

## A. General data

Name of the field	Content
Course title	Human-Centered Design
Organizational unit:	Faculty of Management
Organizational unit where the course is offered:	Faculty of Management
Course ID	
Erasmus code / ISCED	14.0 / (0400) Business and administration and law
Course groups ( <i>in Polish</i> )	Przedmioty 4EU+ (z oferty jednostek dydaktycznych) Konwersatoria English dla DSM i DSZFR
Period when the course is offered	Summer semester 2024/25
Short description	<p>This course focuses on providing participants with essential tools and techniques rooted in Human-Centered Design (HCD) for innovative problem-solving. Upon successful completion of this course, students will gain a deep understanding of the core principles of HCD, emphasizing empathy-driven approaches to identifying, defining, and addressing complex challenges. The course will explore theoretical and practical frameworks for fostering user-centric solutions, with an emphasis on the Design Thinking methodology.</p>
Type of course:	Discussion course ( <i>konwersatorium</i> )
Full description	<p>The primary objective of this course is to provide participants with an understanding of Human-Centered Design (HCD) and develop the skills needed to effectively integrate HCD principles into organizational practices. This will be enabled by a course structure combining lectures, discussions and workshops.</p> <p>The course will be divided into three main topics which will be discussed during classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Introduction to Human-Centered Design</b> – The origins, key principles, and core components of HCD. This module emphasizes empathy, user understanding, and the iterative nature of the HCD process.</li> <li>● <b>The Human-Centered Design Process</b> – Identifying user needs, defining problems, ideation, prototyping, and testing. Practical exercises will ensure participants can apply these stages to real-world challenges.</li> <li>● <b>Design Thinking</b> – The importance of mindset and collaboration; brainstorming, visual thinking, and affinity diagrams for generating and refining ideas.</li> </ul>

Prerequisites	Formal	Communicative knowledge of English
	Initial	
Learning outcomes		<p>The course participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has an understanding of the core principles of Human-Centered Design (HCD) and is capable of applying them in practice, including identifying, defining, and solving user-centric problems,</li> <li>• possesses knowledge of organizational and managerial factors that influence the successful implementation of HCD processes,</li> <li>• is able to discover and define new, previously unknown needs of customers / target groups,</li> <li>• understands the practical application of Design Thinking as a methodology for creative problem-solving within the broader context of HCD.</li> </ul>
ECTS credit allocation		
Assessment methods and assessment criteria		The course will be graded via a final assignment, in which students will be asked to design a product using the techniques discussed during classes.
Examination		Graded credit
Type of class		Elective course
Mode		Remote
Language		English
Bibliography		<p>Brown, T. (2008). Design Thinking. Harvard Business Review.</p> <p>Dym, C. L., Agogino, A. M., Eris, O., Frey, D. D., &amp; Leifer, L. J. (2006). Engineering design thinking, teaching, and learning. IEEE Engineering Management Review.</p> <p>Hallgren, M., &amp; Olhager, J. (2009). Lean and agile manufacturing: External and internal drivers and performance outcomes. International Journal of Operations and Production Management.</p> <p>Hanington, B. (2003). Methods in the Making: A Perspective on the State of Human Research in Design. Design Issues.</p> <p>Hasso Plattner Institute of Design at Stanford (2019). Stanford Design Thinking Bootleg.</p> <p>Hoefl, R. M., &amp; Ashmore, D. (2019). User-Centered Design in Practice. In Human Factors in Practice.</p>

	<p>IDEO. (2014). the Field Guide To Human-Centered Design. In Igarss 2014.</p> <p>Kimbell, L. (2011). Rethinking Design Thinking: Part I. Design and Culture.</p> <p>Kimbell, L. (2012). Rethinking design thinking: Part II. Design and Culture.</p> <p>Razzouk, R., &amp; Shute, V. (2012). What Is Design Thinking and Why Is It Important? Review of Educational Research.</p>
Internship as part of the course	-
Coordinators	Maria Schulders
Group instructors	Maria Schulders
Notes	-

### B. Detailed data

Name of the field	Content
Group instructors:	Maria Schulders
Title	Master of Arts ( <i>mgr</i> )
Type of class:	Discussion course ( <i>konwersatorium</i> )
Learning outcomes defined for didactic method used during the course	<p>The course participant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• has an understanding of the core principles of Human-Centered Design (HCD) and is capable of applying them in practice, including identifying, defining, and solving user-centric problems,</li> <li>• possesses knowledge of organizational and managerial factors that influence the successful implementation of HCD processes,</li> <li>• is able to discover and define new, previously unknown needs of customers / target groups,</li> <li>• understands the practical application of Design Thinking as a methodology for creative problem-solving within the broader context of HCD.</li> </ul>
Assessment methods and assessment criteria for didactic method used during the course	The course will be graded via a final assignment, in which students will be asked to design a product using the techniques discussed during classes.
Examination for didactic method used during the course	Graded credit
Range of content	<p>The course will be divided into three main topics which will be discussed during classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Introduction to Human-Centered Design</b> – The origins, key principles, and core components of HCD. This module emphasizes empathy, user understanding, and the iterative nature of the HCD process.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>The Human-Centered Design Process</b> – Identifying user needs, defining problems, ideation, prototyping, and testing. Practical exercises will ensure participants can apply these stages to real-world challenges.</li> <li>● <b>Design Thinking</b> – The importance of mindset and collaboration; brainstorming, visual thinking, and affinity diagrams for generating and refining ideas.</li> </ul>
Didactic methods	Presentations, discussions, case studies, educational games, workshops.
Bibliography	<p>Brown, T. (2008). Design Thinking. Harvard Business Review.</p> <p>Dym, C. L., Agogino, A. M., Eris, O., Frey, D. D., &amp; Leifer, L. J. (2006). Engineering design thinking, teaching, and learning. IEEE Engineering Management Review.</p> <p>Hallgren, M., &amp; Olhager, J. (2009). Lean and agile manufacturing: External and internal drivers and performance outcomes. International Journal of Operations and Production Management.</p> <p>Hanington, B. (2003). Methods in the Making: A Perspective on the State of Human Research in Design. Design Issues.</p> <p>Hasso Plattner Institute of Design at Stanford (2019). Stanford Design Thinking Bootleg.</p> <p>Hoefl, R. M., &amp; Ashmore, D. (2019). User-Centered Design in Practice. In Human Factors in Practice.</p> <p>IDEO. (2014). the Field Guide To Human-Centered Design. In Igarss 2014.</p> <p>Kimbell, L. (2011). Rethinking Design Thinking: Part I. Design and Culture.</p> <p>Kimbell, L. (2012). Rethinking design thinking: Part II. Design and Culture.</p> <p>Razzouk, R., &amp; Shute, V. (2012). What Is Design Thinking and Why Is It Important? Review of Educational Research.</p>
Group limit	
Location	Online (Zoom, Kampus)