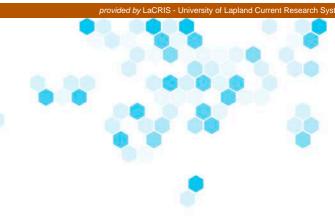


University of Lapland



This is a self-archived version of an original article. This version usually differs somewhat from the publisher's final version, if the self-archived version is the accepted author manuscript.

Discovering design narratives to humanize organizations

Jylkäs, Titta; Augsten, Andrea; Hollowgrass, Rachel; Mäkelä Klippi, Marjukka

Published in:

Conference proceedings of the Academy for Design Innovation Management:

DOI:

10.33114/adim.2019.w06_468

Published: 01.01.2019

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for pulished version (APA):

Jylkäs, T., Augsten, A., Hollowgrass, R., & Mäkelä Klippi, M. (2019). Discovering design narratives to humanize organizations. In E. Bohemia, G. Gemser, N. Fain, C. de Bont, & R. Assoreira Almendra (Eds.), Conference proceedings of the Academy for Design Innovation Management: : Research Perspectives In the era of Transformations (Vol. 2, pp. 1732-1735). London: Academy for Design Innovation Management. https://doi.org/10.33114/adim.2019.w06_468

Document License CC BY-NC-SA

Download date: 11. May. 2020



Discovering design narratives to humanize organizations

AUGSTEN Andrea^a*; JYLKÄS Titta^b; GEUY Bernadette^c; HOLLOWGRASS Rachel^d and MÄKELÄ KLIPPI Marjukka^e

- ^a University of Wuppertal, Germany
- ^b University of Lapland, Finland
- ^c Service Design Consultant, San Francisco
- ^d University of California, Berkeley
- ^e Aalto University, Finland
- * corresponding author e-mail: mail@andreaaugsten.de

doi: 10.33114/adim.2019.w06.468

Workshop Purpose and Aims

Human-centered design approaches have emerged in business organizations since the rise of service design and design thinking. As a consequence, designers have been shifting their role from pure aesthetics towards innovating. Thus, in this workshop, we look at the role of design and designer in the frame of designing organizations. Lots of designers are becoming involved in strategic projects in the context of organizational change, such as creating a more creative, design-driven work attitude, bringing a human perspective into existing processes and acknowledging employee's individual diversity. But, do designers feel prepared for that? Are they aware of the organizational design narratives of companies?

Mostly, the introduction of new practices labeled as design thinking or service design is not adapted to the organizational circumstances, company values, habits, beliefs and experiences. However, we believe that each company would benefit from emphasizing its design narrative while introducing employees to new design practices in order to exploit its full potential and stay healthy as an organization.

Especially identifying solutions that fit both to the needs of users and to the organizational environment is challenging. Here, the lack of communication about an organizational design narrative challenges the work of a designer. Rather, the use of design activities is seen through new initiatives, such as labs, workspaces and innovation projects that aim to disrupt the organization towards more human-centric culture.

We, the workshop convenors, did a conceptual literature review to explore the topic of *humanizing an organization* by building upon co-created dimensions that have been developed with design scholars and practitioners in 2018. We identified four aggregated themes around management, design and organizational change. Each theme describes one aspect relevant to *humanizing an organization*.

During the workshop, participants use the two dimensions of pre-text and context of organizational design narratives as a basis for creating future scenarios for strategies to humanize an organization. The workshop aims to raise awareness for an organizational design narrative, to strengthen participants sensibility for organizational design practices and to deliver hands-on methods for experiencing and exploiting the approach.

Through a practical workshop approach, we are positioning and exploring the phenomena of humanizing organizations in design research by linking historical roots with complex issues currently arising in the context of design management and organizational change.

Theoretical Relation

The idea of reflecting and being aware of the organizational design narrative is firstly claimed by Junginger and Bailey in 2017. According to them (2017, p.39), a design narrative aligns the design pre-



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-Share Alike 4.0 International License. https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/

text and the design context of an organization with other narratives and reconstructs the organizational journey, the design practices, design principles and design methods, as well as fosters its resilience.

Workshop Approach

Through the interactive workshop concept, we introduce a design framework built through a selection of tools and methods to help participants first to identify an organizational design narrative, and second, to create future scenarios with strategies for fitting the organizational design narrative to design activities for a more humanized organization.

The workshop structure is built through three main parts:

- 1. **Introduction:** The workshop topic is introduced by the convenors through synthesized results of the literature review in a presentation of maximum 20 minutes at the beginning of the workshop. The presentation also includes the introduction of the workshop agenda.
- 2. **Interactive team work:** After the introduction, the participants are divided into groups working on the given main themes identified in the literature review.
 - a. The teams are given a description of their theme, as well as a predefined organizational context as a basis for the exercise.
 - b. After getting familiar with the material, teams are guided through an exercise to (1) recognize and complete the dimensions of *pre-text* and *context* of the design narrative, and to (2) create a future scenario for humanizing the organization.
 - c. All materials are provided as paper-based templates.
 - d. Convenors are guiding the teams through the exercises step by step ending up in a block of 45 minutes in total.
- 3. **Wrap up:** At the end of the workshop, each team will present their results, sharing learnings and reflections utilizing the working templates as their structure. The presentations are filmed as short video clips for documentation purposes. (20 min)

The maximum number of participants for the workshop is 30 people. The participants will be divided into groups of maximum five people in each.

Takeaways for the Participants

The workshop exercises will result in narrated future scenarios of humanized organizations. The outcomes serve as a framework for the participants to take design actions in their own or their client's organizations for more humanized practice.

Results and Final Reflections for Consideration

The workshop facilitators are building the workshop upon a literature review in the context of humanizing organizations through design. By transferring the theoretical results in practical exercises and presentable design narratives, the fields of research and practice are linked in a collaborative format. The workshop results will be documented as a workshop report building on the literature review through the notes of the teams on paper templates accompanied by photos and short videos of the presentations.

Further Literature

Augsten, A., Gebhardt, V. K., & Maisch, B. (2016). Change by design? Organizational learning barriers in the German automotive industry. In Proceedings of the 20th Academic Design Management Conference (ADMC16) (pp. 1529–1545). Boston.

Augsten, A., & Marzavan, D. (2017, June). Achieving sustainable innovation for organizations through the practice of Design Thinking. A case study in the German automotive industry. In Proceedings of the 28th International Society for Professional Innovation Management Conference (ISPIM). Vienna.

- Augsten, A., Geuy, B., Hollowgrass, R., Jylkäs, T., Makela Klippi, M. (2018) Humanizing organizations the pathway to growth, In: A. Meroni, A. Medina, B. Villari (Eds.) Proceedings of the ServDes.2018 Conference, Linköping University Electronic Press Linköping, Sweden, 1229 1142.
- Buchanan, R. (1992). Wicked problems in design thinking. Design Issues, 8(2), 5–21. Buchanan, R. (2001). Human dignity and human rights: Thoughts on the principles of human-centered design. Design Issues, 17(3), 35–39.
- Buchanan, R. (2015). Worlds in the making: Design, management, and the reform of organizational culture. She Ji: The Journal of Design, Economics, and Innovation, 1(1), 5–21.
- Burns, C., Cottam, H., Vanstone, C., & Winhall, J. (2006) Transformation design. Red Paper, 2. London, UK: Design Council.
- Carlgren, L., Rauth, I., & Elmquist, M. (2016). Framing design thinking: The concept in idea and enactment. Creativity and Innovation Management, 25(1), 38–57.
- Elsbach, K. D., & Stigliani, I. (2018). Design thinking and organizational culture: A review and framework for future research. Journal of Management, 44(6), 2274–2306.
- International Organization for Standardization. (2016). ISO 27500: The human-centered organization Rationale and general principles. Geneva, Switzerland. Retrieved from: https://www.iso.org/standard/64239.html
- Geuy, B., Hollowgrass, R., & Jylkäs, T. (2017, October). Humanizing an organization through digital experiences. of the International Association of Societies of Design Research Cincinnati. Conference 2017 (IASDR). In Proceedings Greenhalgh, T., Robert, G., Macfarlane, F., Bate, P., & Kyriakidou, O. (2004). Diffusion of innovations in service organizations: Systematic review and recommendations. The Milbank Quarterly, 82(4), 581–629.
- Herfurth, Lorenz (2017). Organisations as artefacts An inquiry into hidden design activities within situated organisational contexts (Unpublished PhD thesis). Lancaster University.
- Johansson-Sköldberg, U., Woodilla, J., & Çetinkaya, M. (2013). Design thinking: Past, present and possible futures. Creativity and Innovation Management, 22(2), 121–146.
- Junginger, S. (2008). Product development as a vehicle for organizational change. Design Issues, 24(1), 26–35.
- Junginger, S. (2015). Organizational design legacies and service design. The Design Journal, 18(2), 209–226.
- Junginger, S., & Bailey, S. (2017). Designing vs designers: How organizational design narratives shift the focus from designers to designing. In D. Sangiorgi & A. Prendiville (Ed.) Designing for Service: Key Issues and New Directions (pp. 33-47). NY: Bloomsbury.
- Leopold, T.A.; Ratcheva, V., & Zahidi, S. (2016). The future of jobs: Employment, skills and workforce strategy for the fourth industrial revolution. Geneva, Switzerland: World Economic Forum. Retrieved from http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Future_of_Jobs.pdf
- Lusch, R. F., & Vargo, S. L. (2014). The service-dominant logic of marketing: Dialog, debate, and directions. Oxford: Routledge.
- Mäkelä Klippi, Marjukka (2018). Designers as organizational change agents in Digitalization. In Proceedings of the 21st DMI: Academic Design Management Conference: New Wave. London, UK, August 2018.
- Miettinen, S. (Ed.). (2016). An introduction to industrial service design. Oxford: Taylor & Francis. Miettinen, S, Jylkäs, T., Jeminen, J., & Tikkanen, H. (2016). Service design for business: Value creation opportunities through service design research. In Proceedings of the 20th DMI Academic Design Management Conference: Inflection Point. Design research meets design practice (pp. 22–29). Boston, USA, July 2016. IDSA Design Education Conference. Industrial Designers Society of America.
- Sanders, E. B. N., & Stappers, P. J. (2008). Co-creation and the new landscapes of design. Co-design, 4(1), 5–18.
- Sangiorgi, D. (2011). Transformative services and transformation design. International Journal of Design, 5(2), 29–40.

- Simon, H. A. (1969). The sciences of the artificial. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Stickdorn, M., Hormess, M., Lawrence, A., & Schneider, J. (2018). This is service design doing. Sebastopol: O'Reilly.
- Kwon, C. K. (2017). Book review: Reinventing organizations: A guide to creating organizations inspired by the next stage of human consciousness.
- Minder, B., & Lassen, A. H. (2018). The designer as jester: Design practice in innovation contexts through the lens of the jester model. She Ji: The Journal of Design, Economics, and Innovation, 4(2), 171–185.
- Morgan, J. (2014). The future of work: Attract new talent, build better leaders, and create a competitive organization. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons.
- Martin, R. L. (2009). The design of business: Why design thinking is the next competitive advantage. Harvard Business Press.
- Tan, L. (2012). Understanding the different roles of the designer in design for social good. A study of design methodology in the DOTT 07 (Designs of the Time 2007) Projects (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Northumbria University.
- Weick, K. E. (1996). Drop your tools: An allegory for organizational studies. Administrative Science Quarterly, 301–313
- Yee, J., Jefferies, E., & Michlewski, K. (2017). Transformations: 7 roles to drive change by design. Amsterdam: BIS Publishers.