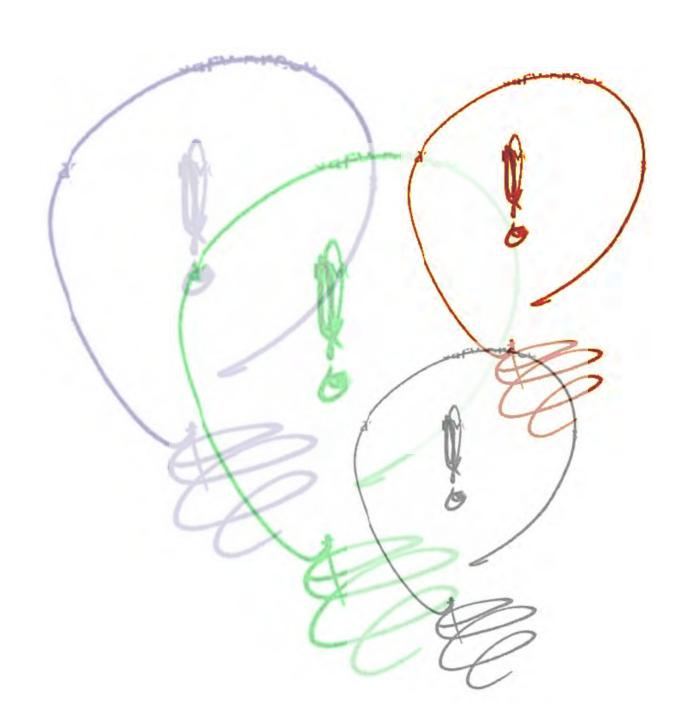
Design for Conversations & Conversations for Design

An Economy of Insight

coThinkTank 2011 Berlin Social Business Innovation 6 September 2011

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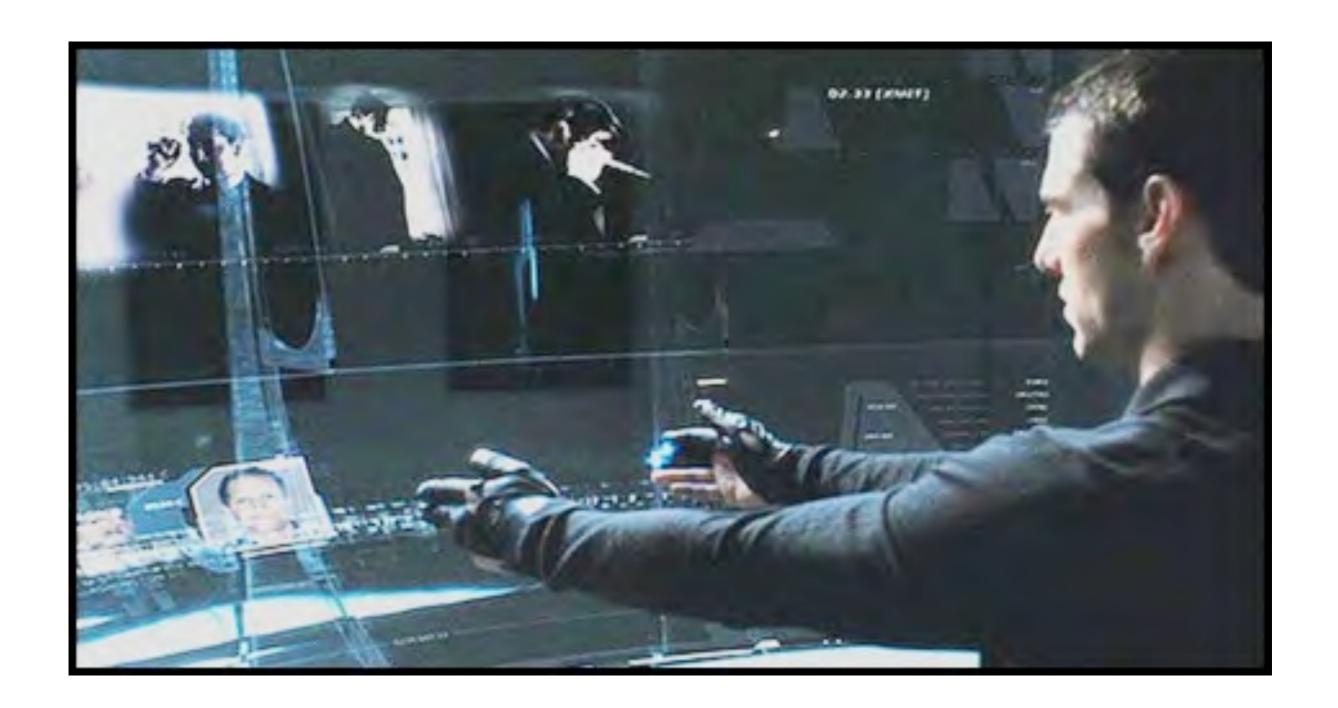
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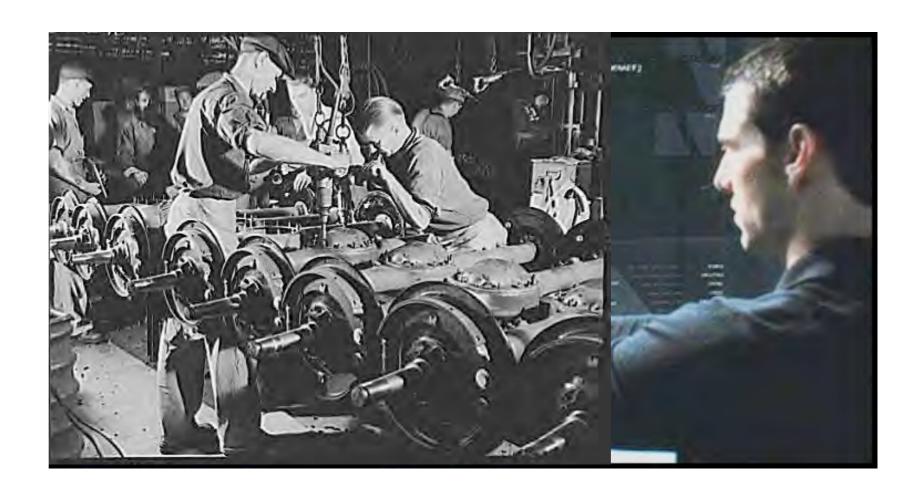
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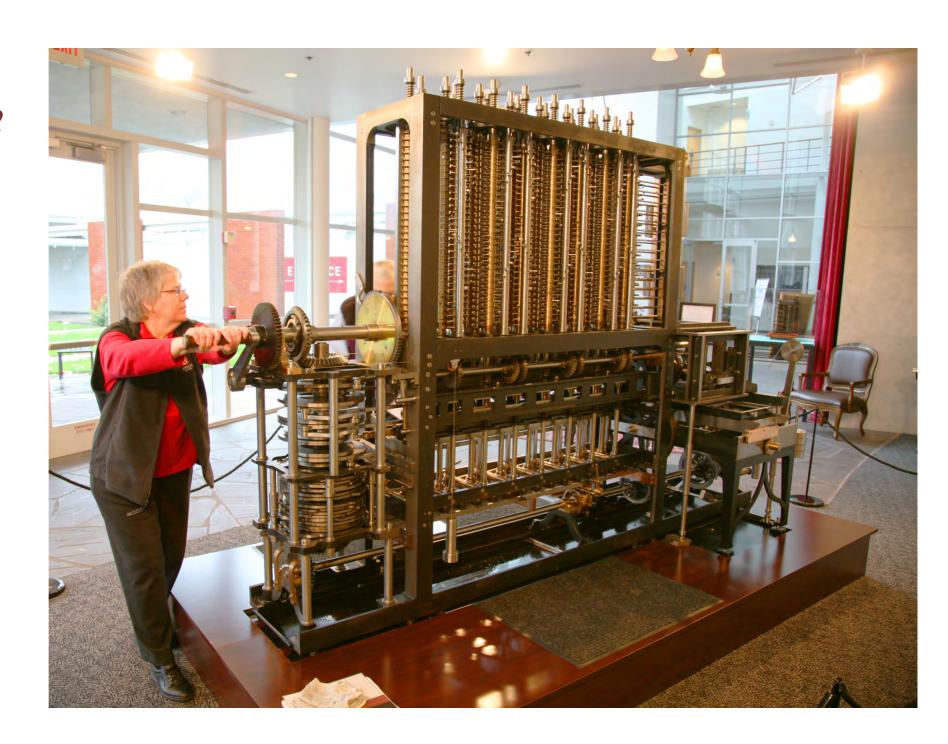




What age are we really in?



What age are we really in?



Design for Conversations & Conversations for Design

An Economy of Insight

The future will be different in some ways, but some things won't change

- laws of physics
- limits of computation
- constraints of wealth creation
- resources of the planet.

An organization will grow if it makes current processes more efficient—smaller, cheaper, faster. Better.

But it can also invent new ways of increasing sustainability or creating wealth

- by re-organizing the way work is accomplished, or
- by creating new categories of offerings.



What did industrial technology bring?

Extensions of our muscles

- greater power to do work, locally
- ability to extend our might, globally

Economic result = lowering the cost of performing physical work

Human result = lessening of need to perform physical work



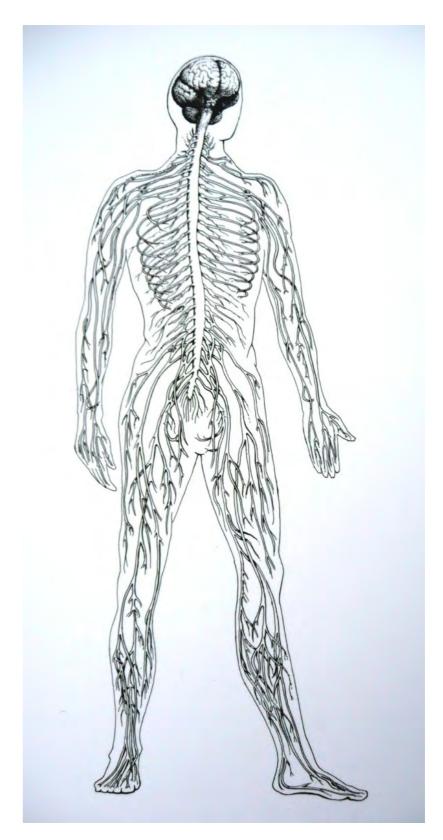
What did digital technology bring?

Extensions of our nervous system

- sensing extended to distances
- acting extended to distances

Economic result = lowering the cost of lowering uncertainty

Human result = lowering of uncertainty about current status



Machines & Revolutionary Eras

	Industrial Revolution	Information Revolution	Next Revolution?	
	1750—2010—?	1955—1995		
Machines	amplify muscles	amplify nervous system		
create wealth by lowering cost of	doing physical work	lowering uncertainty		

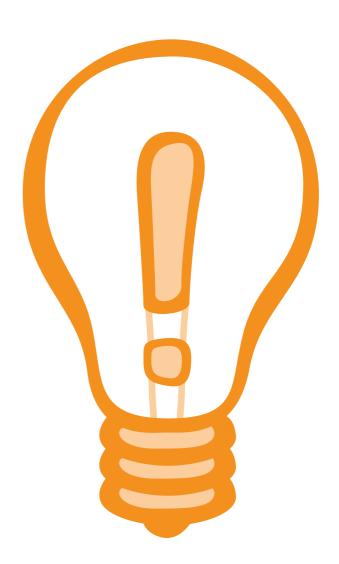
Insight leads to solutions to problems. (At least, valuable insights do.)

Insight is a necessary precursor to solving today's massive problems. (If it's possible at all.)

Solving global problems depends on

- a. speed-to-insight
- b. quality-of-insight
- c. economy-of-insight.

Creating new economic potential also depends on insight.



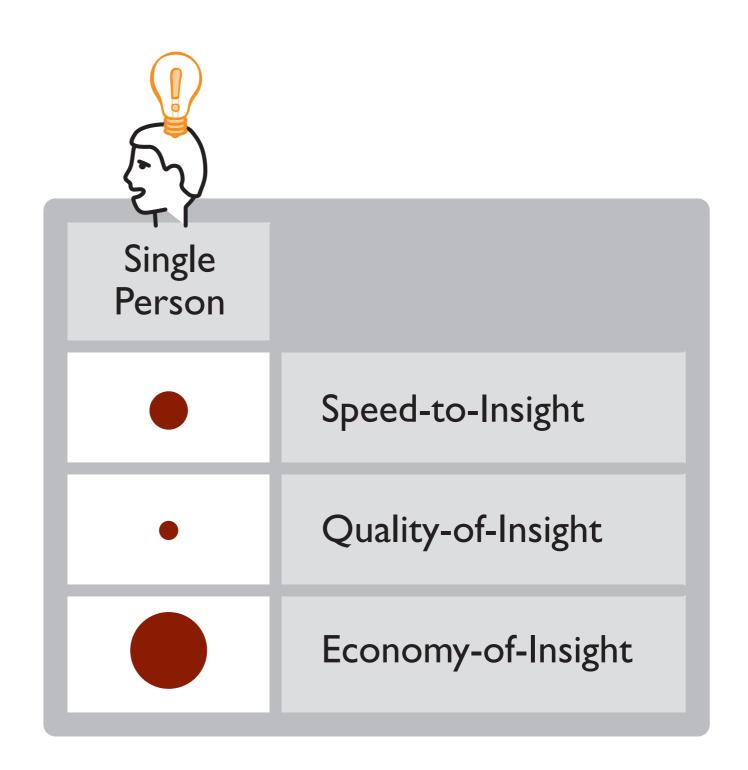
Sources of Insight—A Single Mind

A single mind may generate insight.

But today's problems are "wicked".

A wicked problem is hard to define, no less to attack and tame.

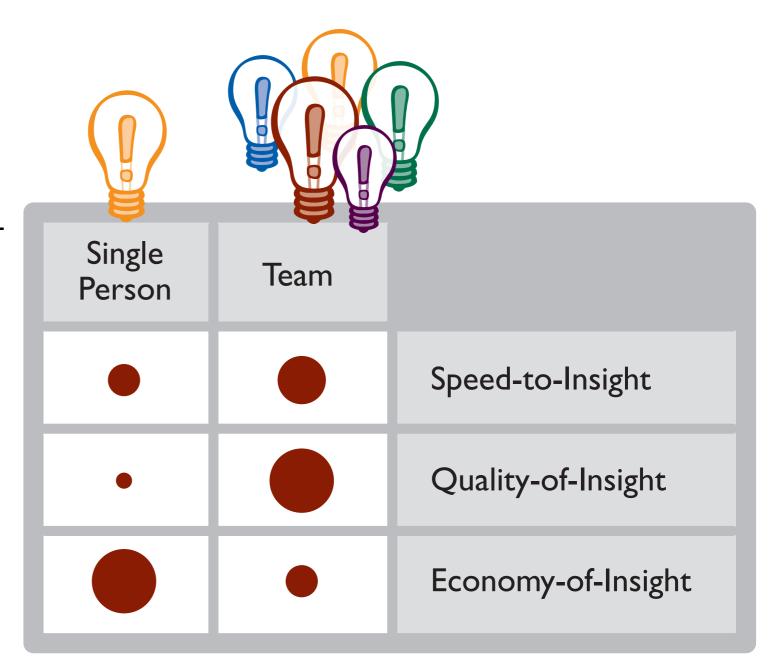
A single mind is severely limited, compared to that of a group of minds.



Sources of Insight—Multiple Minds

A group of minds—also called a team—may generate insight.

Teams generally possess greater variety of thinking, and therefore may generate much higher quality-of-insight.



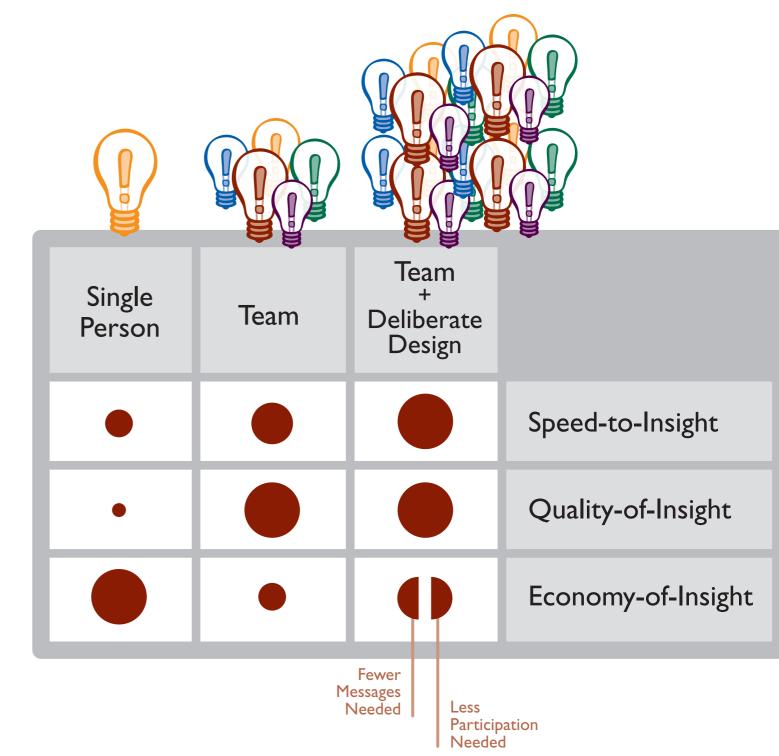
Sources of Insight—Multiple Minds

By deliberate design, insight processes may be significantly improved by

- lowering the cost of connecting participants together
- being careful about messaging, so fewer messages are needed
- reducing the number of participants without compromising anything.

How do we instrument this:

- what processes do we follow?
- what software do we design?



Processes for Insight—Multiple Minds

Multiple minds are key to generating valuable insights in complex situations and competitive markets.

Many methods are now popular

- "Hyper-connected Organizations"
- "Open Innovation"
- "Crowd-sourcing".

They presume the short, shallow exchange of easily understood messages can lead to innovation. (This is simply false.)

How do we harness multiple minds by deliberate design?

Cost of Connection

We must connect with each other

- to exchange information
- to reach agreement
- to coordinate our actions.

There is always a cost to our connecting.

Of course, we want to minimize this cost, without compromising outcomes.

Can we connect better, by design?

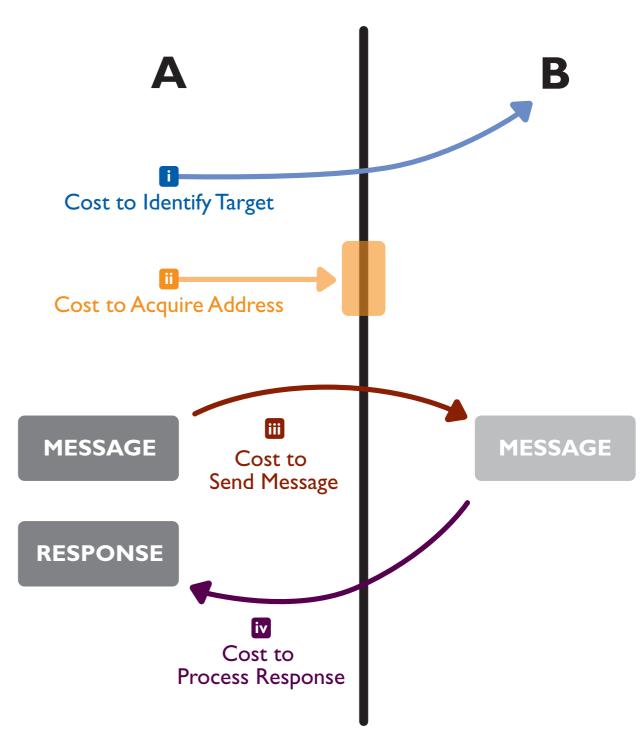
Models of Connection A. Messaging Model

Costs of connecting

- i. cost to identify target for message
- ii. cost to acquire address for sending message
- iii. cost to send message
- iv. cost to process message being returned.

What are success metrics—message arriving to target?!?

Nothing about achieving a goal—the reason for the message!!!

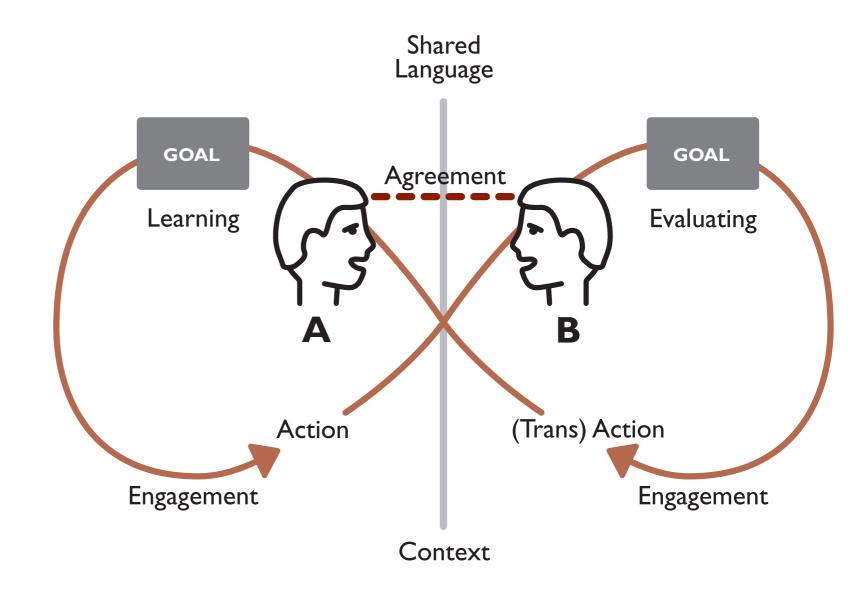


Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model
- B. Conversation Model

Conversation = Synchronization

- I. context
- 2. shared language
- 3. exchange or engagement
- 4. agreement
- 5. action or transaction.



C-L-E-A-T

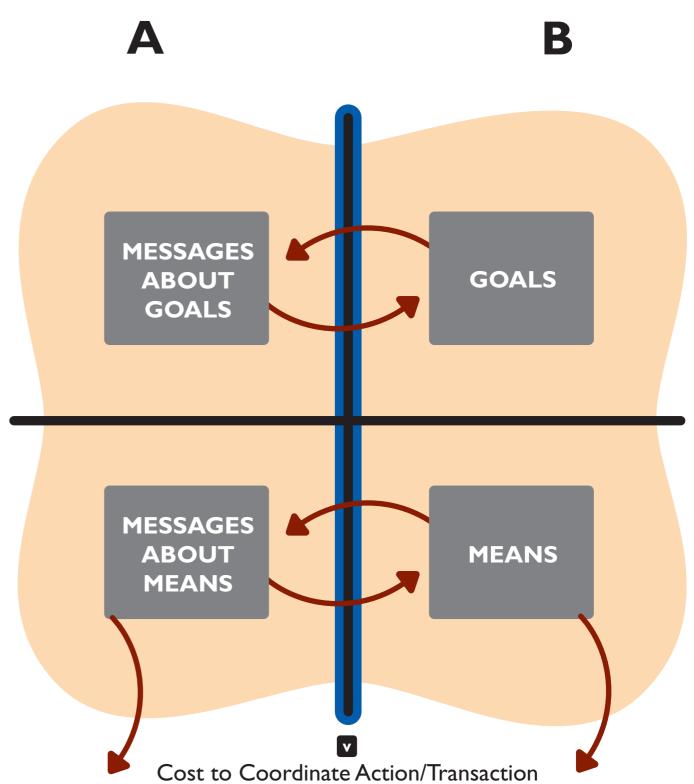
Models of Connection

- A. Messaging Model
- B. Conversation Model

Costs of conversing

- I. cost to identify context (interests + moment)
- 2. cost to establish shared language
- 3. cost to exchange messages
- 4. cost to achieve agreement (shared understanding)
- 5. cost to coordinate action/transaction.

C-L-E-A-T



CONVERSATIONAL POTENTIAL

	С	L	Е	Α	Т	Speed to Insight	Quality of Insight	Economy of Insight
Face to Face						•		
Semaphores	•		•	•		•	•	•
Mail			•		•	•		
Telephone	•							
E-mail						•		
Instant Message	•			•			•	•
Twitter	•		•	•			•	•
Social Graph								

Today's software and service designers focus on impoverished technology and fragmented messaging. (Pure Shannon information.)

Real Conversation = Social Variety

Metrics of success

- I. sufficient context established
- 2. sufficient shared language established
- 3. flow and richness of engagement
- 4. degree of agreement
- 5. degree of coordination of action.

Effective conversation requires variety.

An enterprise cannot affect what it cannot talk about.

Social variety is the range of capabilities and capacities available to an enterprise.

Social variety comes from conversation.

What does the enterprise need from conversations?

- I. Conversations for Trust
- II. Conversations for Innovation
- III. Conversations for Transactions

When an enterprise engages in design of conversations, outcomes are

- more reliable
- convergent
- lower risk
- more efficient
- more effective.

I. Conversations for Trust

Trust creates a virtuous circle of interactions, that supports its current business—its current means of creating economic value.

When there is trust...

- ... team members are more open to responding to others
- ... which increases willingness to help each other
- ... which increases attention paid
- ... which increases the scale of resources invested
- ... which increases commitment to succeed
- ... which increases likelihood of success
- ... which is more likely to create economic value
- ... which provides new resources, to invest in new efficiencies (virtuous circle)
- ... which creates further wealth.

I. Conversations for Trust continued

Trust also supports innovation because it opens a safe space in which new ideas can be explored with less fear of failure.

Conversation leads to relationship, which leads to trust...

... which creates an open space to explore possibilities

... which leads to new insights

- ... which lead to new understanding and coherent worldviews
- ... which lead to new choices in decision-making
- ... which may lead to new businesses as well as new ways of doing business
- ... which lead to assessment of success
- ... which lead to new insights.

II. Conversations for Innovation

By conversations, we don't mean sending messages.

Even search software is very primitive compared to the kinds of help we really need, which go far beyond finding the information.

create

evaluate

apply

analyze

learn

find

II. Conversations for Innovation

Conversation = Engagement to Reason & Debate

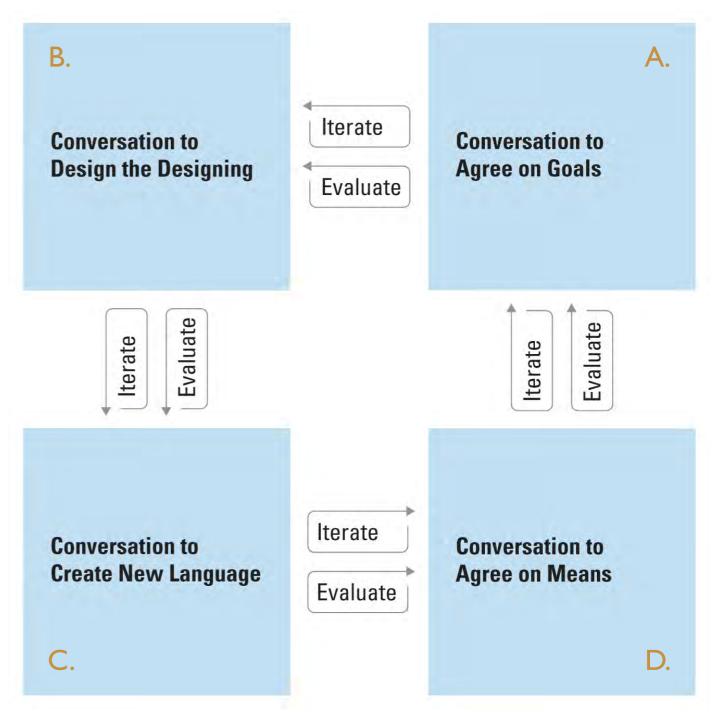
To innovate, an enterprise can invest in software-based dialectical environments that promote a shared understanding of—and insight into improving—the enterprise.

CRITICAL THINKING

- Surfacing Assumptions
- 2 Increasing Shared Understanding
- 3 Developing Effective Worldviews
- 4 Laying Out Consequences
- **5** Enumerating Conditions For Action
- 6 Opening New Spaces For Action

CRITICAL THINKING		FAMILIAR TASK NAME
Surfacing Assumptions	=	Systems Modeling
2 Increasing Shared Understanding	=	Team Collaboration
3 Developing Effective Worldviews	=	Team Learning
4 Laying Out Consequences	=	Risk Assessment
5 Enumerating Conditions For Action	=	Feasibility Planning
6 Opening New Spaces For Action	=	Innovating

II. Conversations for Innovation continued



II. Conversations for Innovation continued

- A. Conversation to Agree on Goals

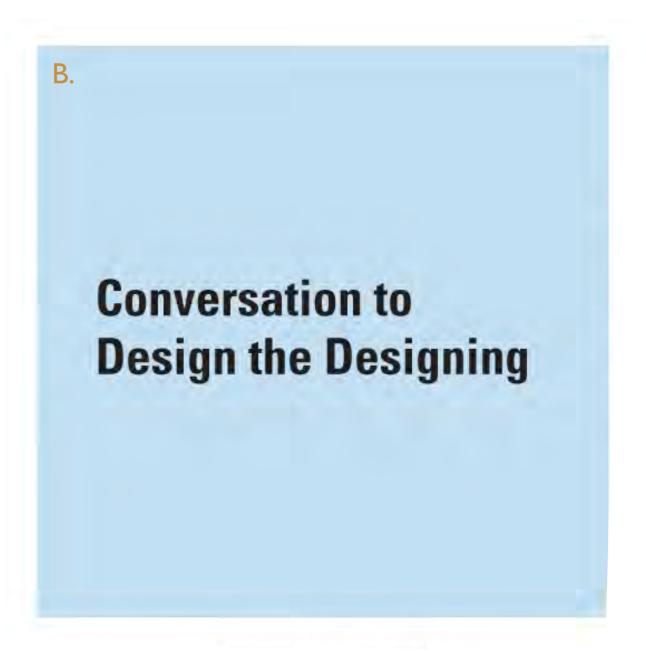
 Decide why we are doing what we are doing
 - to create value for shareholders
 - to pursue our vision for a market
 - to commit to sustainable innovation.
- B. Conversation to Design the Designing Identify irreplaceable expertise for success in designing a new space of possibilities.
- C. Conversation to Create New Language As a new space of possibilities evolves, a new language frames and defines it.
- D. Conversation to Agree on Means
 Decide how to achieve our goals, that is,
 create a plan for the actions of the enterprise.



II. Conversations for Innovation continued

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Design for Conversations & Conv An Economy of Insight

II. Conversations for Innovation continued

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C.

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Conversation to Agree on Means

D

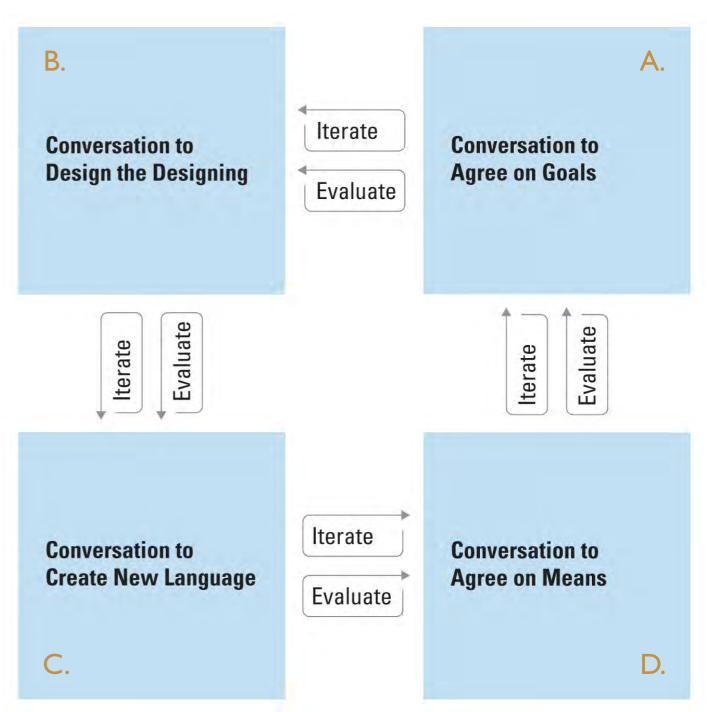
II. Conversations for Innovation continued

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 Decide how to achieve our goals, that is, create
 a plan for the actions of the enterprise.



III. Conversations for Transactions

New insights may create new value. (Only new insights do.)

So, insights that create new value have direct impact on the future of the enterprise.

Insights come from conversation.

So, conversations affect the future.

It is a simple, logical, and inevitable step to consider conversations as transactions of value that can be monetized and exchanged.

Conversations = Transactions



III. Conversations = Transactions continued

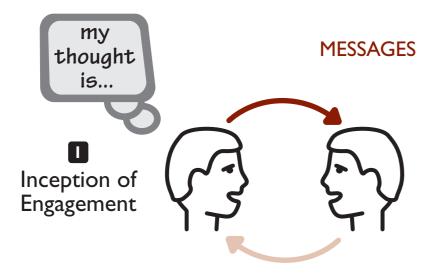
Future enterprise interactions will all be mediated by technology. (They nearly are all today.)

Therefore, a record can be kept that stipulates

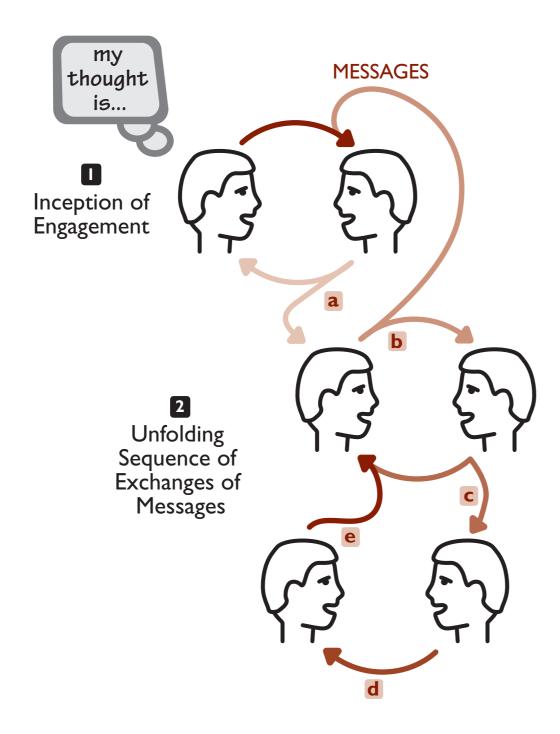
- initiators of conversation and context
- participants and initial language
- contributions by whom and about what
- through-line of engagement to agreement
- actions/transactions taken or planned.

Let's outline a technology to support this vision.

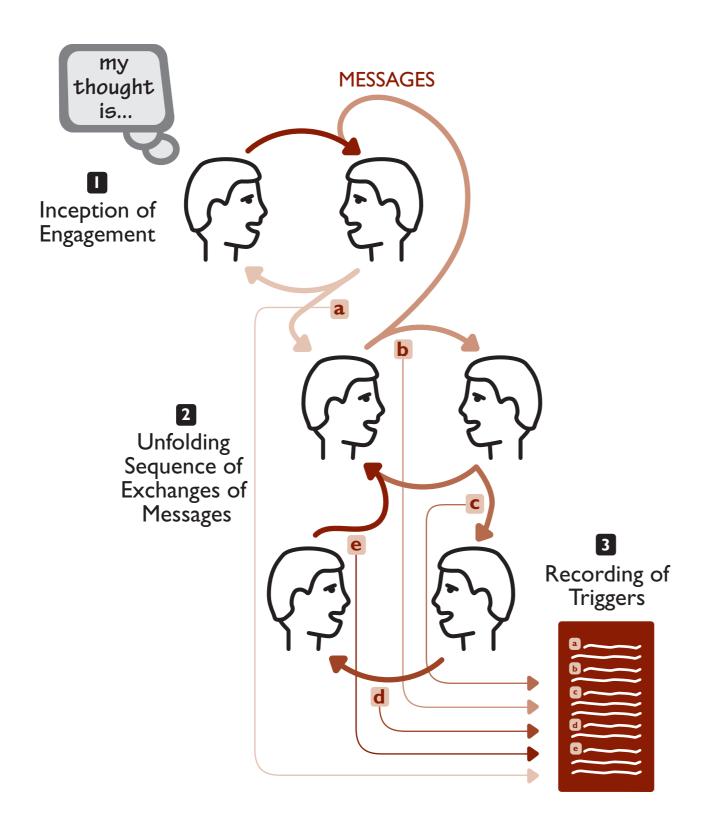




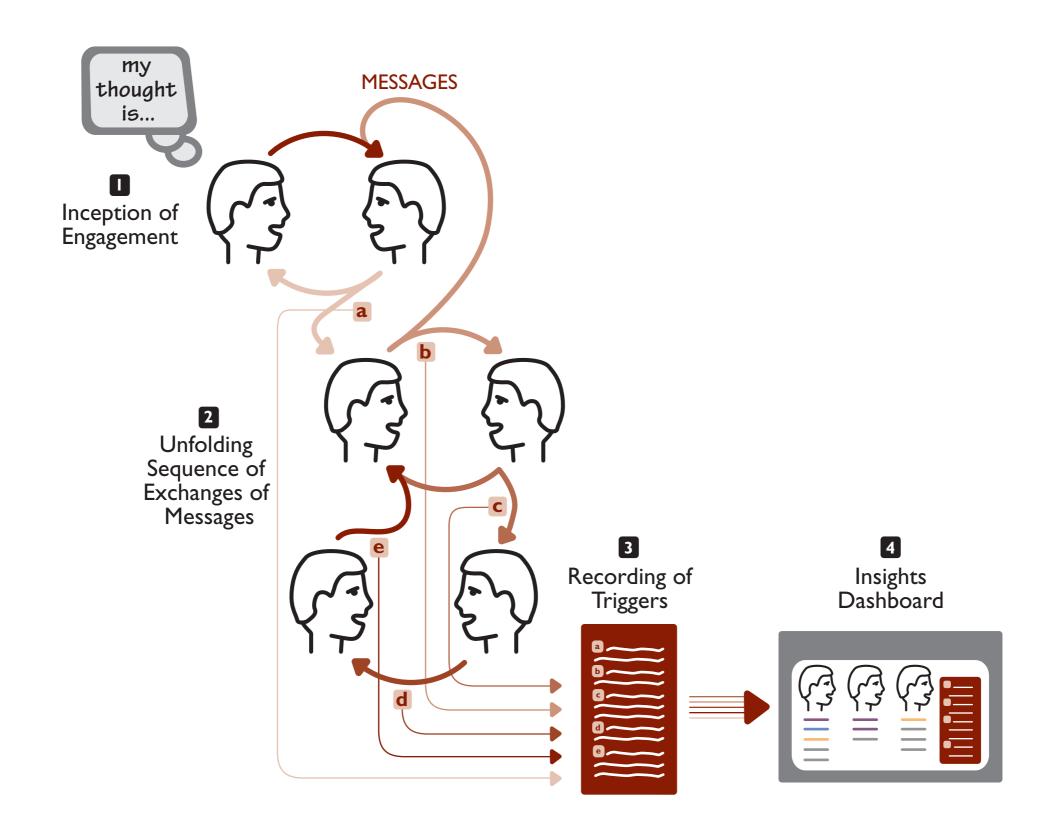
I. Initiation of engagement—who connects with whom, when, and about what.



2. Unfolding Sequence of Exchanges of messages—who says what, in response to prior messages, and in what order.



3. Recording of Triggers—noting which messages lead to expanded possibilities, and who makes them.



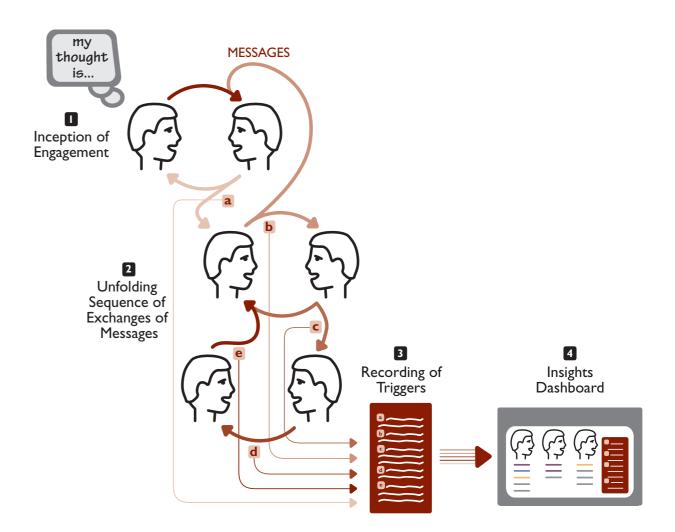
4. Insight Bank & Dashboard—record of who participates in developing which insights, and how—a collective memory.

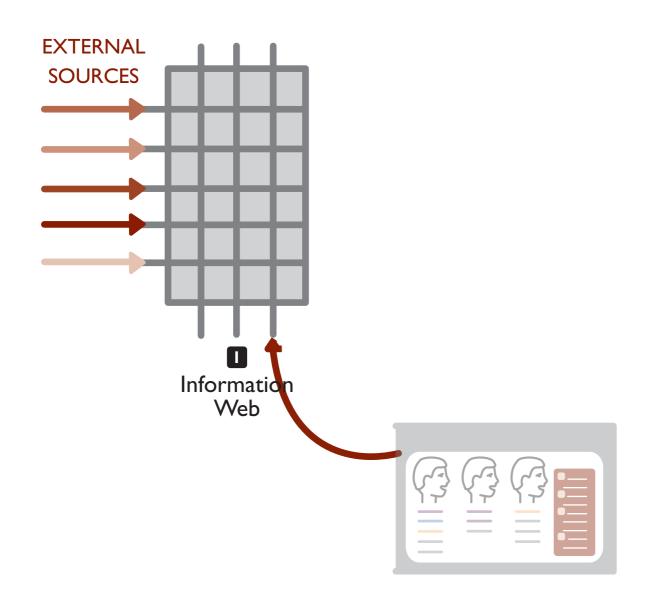
III. Conversations = Transactions

Enterprise software can accelerate the evolution of valuable insights.

User experiences must support trust, critical thinking, innovation, and conversation = transactions.

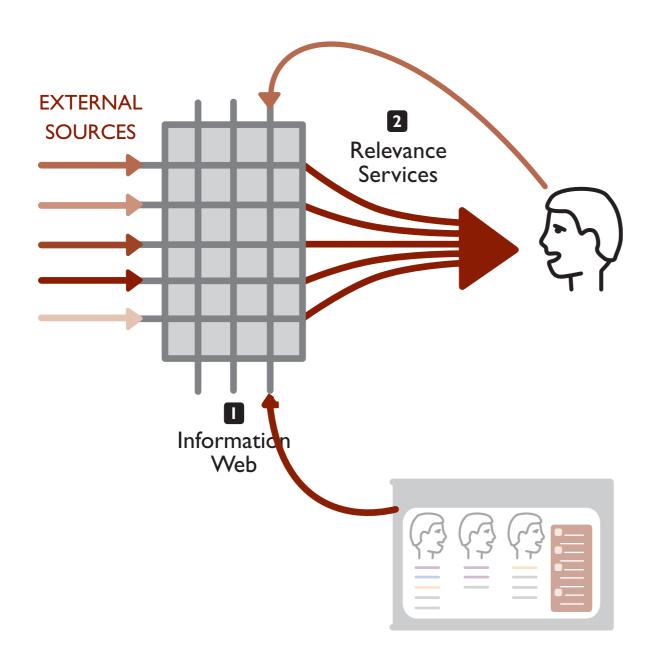
Services must be available seamlessly everywhere, on any device, with continuity of state.





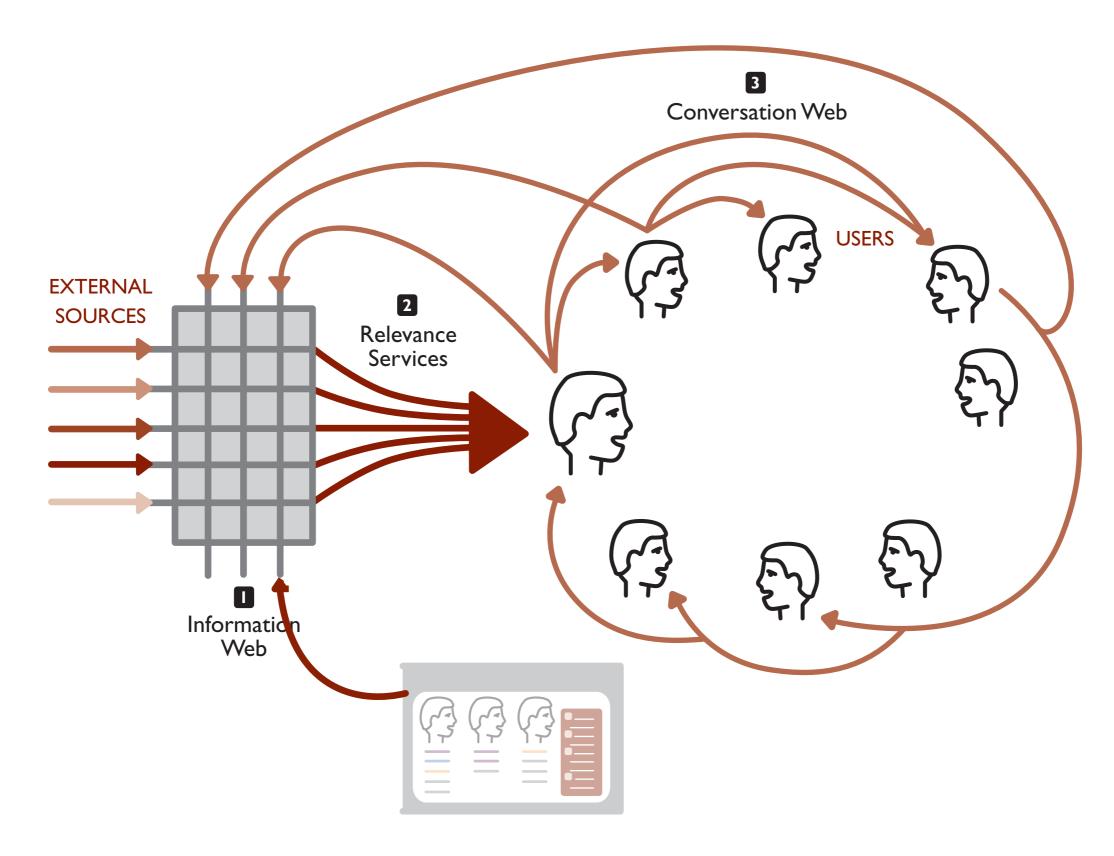
I. INFORMATION WEB

Automatically accumulates and manages internal and external content of any media type under bank-like privacy and security.



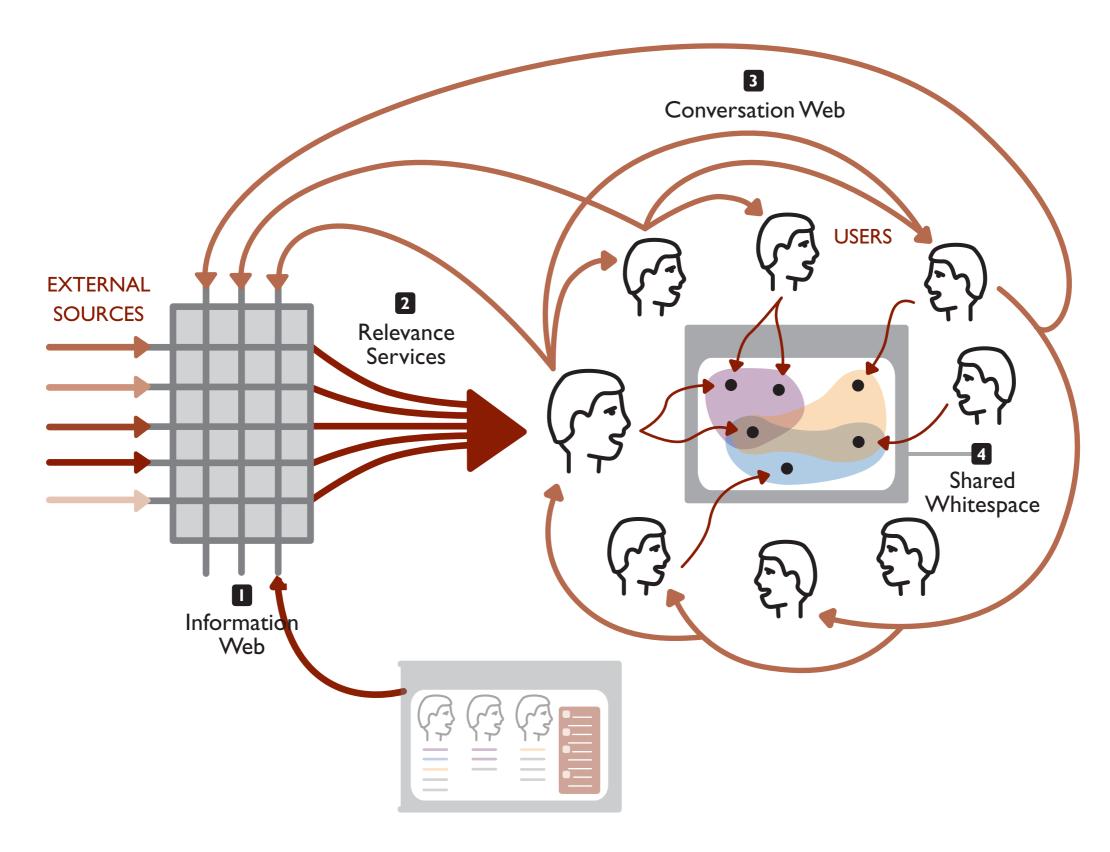
2. RELEVANCE SERVICES

Highlights or attenuates content based current context, user focus and context, prior knowledge and learning style.



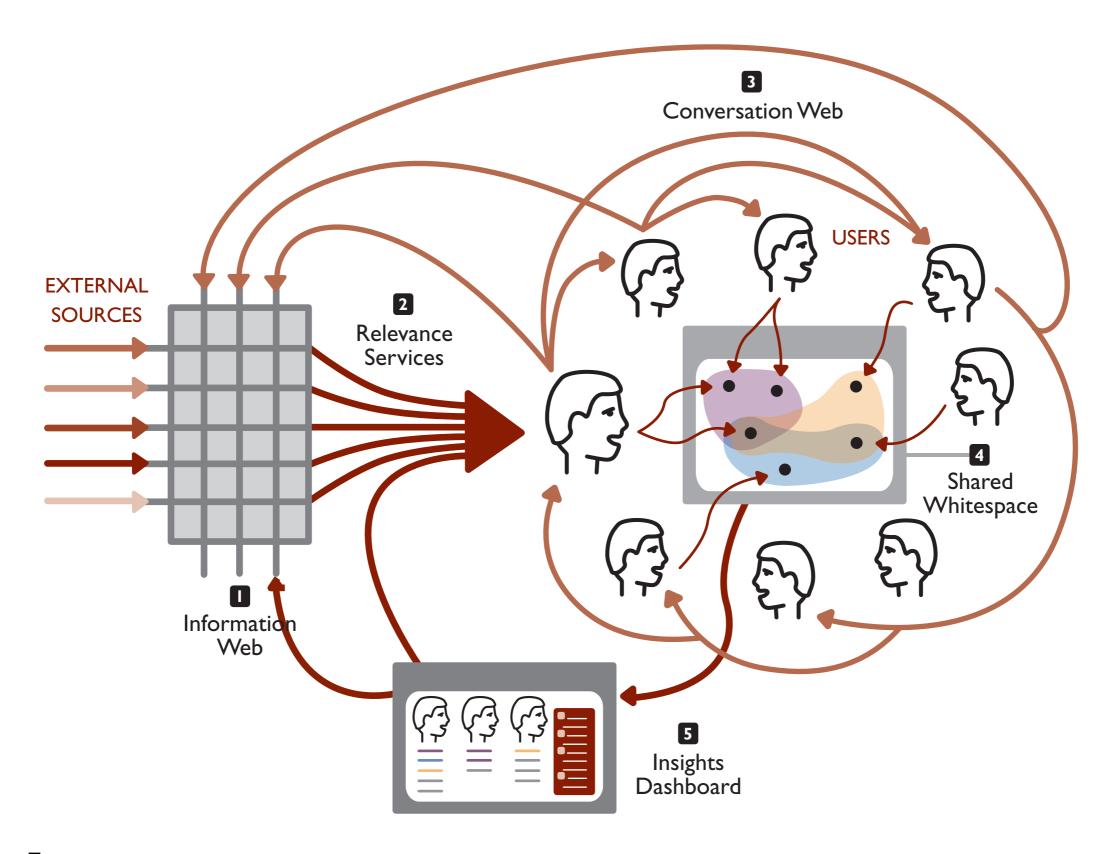
3. CONVERSATION WEB

Identifies requisite expertise for conversation, from inside as well as beyond a user's social graph.



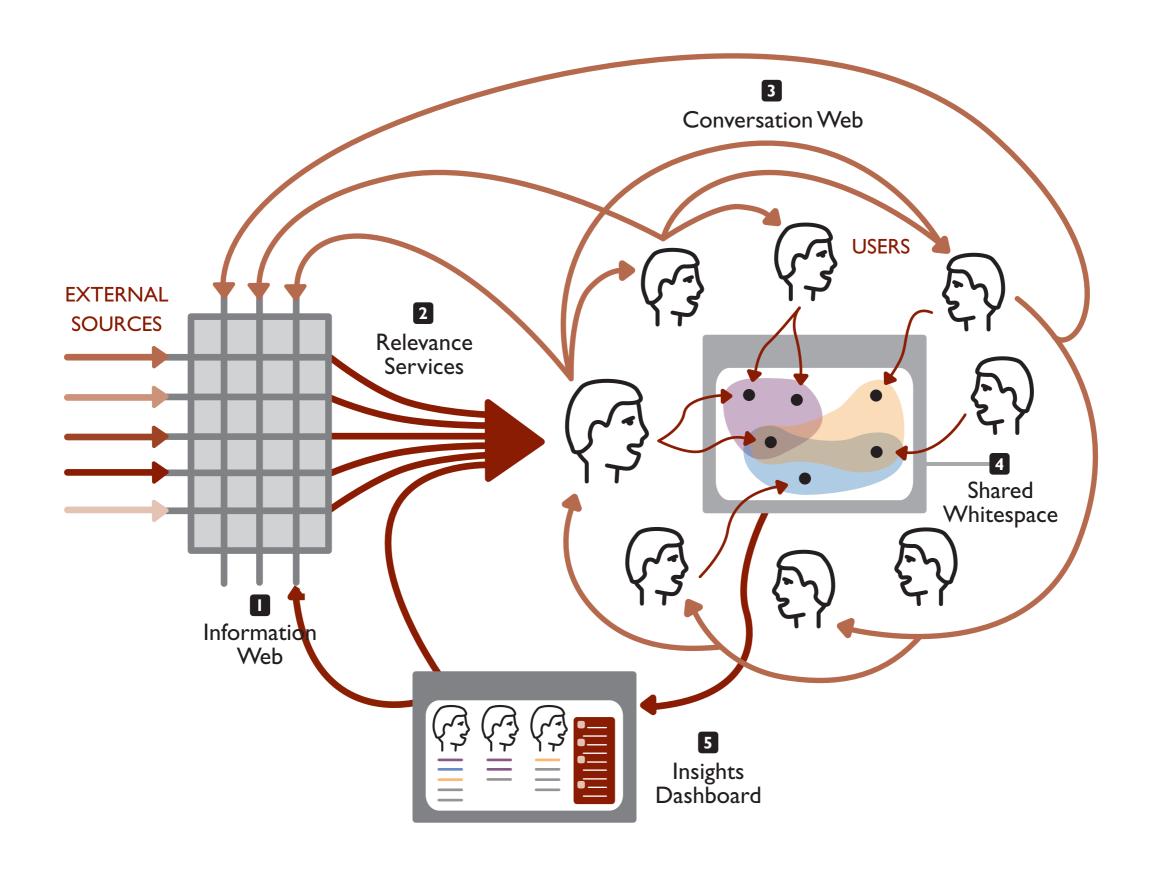
4. SHARED WHITESPACE

Facilitates agreements by visualizing proposals, acceptances and modifications, not merely messages.



5. INSIGHT DASHBOARD & BANK

Tracks insight-generation, conversational participation, timing & triggers, and business consequences.



Integrated subsystems in platform for Conversations = Transactions

Summary

Organizations that evolve rapidly will grow faster than competitors in today's rapidly changing markets.

Wealth creation has shifted from prior knowledge to the ability to gain new-knowledge-in-action.

Innovation, social and otherwise, means

- speed-to-insight
- quality-of-insight
- economy-of-insight.

This means that it is more cost-effective to invest in processes for insight than in material possessions or present-day intellectual property (IP).

Synthesis

In the future, the most important transactions will not be exchange of money for goods. (Next phase for "atoms to bits".)

In the future, the most important transactions will be exchange of value for insights.

Investing in effective, focused, convergent conversations is to invest in wealth creation in the next era.

What did conversation technology bring?

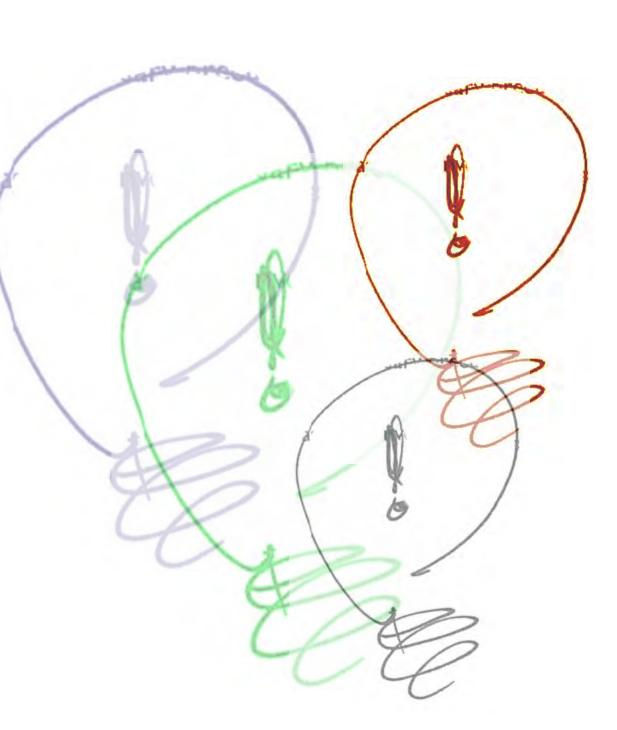
Extensions of our creative minds

- cognitive variety extended across cultures

- collective insight applied to wicked problems

Human result = accelerating cognitive evolution

Economic result = lowering the cost of designing conversations



Machines & Revolutionary Eras

	Industrial	Information	Conversation
	Revolution	Revolution	Revolution
	1750—2010—?	1955—1995	1995—?
Machines	amplify muscles	amplify nervous system	amplify our collective mind
create wealth by lowering cost of	doing	lowering	evolving
	physical work	uncertainty	valued insights

Epilogue

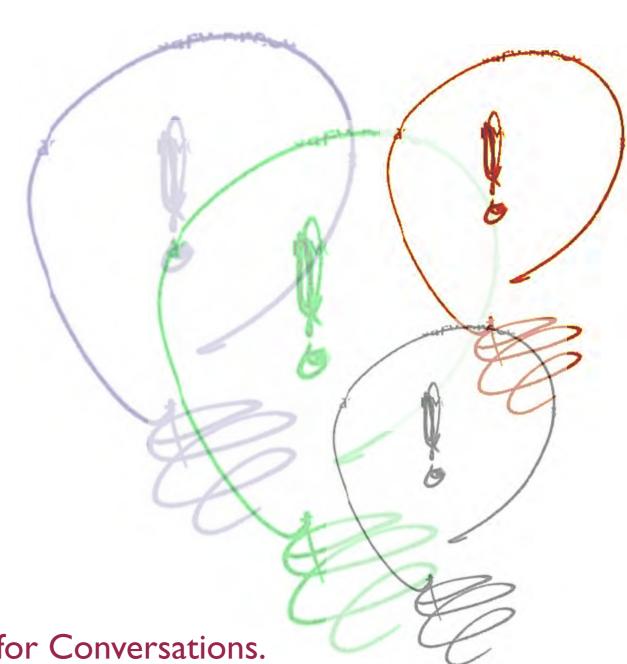
From an industrial age to an information age to a conversation age.

The future we see holds an economy of insight.

Do we know how far that takes us into the future? No.

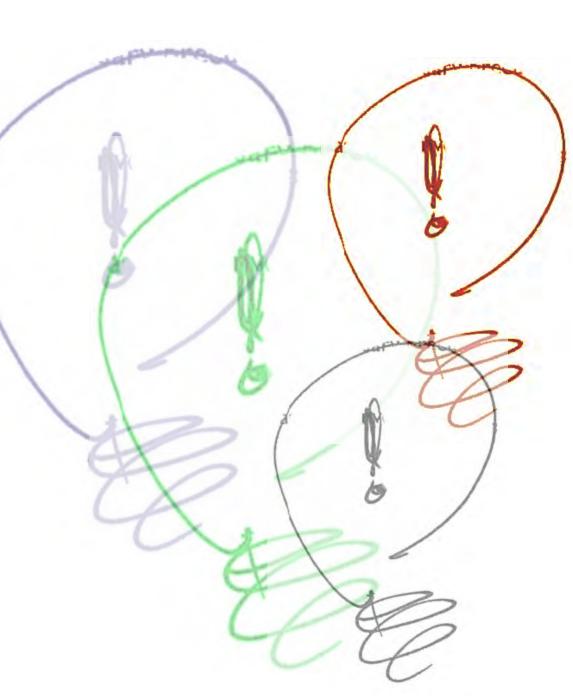
Are we sure we will see this future? Yes...

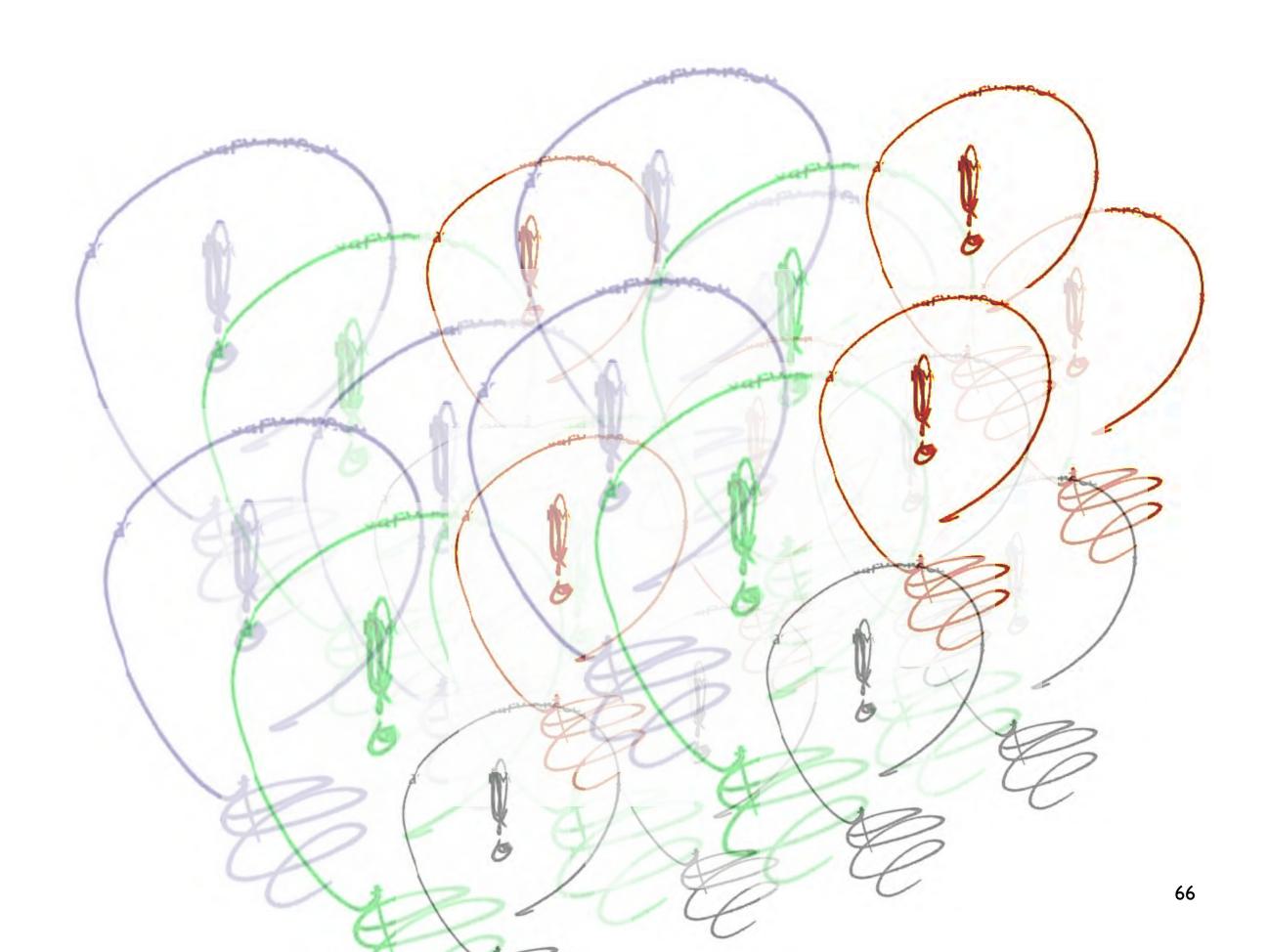
Because wealth comes from insight, and Economy of Insight comes from Design for Conversations.



Thank You.

and with thanks to
Alexander Baumgardt, coThinkTank chair
Andreas Wichmann, newthinking communications
Walter Lee, Cybernetic Lifestyles, US
André Vellozo Luz, Red Drummer, Brazil





Eras

Industrial Age Worldview

Every era has a dominant worldview that is the basis for creating value by exploiting a surplus to compensate for a scarcity.

years

1760 to

constraint / primary cost

labor = time + effort

efficiencies sought by...

saving = break work into time smaller pieces

save = machine extension labor of muscles

Eras

Industrial Age Worldview

Every era has a dominant worldview that is the basis for creating value by exploiting a surplus to compensate for a scarcity.

Information Age Worldview

years	1760 to	1970 to
constraint / primary cost	labor = time + effort	information processing
efficiencies sought by	saving = break work into time smaller pieces save = machine extension labor of muscles	break information into smaller pieces: DB records & fields, message packets coordination by message passing
abundance	energy from fossil fuels	Moore's Law

means of wealth creation

mass production of product

mass production of data

in computer hardware

Eras	Industrial Age Worldview		Each coming prior one.	era overlaps with the
Every era has a dominant worldview that is the basis for creating value by exploiting a surplus to compensate for a scarcity.		Information Age Worldview	This creates wealth may b	confusion about how e created.
			Conversation Age Worldview	
years	1760 to	1970 to	2010 to	???
constraint / primary cost	labor = time + effort	information processing	reaching insight	converging on effective plans
efficiencies sought by	saving = break work into time smaller pieces save = machine extension labor of muscles	break information into smaller pieces: DB records & fields, message packets coordination by message passing	evolving insights faster & cheaper via just-in-time conversations using the social graph	just-in-time design: faster & cheaper agreement through dialectic
abundance	energy from fossil fuels	Moore's Law in computer hardware	Metcalfe's Law of social networks	tracking of evolving agreements
means of wealth creation	mass production of product	mass production of data	demand-activated production	demand-activated innovation
technology of commoditization	hardware = machines + assembly lines	software = DBMS queries + messaging	services = agreement + trusted nets	services = bank of insights
new constraint created	lack of flexibility	reaching coherence	creating new designs	insight inflation
	W. Lee and P. Pangaro: Economy of In	sight 2011		

Barriers

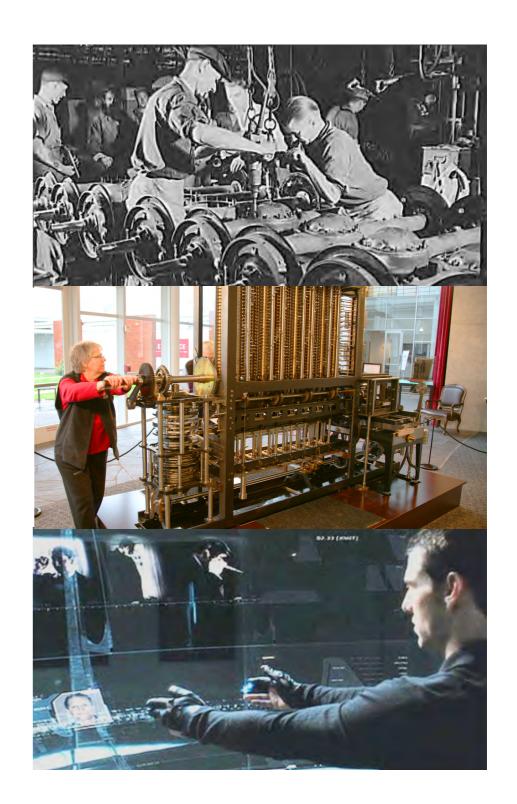
Shifting from an information / messaging model to a conversation model will be difficult.

This is because systemic change is difficult.

There are many barriers to change

- current processes and plans
- current thinking, beliefs, hidden paradigms
- current spending patterns
- current expectations
- current desires.

These barriers must be managed through a conversation about personal fears, social roles, and a future in which individual self-interest is valued and protected.



Communication vs. conversation

	communication	conversation	
theory	information theory	conversation theory	
focus	reliability of channel	reliability of understanding	
atom	message	distinction	
molecule	message repertoire	coherence	
objective + metric	correctness of message	degree of agreement	
strength	disambiguating	evolving knowledge	
limitation	not about new messages	takes effort to quantify	