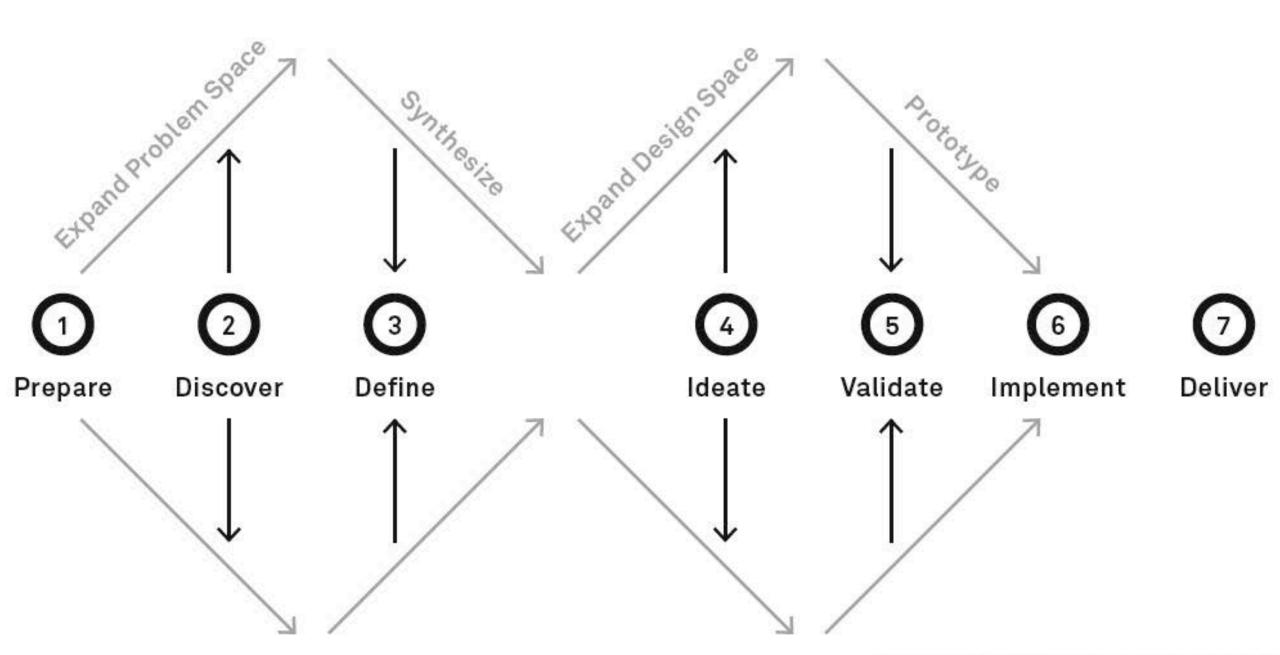


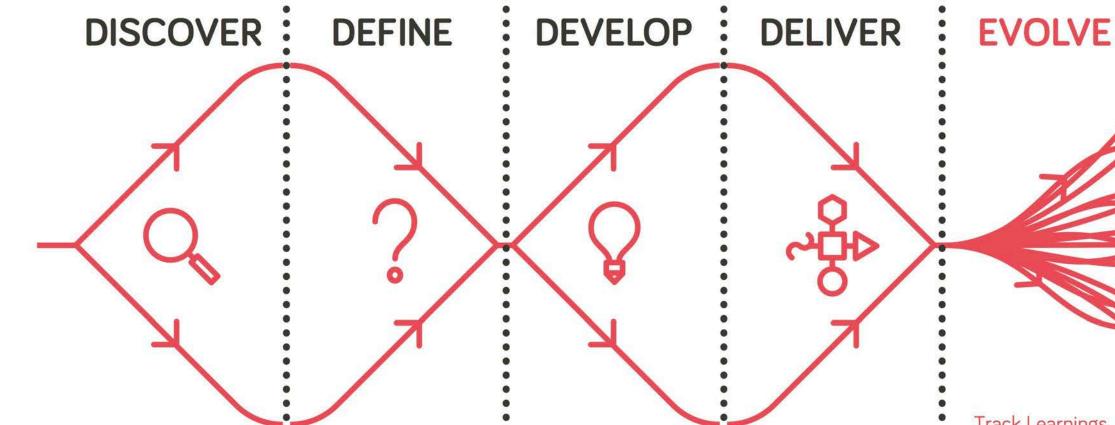




Double Diamond





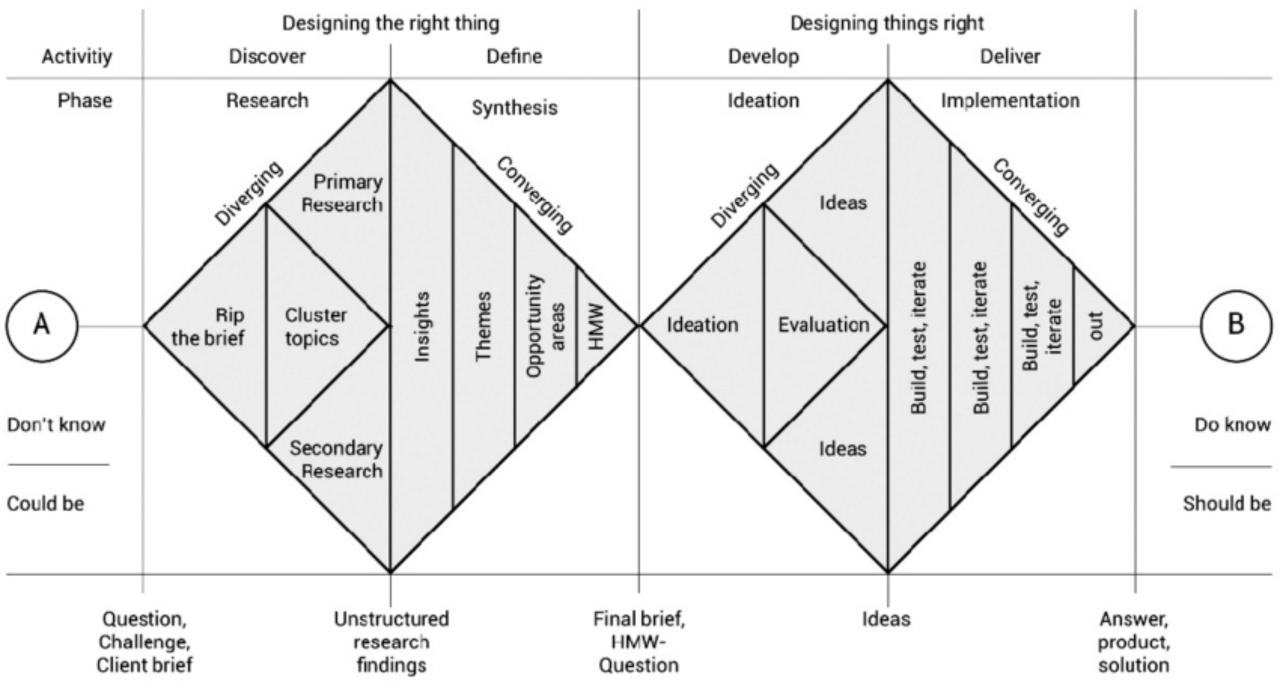


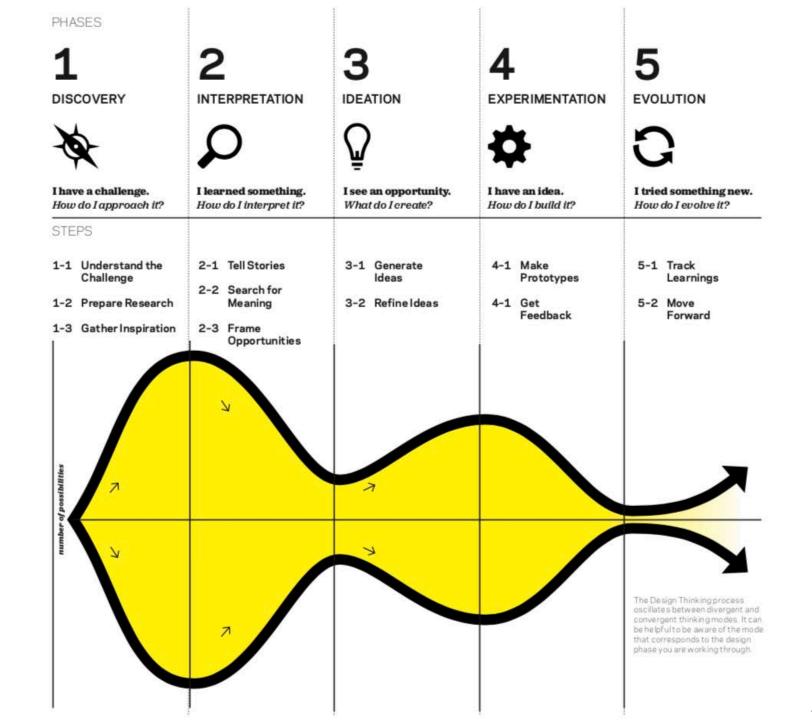
Immersion
Questionnaires
Interviews
Self-Documentation
Meetings
User Experience Observations

Interpret Your Findings
Find Meaning
Identify Themes
Tell Stories
Sort + Condense
Define Insights
Frame Opportunites
Set 'Design Challenge'

Brainstorm
Jam/Charrette
Designing
Visual
Tactile
Experiential
Sketching
Graphic Recording

Making + doing Role-Play Prototyping Storytelling Pitch Document Get Feedback Capture Learnings Define Success Track Learnings
Celebrate Achievements
Plan Next Steps
Building Partnerships
Engaging Others
Scale-Up
Deepen Roots
Remind People what Changed
(even if changes are subtle)
Build Network





Putting the human back in the loop. Or in the IT project.

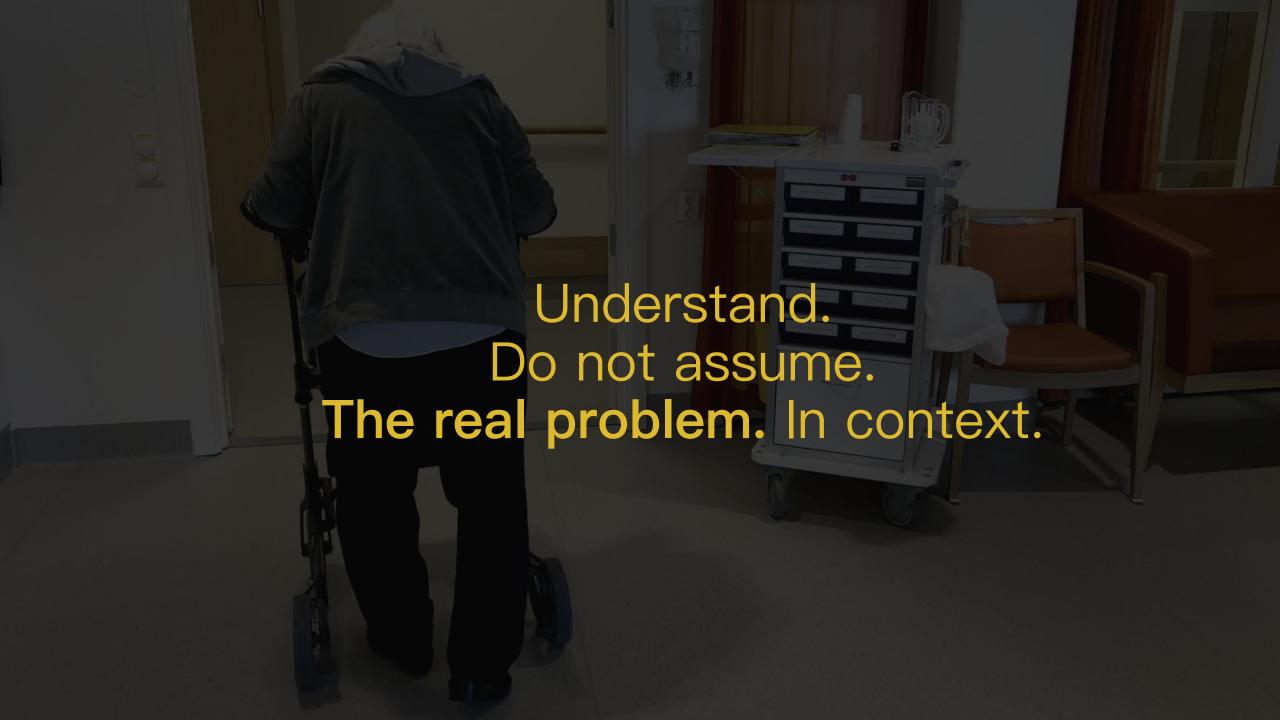


Empathy. Understand. Mentalisation.



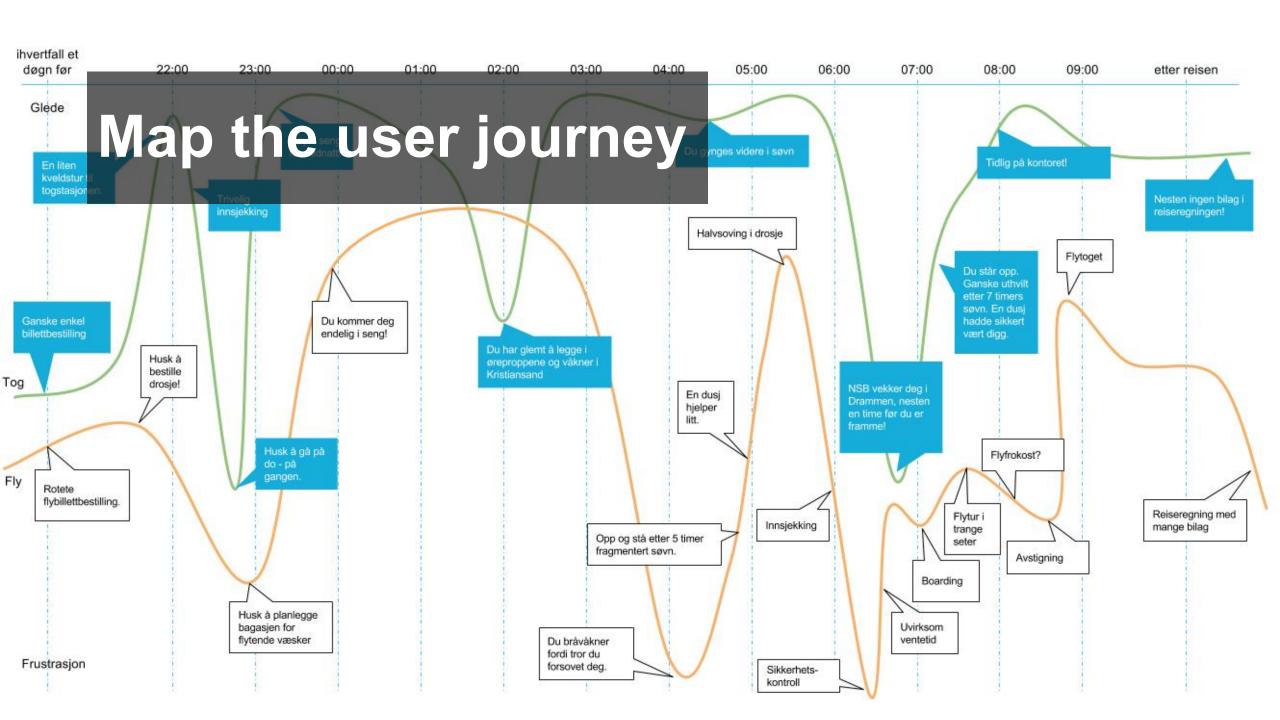






Design is a holistic approach. The entire picture.





Reframing the question.

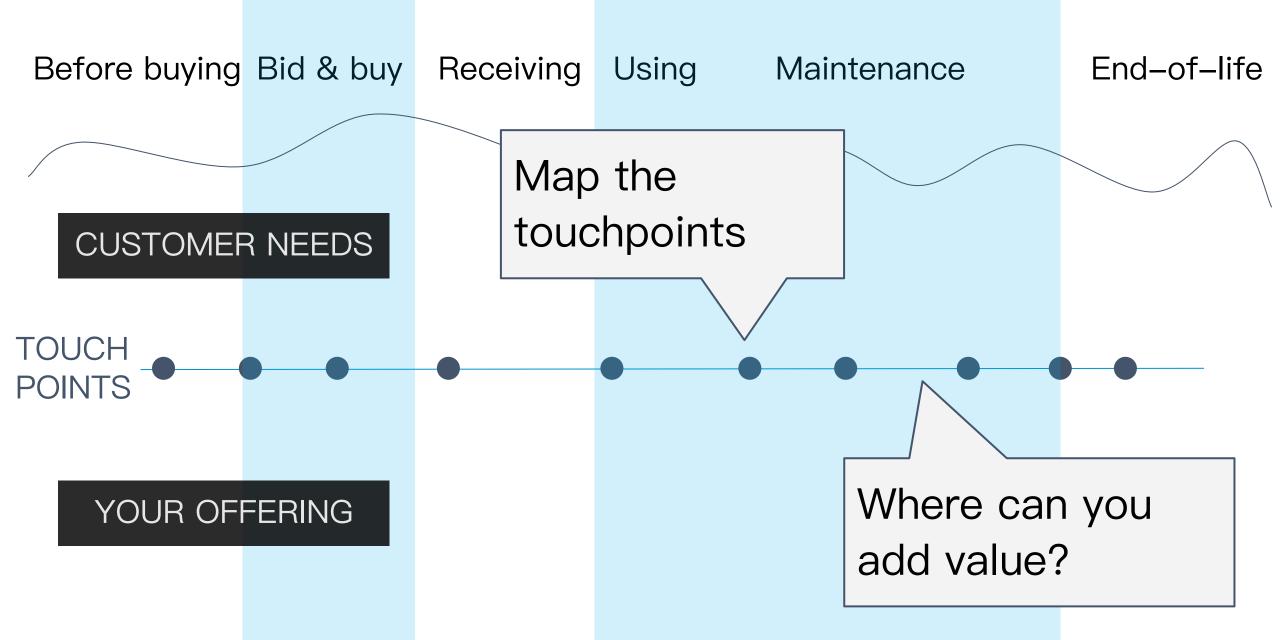


Open questions. The five whys. Observe.



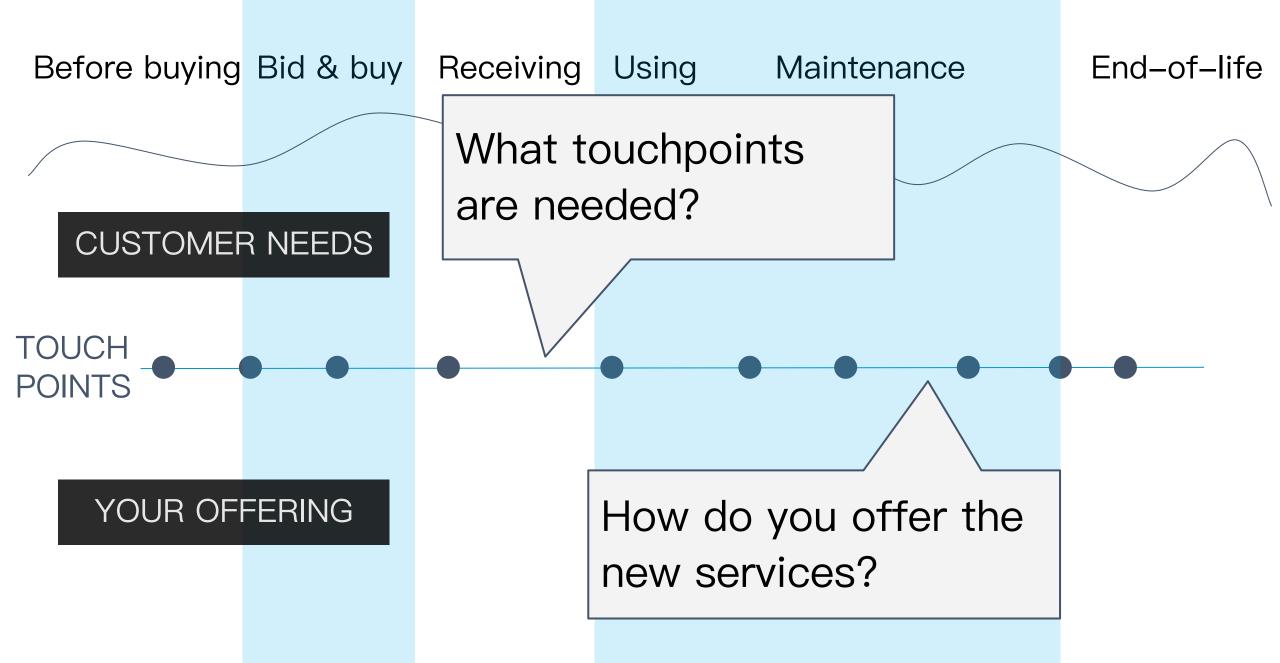






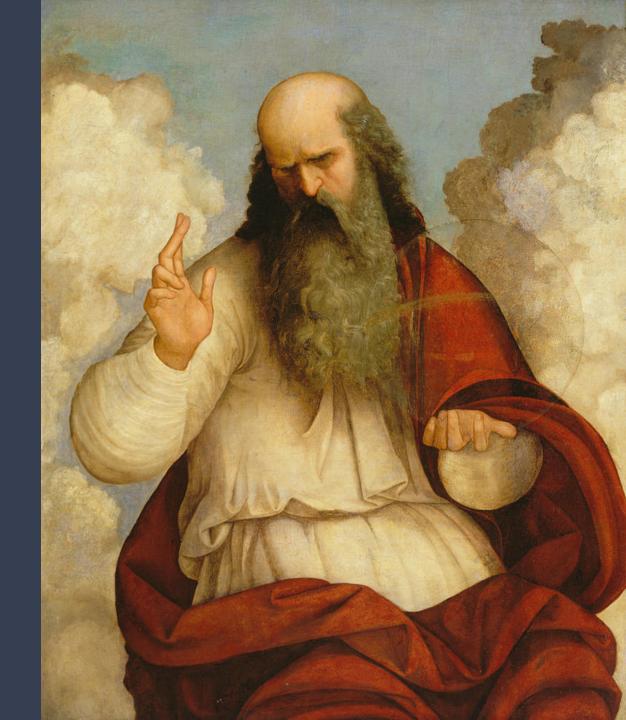
Great Pipes customer journey

AKUNA



Great Pipes customer journey

The user is not God.
The designer is.



Organise insight. Find patterns. **Start doing.**



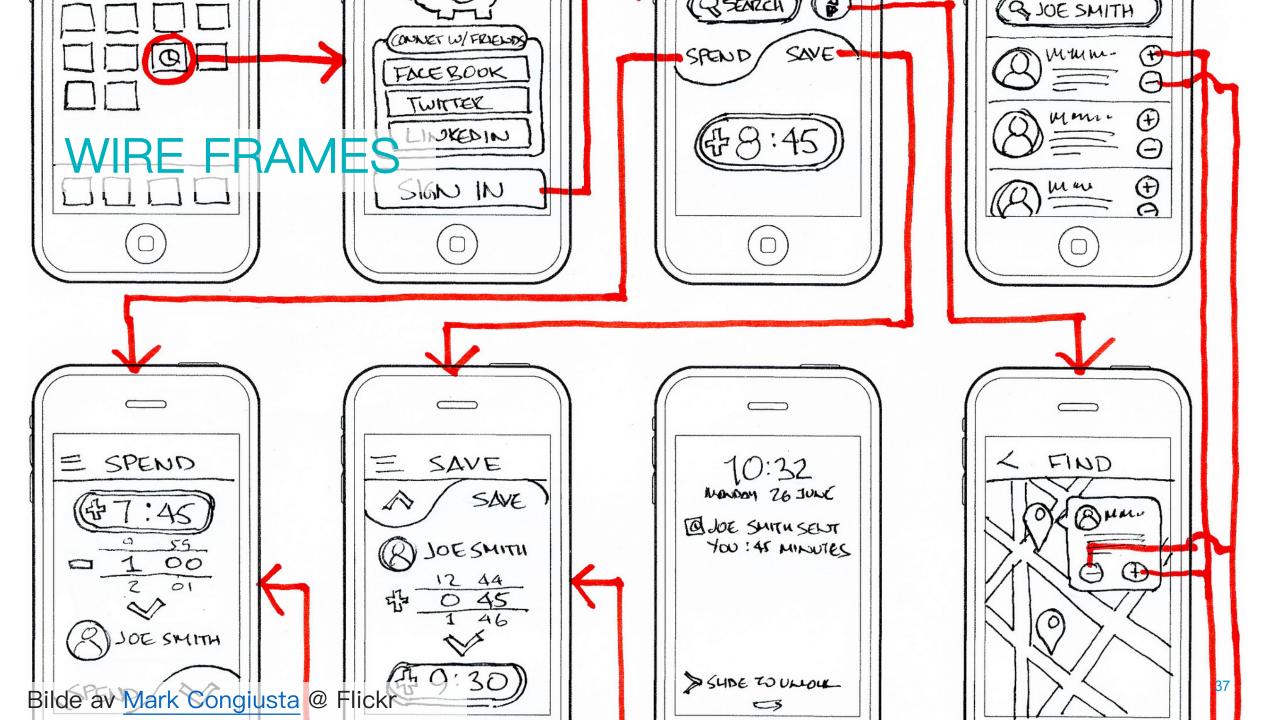
Experimentation





Prototype early. Learn faster. Reduce risk.









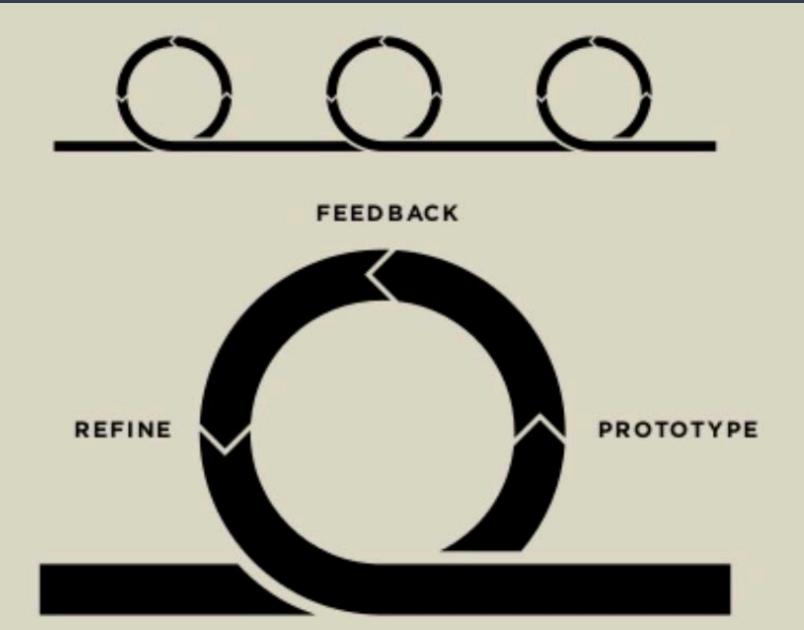
REALISTIC + RELEVANT



Getting lost in the forest. Believe in the process.

Design for implementation.





Iterate. Iterate. Iterate again

PROTOTYPE

- Early. 0-stage
- Validate need.
- Validate core functionality.
- Simple. Easy to change, improve. Development in iterations.
- It is obvious that it is not the final solution.
- Short term.
- Little training.
- Inexpensive

PILOT

- Phase 2 or later.
- Larger scale testing.
- Implementation in organisation.
- More refined. MVP. Changes possible.
- Looks like the final solution we believe in.
- Self-going with some duct tape. Long-term testing.
- Training will be given
- More demanding.



Design for impact.

Easier with a people-centric approach.



Social

Design for sustainability

People, planet, profit



One word.



REFUSE



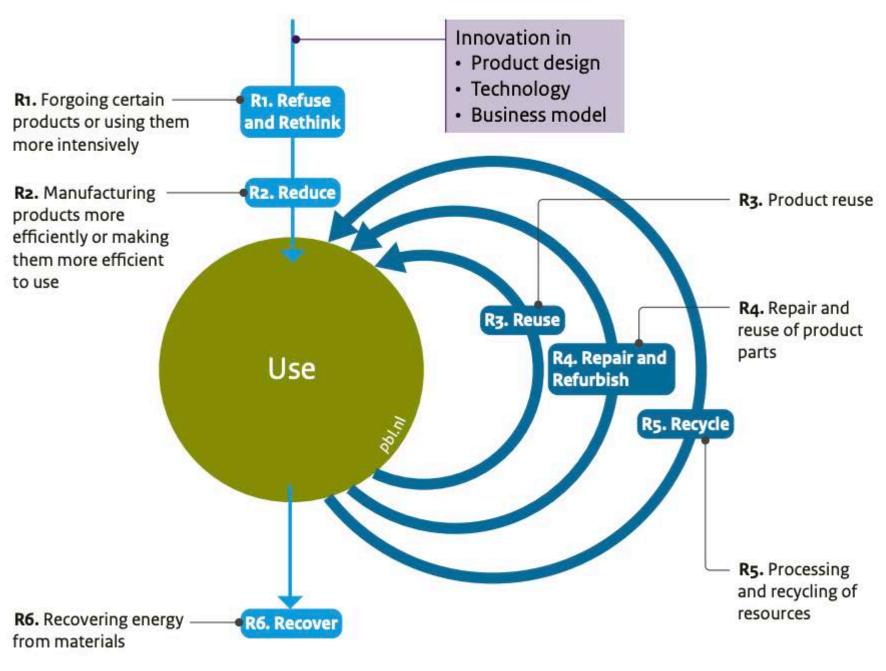
Circular design.



Circular economy	Smarter product use	R0 Refuse	Make a product redundant: abandon function or use different product
	and manufacture	R1 Rethink	Make product use more intensive: sharing or multi-functional products
		R2 Reduce	Consume less through efficient manufacturing or use
	Extend lifespan of products and its parts	R3 Re-use	Re-use of functioning discarded products by another use
		R4 Repair	Repair and maintenance of defects to keep original function
		R5 Refurbish	Restore and update
		R6 Remanufacture	Use parts in a new product with the same function
Linear economy		R7 Repurpose	Use products or parts in a new product with a different function
	Useful application of materials	R8 Recycle	Process materials to obtain the same (high grade) or lower (low grade) quality
		R9 Recover	Incineration of materials with energy recovery

Circular economy strategies. Source: PBL (2017). Circular economy: measuring innovation in the product chain, J.Potting, M. Hekkert, E. Worrell et al.

R-ladder of circularity strategies



Source: PBL

Design a service.





Toolbox.









ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

Design Thinking Comes of Age

by Jon Kolko

FROM THE SEPTEMBER 2015 ISSUE



here's a shift under way in large organizations, one that puts design much closer to the center of the enterprise. But the shift isn't about aesthetics. It's about applying the principles of design to the way people work.

This new approach is in large part a response to the increasing complexity of modern technology and modern business. That complexity takes many forms. Sometimes software is at the center of a product and needs to be integrated with hardware (itself a complex task) and made intuitive and simple from the user's point of view (another difficult challenge). Sometimes the problem being tackled is itself multi-faceted: Think about how much tougher it is to reinvent a health care delivery system than to design a shoe. And sometimes the business environment is so volatile that a company must experiment with multiple paths in order to survive

ARTWORK: THE OFFICE FOR CREATIVE RESEARCH SPOTLIGHT (NOA YOUNSE), BAND, PRELIMINARY VISUALIZATION

WHAT TO READ NEXT

Design Thinking

Design for Action

Design as Strategy

VIEW MORE FROM THE

September 2015 Issue



EXPLORE THE ARCHIVE

Terrific! I can't remember the last time I read and enjoyable all at the same time.

HOW BAD ARE BANK

THE CARBON FOOTPRINT
OF EVERYTHING

MIKE BERNERS-LEE





Hire a designer.

