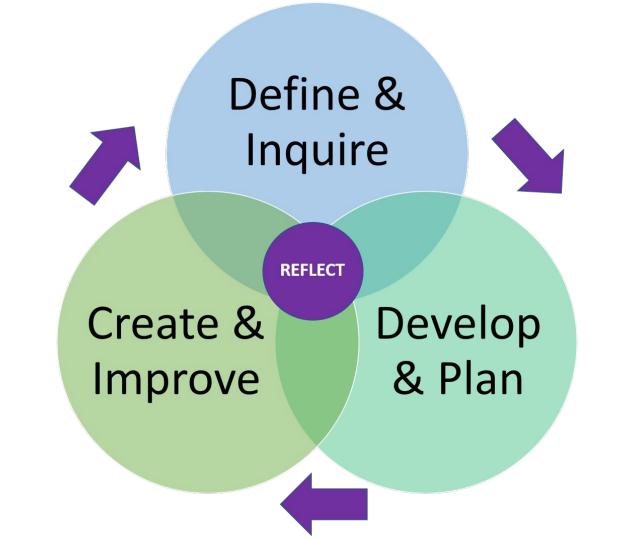
DESIGN JAM

Objectives:

- 1. Introduce Design Thinking Overview
- 2. Introduce Design Thinking Methods
 - 3. Experience a Design Jam







How Might We identify aspects of a good "How Might We" question?

- Not too broad nor too narrow.
 - o If too broad, it is too big to be solved in a design jam.
 - o If too narrow, it won't lead to a variety of solutions.
- Focuses on the user.
 - But it shouldn't try to control the user. Design thinking isn't about trying to force the user to do what you want.
- Incorporates your insights and perspective to suggest many possible solutions.

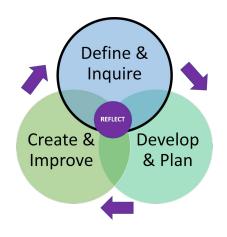
How might we convince our supervisor to allow us to house the Cricut Maker at our home (so we can make a lotta cards)?

How might we use the Cricut Maker in our library?

How might we get staff to use the Cricut Maker?

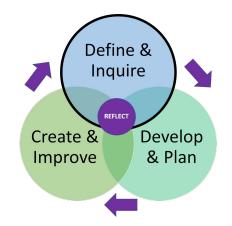


Brainstorming Independently write down all the issues related to our How Might We question that must be addressed. (One issue per post-it.)





Affinity Mapping
As a group, rearrange post-its to put similar issues together. You may continue adding new post-its for other potential issues.



What about our customers?



By understanding the choices that a user makes and the behaviors that they engage in, we can identify their needs and better design to meet those needs.



Write some interview questions

(individually on post it notes)

- What are you trying to find out?
- Organize your questions

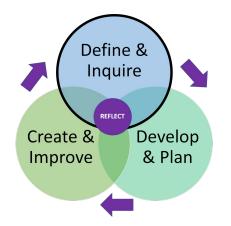
Start simple

Capture bigger ideas before delving into details

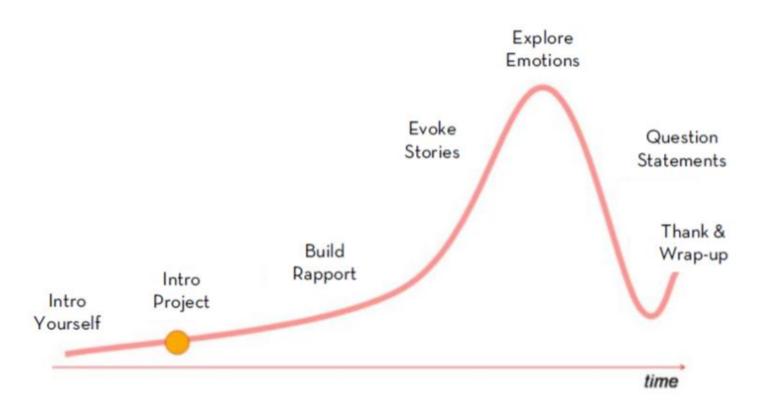
- Use open-ended questions
 - "Can you help me understand more about....."

"Tell me about the last time you....."

- "What are the best/worst parts about....."
- Be sure to ask "why".
- Try to evoke how user feels.



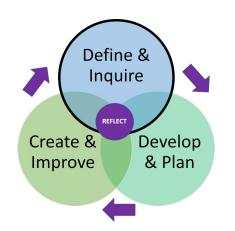
Conducting an Interview





Refine questions for upcoming 15 minute interview

- 1. Choose your best 2-3 post-its
- 2. Share your best question
 - a. put it on the table
 - b. don't repeat if someone has already shared similar question-move to another.
 - c. Don't get hung up on wording.
- 3. Once everyone has shared, determine order of questions; write 1, 2 3, etc.
- 4. Take back your question-be ready to ask it.



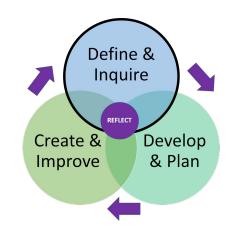


Conduct the Interview

Remember your role:

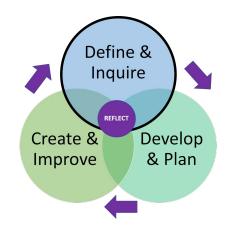
- Interviewer
- Notetaker
- Observer

Resume Design Jam at 10:40



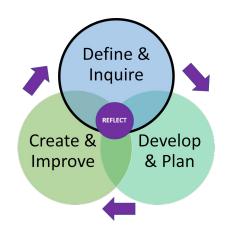


Take a break!
Come back at 10:40





Summarize the Interview Identify Insights
Get ready to share

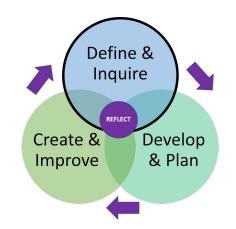






Brainstorming

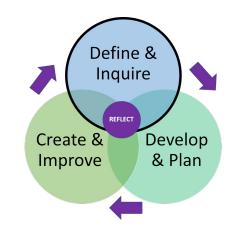
As a group, list potential solutions to "How Might We". ICfL staff will record potential solutions for the group.

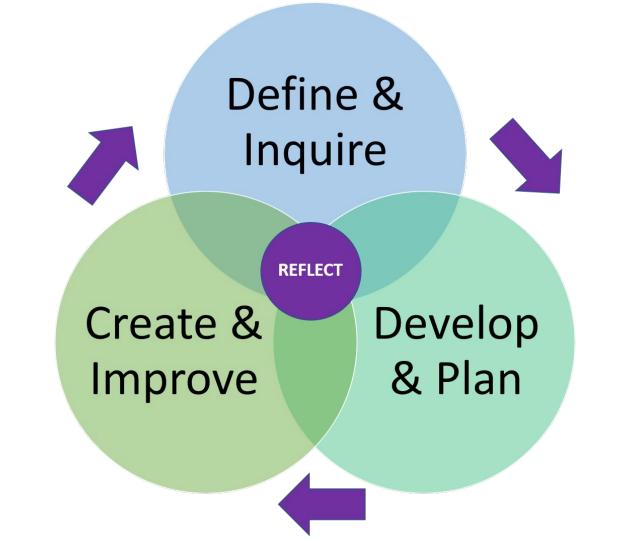




Dot Voting

- 4 dots per person
- Place dot next to favorite solutions
- You may place more than 1 dot per solution

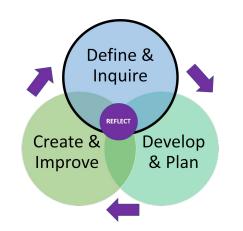




Wrap Up

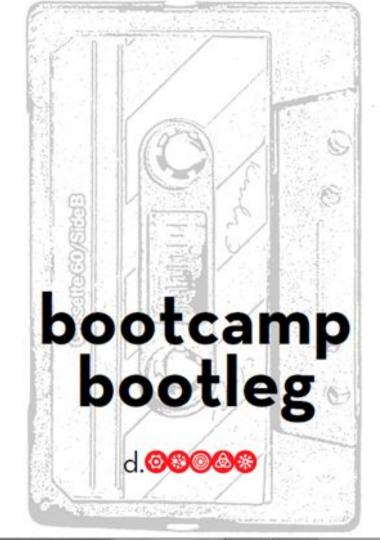
Design Methods Used

- 1. Brainstorming
- 2. Affinity Mapping
 - 3. How Might We
 - 4. Interviewing
 - 5. Dot Voting



		Customer Journey Map: In	Search of a Book	
CUSTOMER EXPECTA- TIONS	PHASE 1: Initial Search To find books on a desired topic.	PHASE 2: Investigation To identify specific books that will best suit needs.	PHASE 3: Retrieval To easily locate (physically) desired material.	PHASE 4: Completion To check out and exit with desired material
POINTS	Library catalog Library website	Reference desk Telephone reference interview Email/Chat reference	Library catalog Reference desk Library signage/building layout	Circulation desk and self-checkout machine Library card Library signage
STAFF EXPECTA- TIONS	 To provide effective and user-friendly tools for patrons to find desired materials. 	To provide multiple and easily found points of access to reference assistance. To work with patrons to pinpoint which materials are needed and desired.	To clearly identify physical parts of library and stacks so that material is easily found. Effective signage and book labels. To display on catalog accurate book statuses.	To provide easy-to-use checkout equipment. To provide helpful support at circulation desks.
	Step 2 User-friendly website allows patron to easily find catalog to begin searching.	giving useful recommendations Step 7		Patron exits library with hold request in place and book checked out
•••	Step 1 Patron goes to library website to access the catalog.	Patron or into librar two book identified reference	ry to find Step 8 s Patron requests	Step 12 Patron acquires libricard from circulation staff, who also assis patron in using self-checkout machine. Patron attempts to procure library card from self-checkout
	Step 3 Patron becomes frustrated and confused by library catalog.	Step 4 Patron sees link to ask-a-librarian and sends email. Step 5 Patron does not get a response from email in an expedient time frame and decides to send cha message.	shelf, even though both books	machine before being directed by staff to main circulation desk.
FAILURE	 Confusing or non-user-friendly library catalog, which frustrates patron and could have provided enough discouragement to cause patron to give up. 	Too long of a delay in responding to patron's reference email.	Signage is confusing and creates difficulties in patrons being able to be self-directed to books. Library catalog is out of sync with actual status of books, creating wrong information and frustrated patrons.	Directions for self-checkout machine do not indicate that patron must see staff at main circulation desk to get library card. There is a lack of signage about library card access at main circulation desk.

From: http://eduscapes.com/marketing/course/index.htm



More methods used in Design Thinking from Stanford's dSchool

Wrap Up

Objectives

- 1. Introduce Design Thinking Overview
- 2. Introduce Design Thinking Methods
 - 3. Experience a Design Jam

