

# Design Criteria

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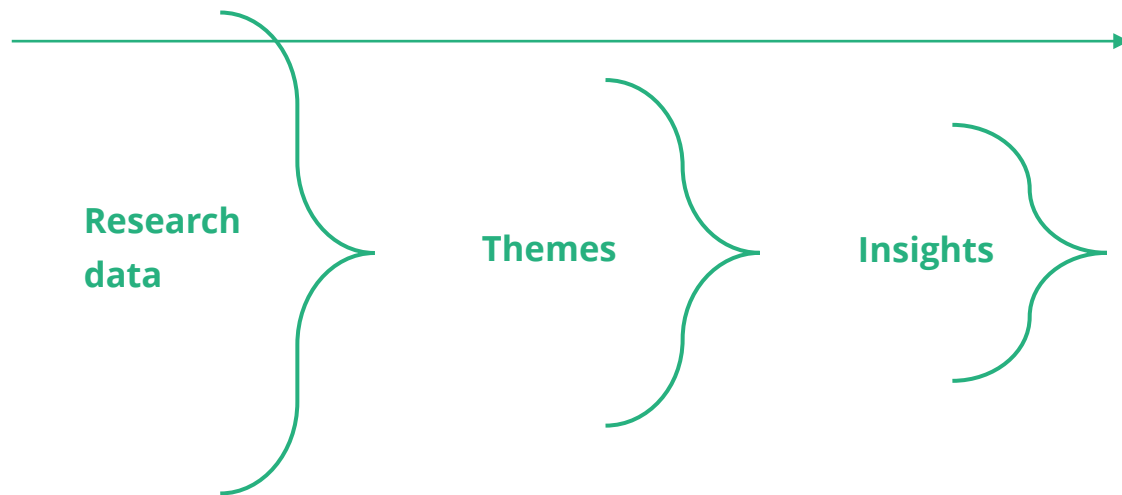
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From research to design

**Research doesn't tell us what to make. It leads us to the *qualities* of what to make.**

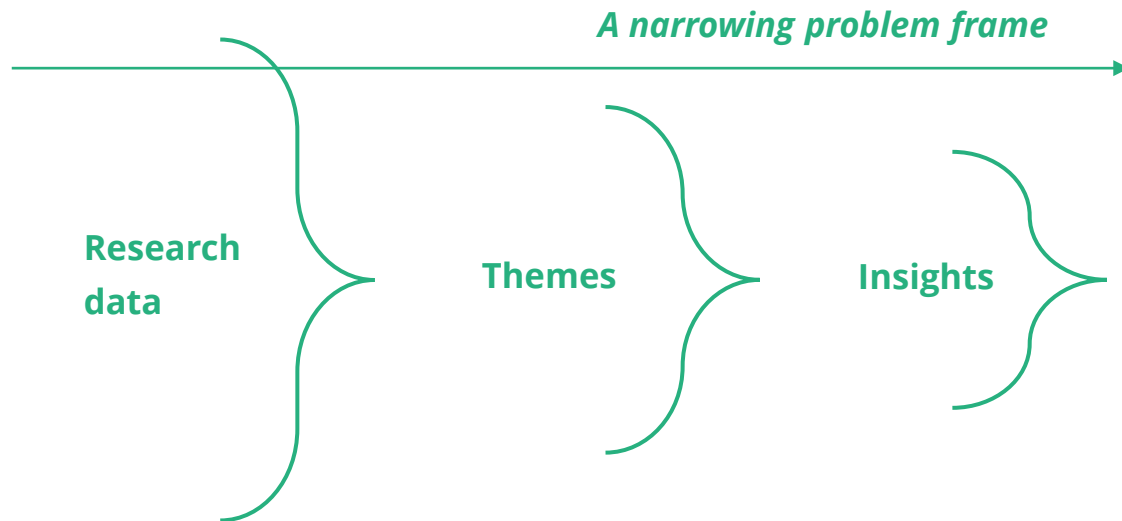
From research to design

# The process is about framing a problem space, based on real wants, needs and desires.



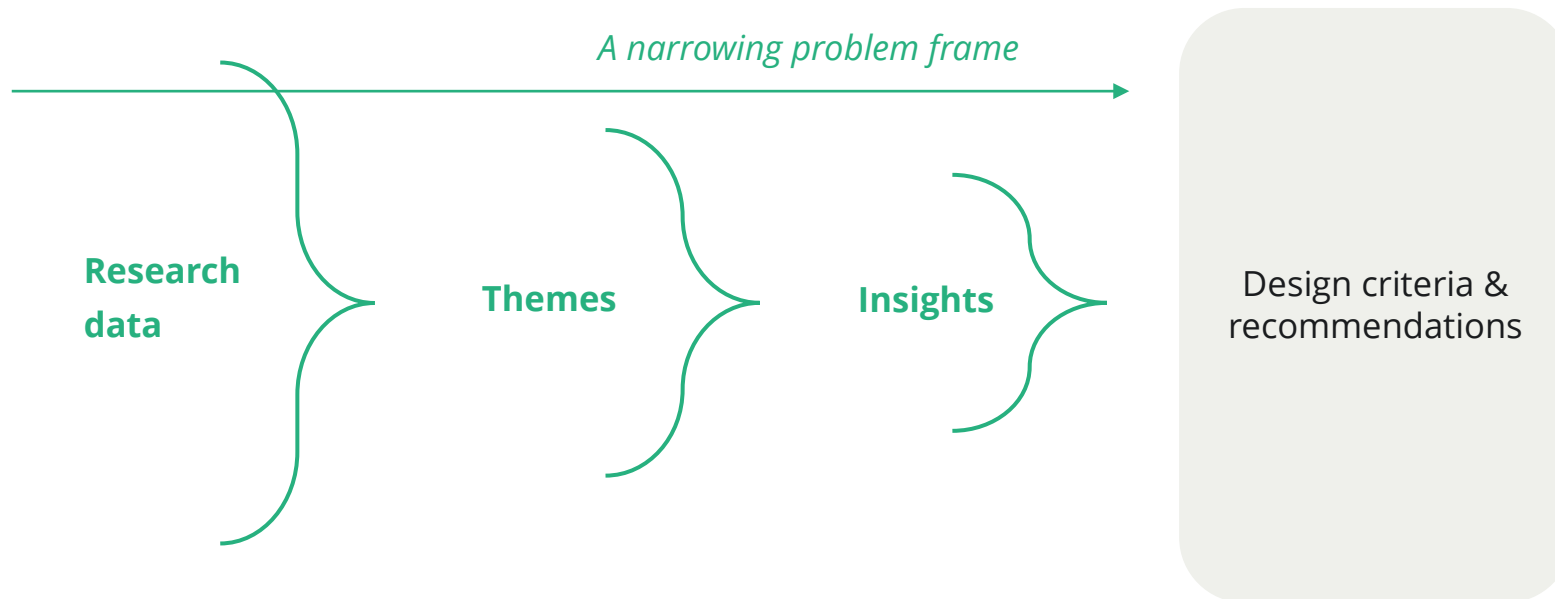
## From research to design

Research and synthesis make the problem space *smaller* by putting a frame around the problem to be solved.



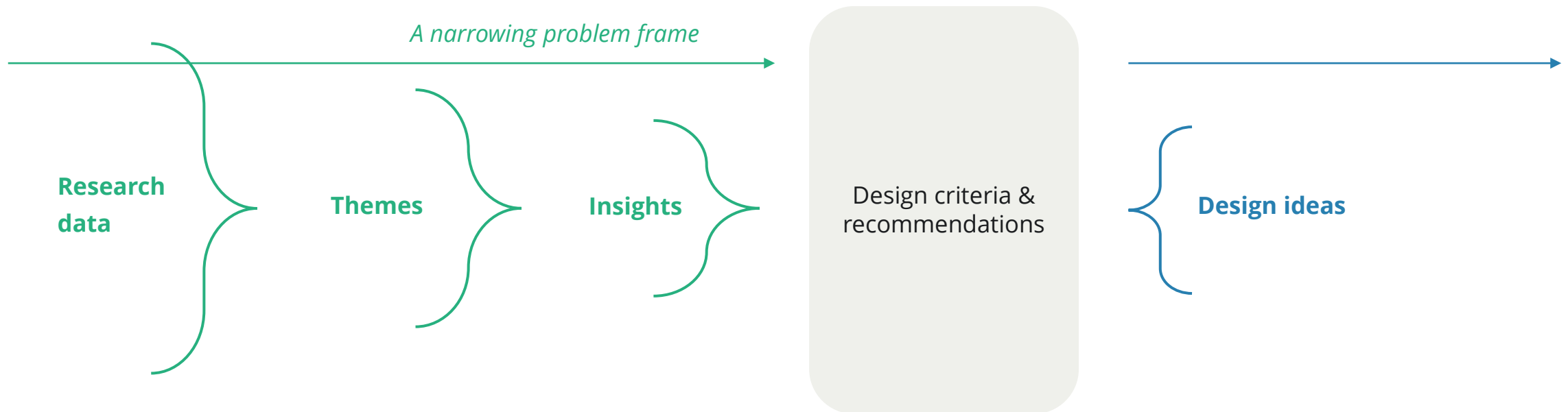
## From research to design

**Design criteria describe the parameters for design ideas—the “rules” that will indicate what is a good or bad solution.**



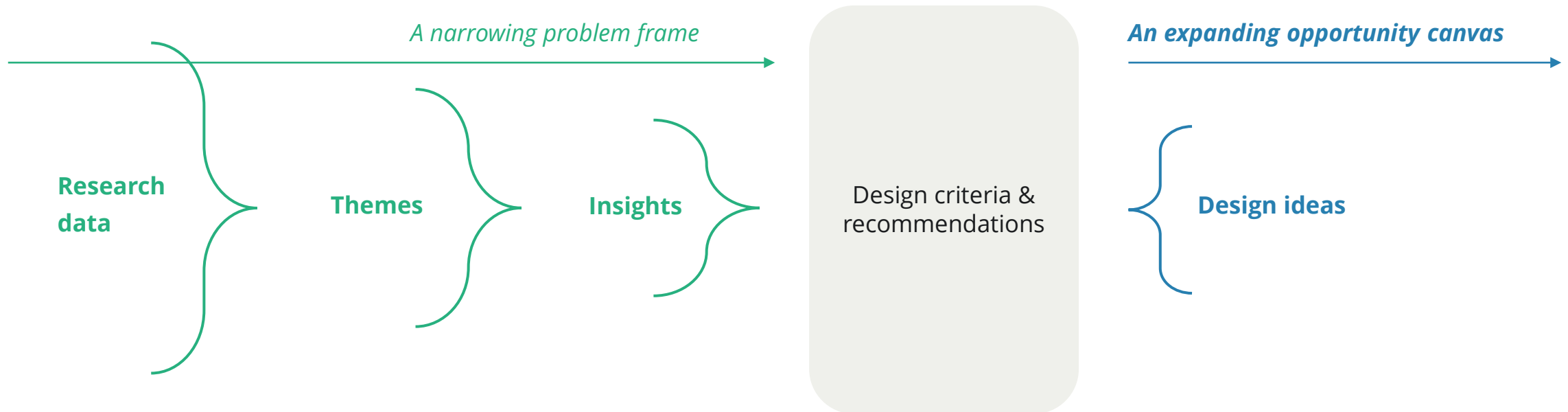
## From research to design

The ideation process then builds on the criteria: any idea can be considered, as long as it leverages those “rules.”



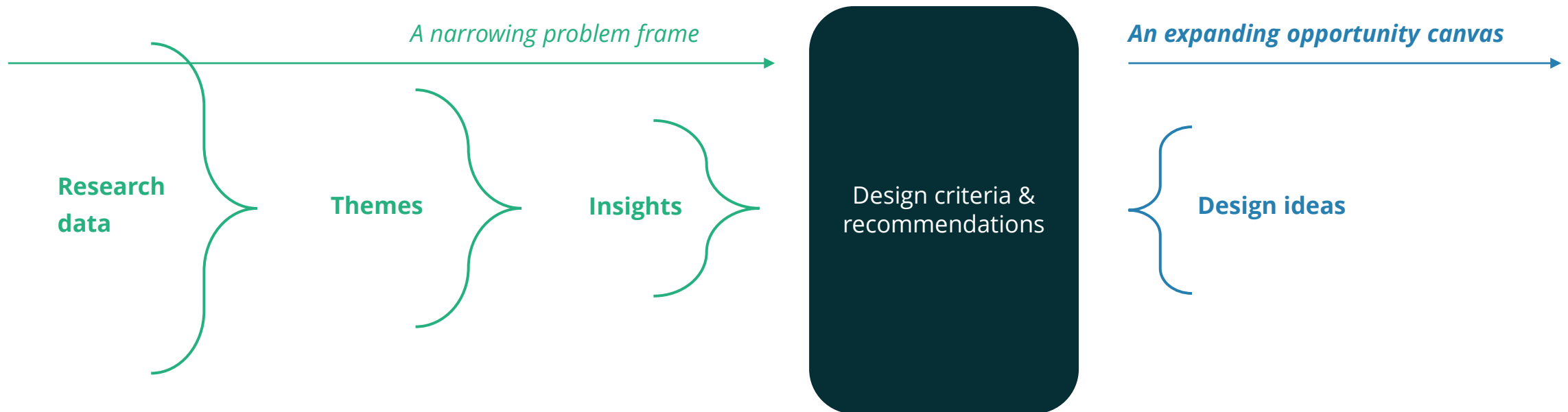
## From research to design

# This ideation process is an expansion—there are infinite answers to the problem.



From research to design

# Good design criteria shape and drive vision without being overly prescriptive.





## How to write design criteria

# The qualities of good design criteria

- Good design criteria build directly on insights: there is a clear connection between the things you learned and the things you are proposing
- Written criteria are concise and simply articulated, so they can be easily understood and shared
- A good set of design criteria is limited, to drive focus; only the most important four or five constraints are included.

## How to write design criteria

# For example...

### ✓ GOOD

*Our student debt products should...*

**Give students simple visualizations of complex processes.** The language used in financial documents is overly technical. Our products should provide a visual way to communicate ideas in a language students understand, rather than forcing them to learn the language of financiers.

The design recommendation has a simple title.

## How to write design criteria

# For example...

### ✓ GOOD

*Our student debt products should...*

**Give students simple visualizations of complex processes.** The language used in financial documents is overly technical. Our products should provide a visual way to communicate ideas in a language students understand, rather than forcing them to learn the language of financiers.

The problem is clearly stated. This problem is directly tied to insights that were previously presented.

## How to write design criteria

# For example...

### ✓ GOOD

*Our student debt products should...*

**Give students simple visualizations of complex processes.** The language used in financial documents is overly technical. Our products should provide a visual way to communicate ideas in a language students understand, rather than forcing them to learn the language of financiers.

The design recommendation is described and explained in simple, easy to understand language. It makes it clear what to do, but does not prescribe how to do it.

## How to write design criteria

# For example...

### ✓ GOOD

*Our student debt products should...*

**Give students simple visualizations of complex processes.** The language used in financial documents is overly technical. Our products should provide a visual way to communicate ideas in a language students understand, rather than forcing them to learn the language of financiers.

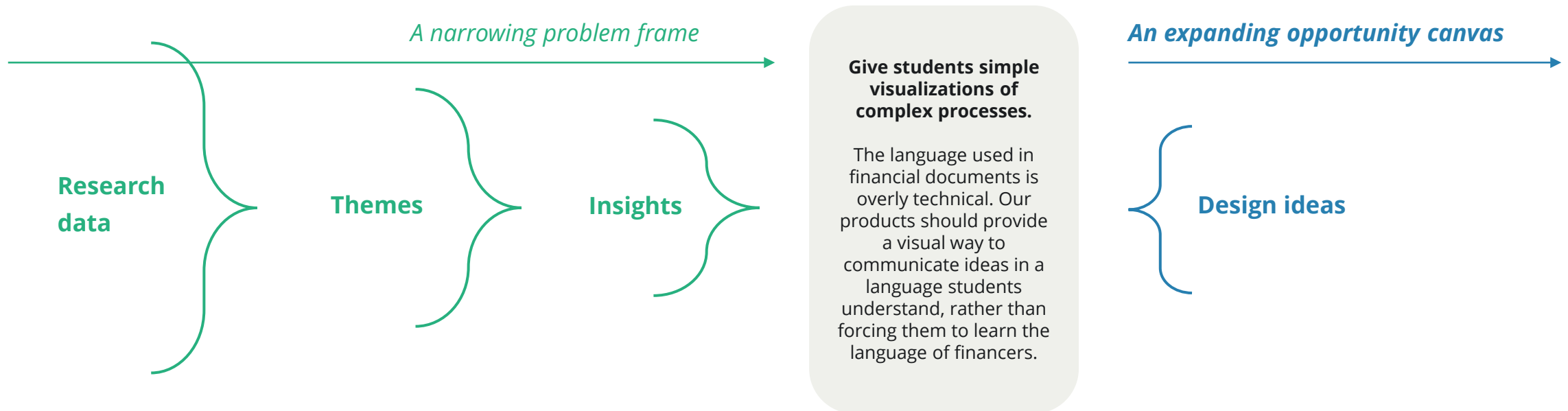
### ✗ BAD

*Our student debt products should...*

**Give students line graphs** that use two or three colors to differentiate the different amounts of money (including their principle, interest, and remaining debt). This will help them better pay their quarterly payment.

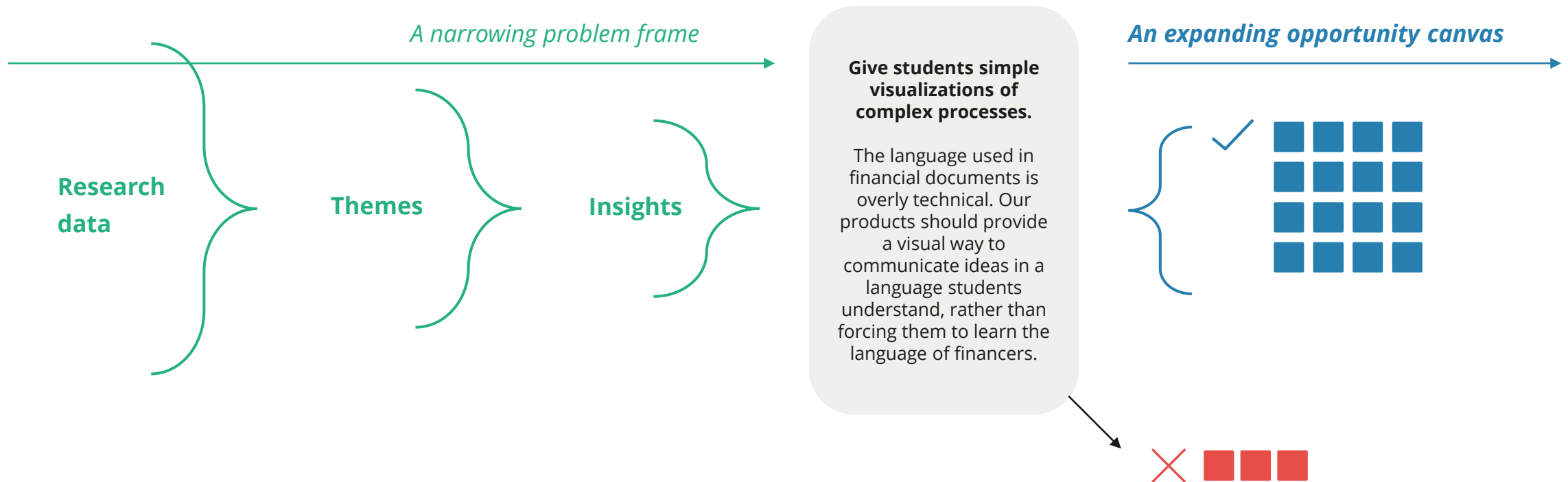
## From research to design

# Design criteria shape and drive vision without being overly prescriptive.



From research to design

# Design criteria prompt creative thinking, ideation, and innovation—and help separate good ideas from bad ones.



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# Thank you!

[jkolko@wonderfulnarrative.com](mailto:jkolko@wonderfulnarrative.com)