## **UBC STUDIO** for DESIGN AND INNOVATION

# THE STRATEGIC DESIGN METHOD: ASK.TRY.DO.

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# **GOAL** and **OBJECTIVES**

Goal:

See the big picture – STRATEGIC DESIGN METHOD

#### **Objectives:**

- 1. Introduce the strategic design method as a useful approach to problem solving and solution finding.
- 2. Apply a Strategic Design Method "technique" to designing a charrette process with "non-designers".

## **STRATEGIC DESIGN**

Strategic design is an emerging discipline that integrates *design* (human-centred research, problem finding, design and creative thinking) and *strategy* (systems thinking, problem solving, practical reasoning and planning) techniques.

It has a role in investigating and defining the transitional paths that guide and support innovation processes inside and outside organizations.

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# DESIGN + BUSINESS DESIGN + POLICY





#### **STRATEGIC DESIGN METHOD**



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#### **STRATEGIC DESIGN METHOD**



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#### STRATEGIC DESIGN METHOD: UBC D.STUDIO AND POLICY STUDIO



STRATEGIC DESIGN-LED INNOVATION METHOD | MOURA QUAYLE AND ANGELE BEAUSOLEIL©2015

POLICY STUDIO I MPPGA

### HOW DESIGNERS THINK





Source: Tim Brown, Change by Design 2009



Source: http://www.ipadartroom.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/mercedes-benz-left-brain-vs-right-brain-advertising\_50290f2e6f201.jpg



# HOW DESIGNERS THINK: STRATEGIC DESIGN

The UBC d.studio and Policy Studio teach future leaders to think creatively and critically:

•How a designer's toolkit can solve big or small real world problems.

•Design processes, thinking strategies and techniques (used for decades in product manufacturing industries) are leading business innovation. Why not policy innovation?

•Focus on clients, consumers and citizens (services or processes).

Creative ideation + Critical analysis + Innovation action Looking at existing information and systems in new ways.





## STRATEGIC DESIGN: EXAMPLES

Organization	From assumption	To new ways
Lego	Kids are less interested in traditional toys	What is play? What makes kids happy?
Danish prison system	Experts should bring the best ideas to current employee problems	Most of the creative answers were found among the employees Shift from an institutional problem to a community problem
UOT + Red Cross	Limited access to skilled technicians	Providing custom 3D "prosthetics" for Ugandan farmers to get back to work.
City of Bilbao	Industrial recovery	Cultural revival through collaborative strategic design process



#### CASE: CREATIVE BC [SERVICE INNOVATION]



#### CASES: TECH BA [BUSINESS MODEL DESIGN]



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#### POLICY STUDIO I MPPGA

#### CASE: UBC DESIGN CHALLENGE





#### CASE: OTTAWA CHALLENGE [POLICY DESIGN]











### **INTRO: TECHNIQUE TAPAS**

A useful guide for design thinkers, strategists and innovators.

FIELDBOOK

#### INNOVATION BY DESIGN

A strategic design techniques guide to creative and critical thinking and innovative action.

Angèle Beausoleil and Moura Quayle ©2016 UBC d.studio

### **INTRO: TECHNIQUE TAPAS**





#### **INTRO: TECHNIQUE TAPAS**

19

# **ASK: INNOVATION INTENT**

#### **Innovation Intent** | Version 1.0

The problem we are trying to solve

For whom

Why it matters

How other solution attempts have failed

What will make our solution different

# **ASK:** PROBLEM/NEED FINDING

A problem is the difference between an existing state or situation and a desired state or situation. It can be an obstacle to a goal or a question raised for inquiry or consideration of an intended goal. Problems can be presented, discovered or created.

- **Presented problems** are precise and identified, and have a known method to finding a solution (e.g. algebra question). A clear solution exists.
- Discovered problems are those that exist and are discovered by an individual or an organization (e.g. crowded classroom). Many solutions have been proposed and used.
- Created problems are those that do not exist until an individual or organization invents or creates them (e.g. Galileo raising questions about cosmology). Solutions not yet proposed.

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## **ASK: EMPATHY MAP**



- Designed to generate questions about potential problems;
- Goes beyond the demographic characteristics and develops a better understanding of user/target audience (customers/clients, employees and shareholders):
- What does he **see**? What does she **hear**?
- What do they really think and feel?
- What does she say and do?
- What is his '**pain**' or 'problem'?
- What will they gain or how will they 'benefit'?



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#### **TRY: PROTOTYPE**



http://www.dailymotion.com/video/xjmwqt\_ideo-s-david-kelley-on-the-culture-of-prototyping\_news

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# **TRY: EXPERIENCE JOURNEY**

#### **PRE-ENGAGEMENT**

What program/service are your offering? To whom?

What messages do they hear, see or read about your program?

What are the sources (people and/or channels) of those messages?

#### ENGAGEMENT

How are they engaging with your program? (touchpoints)

What is their experience?

- a) Good experience
- b) Bad experience
- c) Neutral experience

#### **POST-ENGAGEMENT**

How are you following up with your customer?

What messages you are communicating to them?

What are they saying about the experience? To whom?

How/where are they sharing/ communicating their experience?

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Image: https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/originals/83/38/dc/8338dc0a0c421896335843413270faee.jpg



Image: http://adaptivepath.org/uploads/images/ap\_exploratorium\_journeymap\_2(1).png

### **DO: CONCEPT MAPPING**

#### Use as idea generating and sorting technique:

- Combine key observations, insights and factors;
- Generate concepts and ideas based on key factors
- Define criteria for decision-making
- Pursue priority concepts for final prototyping

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Idea #5	4		(	3	8
Idea #6	dea #6 3		4	4	u
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# http://dstudio.ubc.ca/research/toolkit/ temporary-techniques/

Suggested Strategic Design Techniques for Public Engagement

- Assumption Dumption
- Individual and Team SWOTS
- 5 whys and 6 universal questions
- Eye Phone
- Story Share
- Role Play
- World Cafe

# **TECHNIQUE: ASSUMPTION DUMPTION**

- A simple exercise where you state your assumptions about a situation or the problem.
- Generate a rich discussion = understand each other's point of view and explore the origins of those beliefs.
- By "unpacking" assumptions, it helps the team dive more deeply into the problem to discover its true source.
- Reversing assumptions = a fresh perspective on ideas, values and beliefs.



# **ACTIVITY: ASSUMPTION DUMPTION [USES]**

- To make unstated beliefs explicit.
- To develop shared understanding across diverse groups.
- To explore the problems "behind" the problem.
- To identify opportunities for further investigation.



## ACTIVITY: HOW TO ASSUMPTION DUMPTION

- Working individually, create a list 3-5 comments (short sentences or words) of assumptions you hold about the UBC South Campus.
- Note them on post-its and put whiteboard or wall.
- As a team, group comments into themes.
- Then.... reverse assumptions listed on post-its
- List reverse assumptions with alternate coloured post-it
- Post new post-its next to first ones on whiteboard.





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