## Index

Abductive process, 24 Access to knowledge, improving, 185 Agility, 24–25, 84, 95, 107, 115, 234 Amazon, 40 Analytic methods and design thinking, combining, 55–57 ARUP, 201

Barriers of innovation, 206 Big data, 10, 30, 36, 45, 110, 226 characteristics of, 44 finding and getting the needed data, 43–44 search strategies, 44 sources of, 43 Brainstorming, 58, 64, 108, 111, 119, 126, 127, 129–130, 138, 139, 140, 141, 182 and business building blocks, 217, 223 for conceptual solution, 194 diagrammatic representation of, 126

guiding and leading, 120 to identify issues and problems, 158-163 to identify themes, 142 - 144for joint value propositions, 186-192, 193 objectives, setting, 119–120 objectives, types of, 120 organizing the canvas to record outcomes, 121 questioning, 122 rules of behavior, 122 session time limits, setting, 120 - 121structured argumentation, encouraging, 121-122 visualizations, choosing, 123 Brokering services, 204–205 Business agility, 84 Businesses, 2–3, 8, 19–20, 24, 57, 95, 123 building and managing, to create stakeholder value, 21 building blocks, 242

collaboration, 95–97 digitalizing of, 90-93 diversifying into new activities, 97 in the fashion industry, 11 innovations, 183 multidisciplinary task groups, creation of, 96 new organizational structures, trend to, 96 - 97Business model, 5, 20, 33, 70, 209 building block, 211-212, 214 - 215brainstorming with, 223 choosing, 213-214 experimentation with, 223 from conceptual models to, 216 - 223conceptual solution for proposed holiday, 212 - 213designers, 158 disruption, 5–6 implications, 6–7 emerging technologies, getting value from, 221 - 222evaluation, 230 innovation, 210 pizza business, 225–230 for policy formation, 245 practice, 223-225 Business plan, 249 components of, 252

Business proposal, structure of, 251 Business value, 40 from social media, 41 technology contribution to, from using the cloud, 38 Canvases, 64–65, 121, 122, 172 Change management, 146, 174 bottom-up example for, 149 Chief design officer, 25, 185 Chief Executive Officer (CEO), 27 Citrix, 63, 118, 247 City design, 201–204 City services, themes for, 149 - 151Clothing manufacturing businesses, 11 Cloud, 36, 38-40 Collaboration, 57–58, 72, 90, 98, 108, 119, 242, 246, 247 Collaborative agencies, delivering services through, 99 disaster, recovery from, 101 - 102organizational structures in agency systems, 99 - 101platforms as solutions, 102 Commercial evaluation, 253–254 Community participation, 201 - 202

Community resilience, 174–175 Complexity, 157-158, 210 versus complicated systems, 4 framework, 157, 166-167 gaps, 168 and its implication, 4 Complicated systems, 4 Conceptual solution, 182, 212 - 213developing, 192-198 Connectivity, raising, 185 Continuous product development, 199-200 Contract development, journey map for, 82 Creative design team, 107, 111-114, 126-127, 137–138, 158, 159, 179, 186, 188, 236, 241 brainstorming, 119 building, 116 teamwork, importance of, 118 developing themes, 138 to develop understanding and empathy, 126 - 127Creativity, 25, 54, 55, 59, 64, 67, 108–111, 116–117, 182, 210, 234 organizing for, 235–236 Customer innovation, 185 Data analytics, 10, 45 levels of support, 45

as a service, 45

Deductive process, 24 Design culture, 25, 29-30, 99, 237 - 238Design environment, providing, 241 business building blocks, choosing, 242-243 creative design teams, choosing tools and building blocks for, 241 - 242developing building blocks, 243interdisciplinary support, building blocks for, 245 - 246policy formation, building blocks for, 244, 245 social service delivery, building blocks for, 243 space and team work, 241 Design process, 53, 114 analytic methods and design thinking, combining, 55 - 57canvases to support creative and innovative practices, 64–65 design thinking, 57–59, 61-63, 65-67 Double Diamond method, 114 - 116enterprise and social network diagrams, 72 freeform models, 83 and business agility, 84-85

generic concepts, 83-84 journey maps, 77, 80 extending to in-depth interaction, 81 at initial part of contact, 80 - 81for managing global teams, 82 - 83maps, charts, and interface designs, 67-68 persona empathy maps, empathize with stakeholders to develop, 74-77 system diagrams, 68–72 visualizations, developing, 74 visualizations and perspectives, 59-61 Design thinking, 25, 36, 54, 57-59, 61-67, 72, 74, 77, 86, 89–90, 95, 99, 108, 113–114, 119, 121, 125, 144, 185, 200, 214, 217, 219, 225, 241, 247 Development technologies, 34 - 35Digital businesses, 90 examples of, 91–92 trend to digital enterprises, 92 - 93Digital creativity, 182 Digital habitat, 48–50 communicating in, 49 Digital innovation, 182–183 Digitization, 91, 92, 157, 163 - 165

Disaster recovery, 99, 101, 156, 163, 174, 176 Discovering the organization, 126 - 127Disruptive method, 5–6 Disruptive technologies, 24, 103 Diversifying into new activities, 97 Double Diamond method, 114 - 116Emergency management and recovery, 174 Energy supply, stakeholders and values in, 18 Enterprise and social network diagrams, 72 Ethnographic studies, 65, 132 Evaluation methods, 251 basic feature evaluation, 252 - 253commercial evaluation, 253 - 254Kano evaluation, 254 SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats), 254-256 External frameworks, 155–156 identifying problems from, 161 - 162Facebook, 40

Fashion/garment industries, 11–13 disruptions in, 13 Firm, 2–3, 7, 20, 23, 63, 68, 91, 95, 97, 103 Food chain, 2–3, 20 Food industry, disruptions in, 10 - 11Food production, 8–10 Framework for designing creative organizations, 235 Framing and reframing, making sense through, 22 Free car park spaces, sensing, 47 Freeform models, 83 and business agility, 84–85 generic concepts, 83-84

Gaps complexity, 168 identifying, 156, 158 Garment/fashion industry, 11 - 13disruptions in, 13 Garment manufacturing rich picture of, 12 system diagram for, 69 Global management processes, reframing, 174 Global project management, 28, 72, 135, 146-148, 192 example, 25–27 theme circles for, 147 top-down and bottom-up, 147 - 148

Global team management, 71 kinds of stories in, 25, 132, 133 Global world, organization in, 2–4 Google, 6, 40, 139 Government-industry collaboration, 97–99

Hackathons, 110, 150 Health care, stakeholders and values in, 18

Individual businesses, 7, 70 Industry organizations, 7 fashion/garment industries, 11 - 13disruptions in, 13 food industry, disruptions in, 10 - 11food production, 8-10 Information system framework, 157 for digitization, 163–165 Information systems gaps, 165 Innovation capability levels, 247 Innovation teams, assembling, 237 Innovation value chain, 108–109, 119, 121, 125, 204, 234 creative design teams, 111 - 114creativity, 110-111 Innovative solutions, developing, 179

barriers to innovation, 206 classifying solutions, 183 - 185conceptual solution, 182 developing, 192-198 digital innovation, 182-183 drivers for design and innovation, 199–204 city design, 201–204 continuous product development, 199 - 200social innovation, 200, 204 joint value propositions, 181 brainstorming for, 186–192, 193 managing ways of overcoming barriers, 206 prototyping, 198-199 strategies for innovation, 204 open innovation, 204-205 Interdisciplinary support, building blocks for, 245 - 246Interdisciplinary teams, 25, 59, 62, 119, 157, 158, 247 creating, 157 Internet of things, 46–47 Joint value propositions, 113, 115, 177, 181–182, 199, 206, 207, 209, 210, 212, 217, 218, 224, 248brainstorming for, 186–192, 193

Journey maps, 20, 67, 72, 77-78, 80, 81, 195 - 197for contract development, 82 extending to in-depth interaction, 81 at initial part of contact, 80 - 81for managing global teams, 82 - 83with touchpoints, 78 Kano evaluation, 254, 255 Large city, living in, 14, 148 - 151Learning, importance of, 167, 170 Leasing vs buying, 103 LEGO blocks, 223 Local context framework, 154, 156 Local themes, 154, 158 Long-term disruption, 5–6 Lotus Flower Brainstorming, 139 - 140Management, 22–27, 53, 59, 64, 108, 116, 174, 238 strategy, 24 systematic design process, 238 - 240Managing the design process, 107brainstorming, 119 asking questions, 122 guiding and leading, 120

266

objectives, setting, 119–120 objectives, types of, 120 organizing the canvas to record outcomes, 121 rules of behavior, 122 session time limits, setting, 120 - 121structured argumentation, encouraging, 121-122 visualizations, choosing, 123 creative design teams, building, 116 teamwork, importance of, 118 design processes, 114 Double Diamond method, 114 - 116innovation value chain, 108 creative design teams, 111 - 114creativity, 110-111 Maps, charts, and interface designs, 67–68 McDonalds, 56 Minimal viable product (MVP), 63, 198 Mobile technologies, 6, 34 Mobility, increased, 47–48 Multidisciplinary approach, 58 Multidisciplinary task groups, creation of, 96 New organizational structures, trend to, 96–97

New/satellite cities, developing, 14 Online user innovation communities (OUIC), 41 Open innovation, 204–205 Organizational innovation, 185 Organizational structure, 96, 99, 236 culture and structure, 236 - 237Organizing for creativity, 235 - 236Osterwalder business building blocks, 214 - 215Outcomes, recording, 172 Over time businesses, 7 Pepsi Co., 20, 25, 247 Persona empathy maps, 74-77 Persona maps, 74, 76-77, 132, 134 Pizza business conceptual solution for, 227 setting direction with building blocks, 225 - 230Policy formation building blocks for, 244, 245 business model for, 245 Porter's value chain, 108, 110 - 111Post-it notes, 63, 67–68, 128, 134, 251 Presentations, making, 249–251 Problems in industry and society, 3 Process innovation, 185

Product development versus client development themes, 246 Product innovation, 184 Project management, global, 72, 73, 74, 135, 146, 148, 174, 239 application to, 192 stakeholders in, 28 theme circles for, 147 Prototyping, 198–199, 206 "Providing Services" theme, 148 Questioning, 122 Reframing, 22, 155, 163, 174, 176, 204 Renting vs buying, 103 Resilience framework, 157, 167-172, 201 Resilient cities, creating, 201, 202 Rich pictures, 7, 10, 27, 62, 70, 123, 147–148 of food production organization, 9 of garment manufacturing, 12 showing some aspects of living in a large city, 15

Search strategies, 44 Sensemaking, 156–157 Sensor devices, 47, 104 Service delivery building blocks for social service delivery, 243 platforms for, 103–104 Service innovation, 185 Session time limits, setting, 120 - 121Short-term disruption, 5 Smart services, 104 Social innovation, 40, 65, 77, 99, 184, 185, 200, 204, 243 classification of, 100 Social media, 40, 92, 202 business value from, 40, 41 sharing knowledge, 40 working as communities, 41 - 42Social network diagrams, 72, 241, 250 Social organizations, 13 large city, living in, 14 new/satellite cities, developing, 14 platforms for, 48 Social service delivery, building blocks for, 243, 244 Social services, classification of, 203 Social software, 202, 204 Socio-technical innovations, 200, 201 Stakeholders, 3, 4, 10, 14, 18, 20, 28, 61-62, 67, 74, 81, 83, 127, 129, 132, 199, 200, 213, 217

to develop persona empathy maps, 74-77 enriching stakeholder experience, 20-21 Stakeholder value, 18, 22–23, 74, 108, 122, 234 building and managing businesses to create, 21 in energy supply, 18 in health care, 18 Starbucks, 204 Stories collection of, 128-132, 133 organizing stories into themes, 131, 144–145 recording, 129 Storyboarding, 128, 133–135 Strategic innovation, 184 Structured argumentation, encouraging, 121-122 Suncorp, 90, 110, 116, 238 SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats), 254–256 Systematic design process, 93, 238 - 240moving design activities closer to customer, 93-94 systematic proactive design approach, trending, 94 - 95System diagrams, 68–72 for garment manufacturing, 69

Teams, design creating focus on, 240-241 Teamwork, 241 importance of, 118 Technical evaluation, 253 Technological innovation, 184 Technology, 6, 33 big data and data mining, 42 big data, sources of, 43 finding and getting the needed data, 43–44 search strategies, 44 cloud, 38–40 data analytics, 45 levels of support, 45 as a service, 45 emerging technologies, for business innovation, 35, 36-37 Internet of things, 46–47 mobility, increased, 47–48 social media, 40 business value from, 40, 41 sharing knowledge, 40 working as communities, 41 - 42social organizations, platforms for, 48–50 types of, 34 Theme issues, identifying, 153, 162 brainstorming for, 158–163 identifying problems from external frameworks, 161 - 162

reframing problems, 163 complexity framework, 166 - 167defining design, 154 emerging solutions, 156 - 158terminology, 156 using external frameworks, 155 - 156importance of learning, 167 information system framework for digitization, 163-165 reframing global management processes, 174 reframing problems, 174 resilience framework, 167 - 172resilience to disruption, 174 - 176Themes, identifying, 137 brainstorming to, 142–144 global project management, 146 - 148importance of themes, 142 - 143living in large city, 148–151 organizing stories into themes, 144–145 processes for defining themes, 145–146

visualizations for themes, 139–141 Time limits, setting, 120–121 Tools, 54, 55, 59, 65, 67, 241 Touchpoints, 78, 79, 196–199 journey map with, 78 Traffic sensor, 47

Urban environments, developing, 14 User experience, analyzing, 185

Value chains, 7, 108–111 relationships between, 239 Vasterbotten Government Private Industry collaboration project, 151 Visualizations, 7–8, 18, 34, 59, 67–68, 122, 163, 210–211, 225, 242, 247, 250 choosing, 123 developing, 74 and perspectives, 59–61 for themes, 139–141

Wicked problems, 14–18 characteristics of, 16 organizations with, 17 World Café, 132