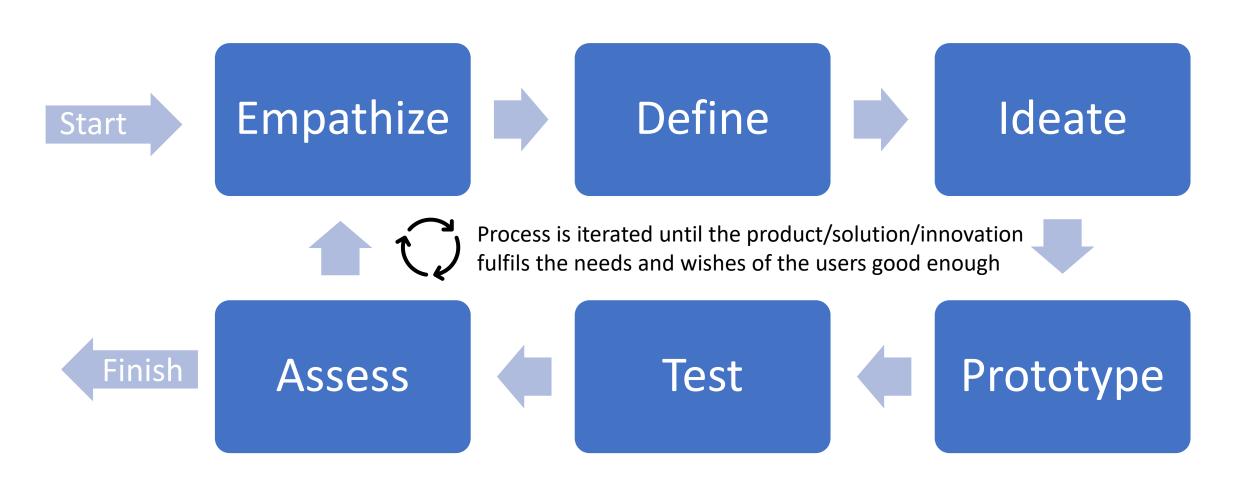
Design Thinking

Key Facts

- Umbrella term for an iterative innovation process
- User-centered approach to develop innovation: Develops products that fit the need and want of users
- Useful especially for solving problems that are "wickedly difficult" = ill-defined and/or tricky
- Approach:
 - Test with users early in the process to avoid costly changes in later stages
 - Use diverse teams to to tackle problems creatively by developing unique and out-of-the-box solutions

6 Phases of Design Thinking



Phases of Design Thinking: Empathize

- Goal: Understanding the needs and wants of users (non-judgemental)
- Approach:
 - Interviewing the target group
 - (Market) research
 - Surveys
 - Shadowing (observing a customer/user)
 - In Public Adminstration: Engaging with citizens e.g. with the World Café Method

Phases of Design Thinking: Define

- Goal: Summarize gains knowledge by creating human-centric problem statements
- Approach
 - Creating Personas: Portraits of protentional users, that detail:
 - Jobs-to-be-done: The users needs
 - The user's personality
 - Cultural Background
 - Gains and Pains: the users preferences

Phases of Design Thinking: Ideate

- Goal: The team comes up with radical ideas
- Approach:
 - Different brainstorming methods and creativity methods
 - Examples: Brainwriting, Six hats method, morphologic box, What's the opposite-brainstorming technique
 - It's important not to limit the teams ideas at this stage to allow for out-of-thebox solutions

Phases of Design Thinking: Prototype

- Goal: Create low-res objects and experiences
- Approach:

Possible methods to produce prototypes are:

- Card Box prototypes
- Wireframes in web design
- 3D-Printing
- Virtual Reality experiences

Phases of Design Thinking: Test

- Goal: Gather Data and gain deeper empathy on users needs and want by testing the prototypes
- Approach:
 - Test the functionality
 - Test with users for usability, but also to understand the interest of the customers etc.
 - User feedback can be gathered for example by survey, research, observation, eye tracking eg.

Phases of Design Thinking: Assess

- Goal: Decide whether the product/innovation/process is good enough for release or another iteration is needed
- Approach:
 - Assess the product by openly giving and receiving feedback
 - If not, the process starts again
 - It is not always necessary to repeat the whole process, but the process is started at a later stage

Applications

- Software Development: User-Centered Design
- Business Model Innovation
- Systems engineering
- Operations management
- Supply chain planning
- Public Administration: New Public Governance

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