

Design Thinking for Creative Learning

Cameron D. Norman, PhD MDes



Cense Ltd.





What we have in store today

Introduction to **Design and Design Thinking**

Orientation to the Design Thinking approach to learning and creation

Discuss implications for educators, learners, and schools



Introduction: My Life as an Educator



Special Education Teacher

Professor

Consultant

Psychologist

Carnival Sales Agent

Designer

Restaurant Server









Poll: Design Thinking (familiarity)



What is Design Thinking?

It's the foundation for **innovation**, which is defined as:

Learning transformed into value, by design

It's a **framework** for approaching the **innovation process**



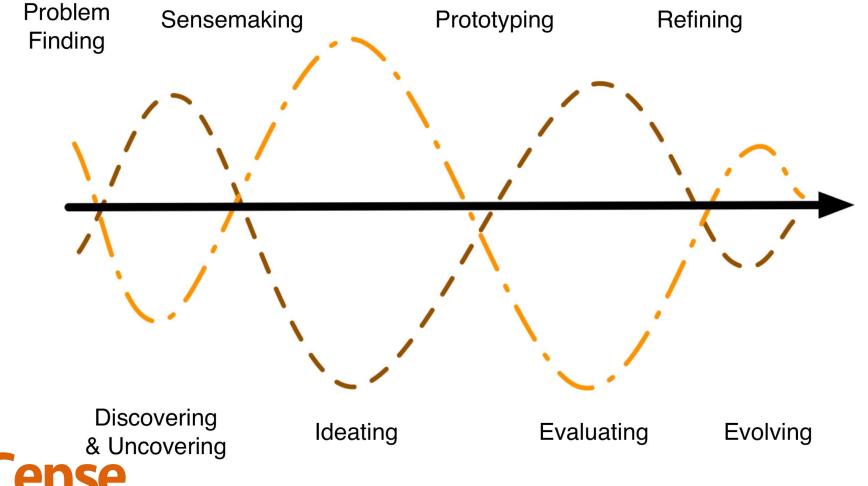
What is Design Thinking?

The way of approaching the world as a designer

Linking our **creativity** with our **perception** and **craft** to creating new or better ways to address issues and problems

Brings together ways of **seeing**, **thinking**, and **doing** with **planning** (intention)





Why design thinking for education?

Design thinking is about **creating something of value to someone**

Draws on different senses, aptitudes, skill sets, knowledge

Taps into children and adults' natural sense of curiosity, creativity, and generosity

Provides a framework for working and creating together



Three Stages + Design Thinking

Framing - Finding - Solving

Framing gets learners thinking about the bigger picture of where their issue fits within a larger context

Finding helps learners seek solutions that make a reasonable, responsible difference in shaping the world

Solving is the effort to create something that has value



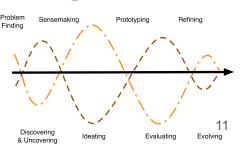
1. Framing: Looking at Systems

Framing is about **systems**; interconnections of people, things, intentions.

Initiates conversations about **value**, what that means, for whom, and how people can value different things.

Fosters empathy and helps with perspective-taking





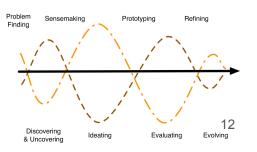
2. Discovering: Background Research

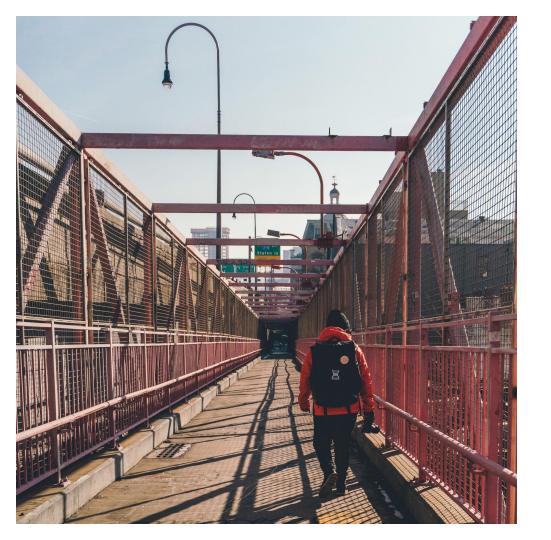
Finding out what has been done before and see **possibilities** and **constraints**

Build understanding of the problem through inquiry

Different methods and tools (e.g., 'A Day in the Life')







A Day in the Life



Poll: Challenges for Students



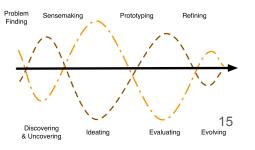
3. Sensemaking

What does it mean? What questions are left unanswered?

What is **missing**?

Helps foster the skills of **synthesis** and placing problems into **context**





4: Ideating

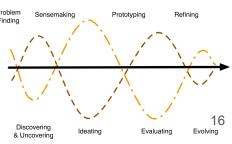
A **fun and interactive** activity

More is better; go for volume over quality

Avoid judgement

Be **fantastical**; sometimes the practical has a home in the **ridiculous**





How might we?



How might we...

create quality opportunities for inclusion for people of different abilities, backgrounds, and beliefs to thrive in learning?





Exercise



Ideating Part 2: Organize

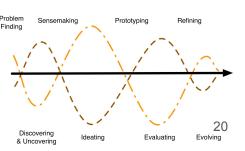
Bring ideas **together**, **combine things**, generate additional ideas and **possibilities**

Refine and focus

Vote for **plausibility** and **possibility** (what can you actually deliver with what you have?)

Stretch your thinking and focus your planning





5. Develop

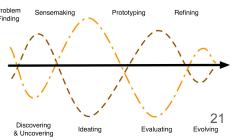
Build a model of what you want to see

Play, try, experiment, and test

Learn-while-doing

Nurtures **leadership**, **communication**, **organization**, and **craft** skills





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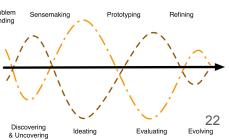
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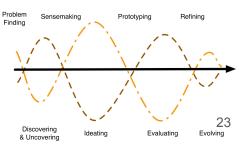
6. Refine and launch

Try things out -- see what happens

Make **refinements** and keep modifying until you're ready with something to share with others

Helps learners realize the role of small **adjustments**, **expectations**, 'failure', and not having to be perfect.





7. Evaluate

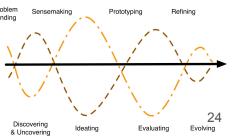
Observe what happens when you launch your product or service into the world

What changes? What and who does your innovation 'touch'?

Illustrates the importance of 'real world' use and the differences between intentions, implementation, and real

impact







Cameron Norman cdnorman@cense.ca @cdnorman

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