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Design Guidelines for Pictographic Symbols: Evidence from Symbols Designed by Students

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Pictographic symbols



Pictographic symbols convey information efficiently But only when the symbols are properly designed

Problem: How to design proper pictographic map symbols





Aim and approach

1) Symbol qualities:

From literature survey

18 sets of guidelines/goals from different disciplines

2) Design difficulties:

From map symbols designed by Master's level students

Symbols from 27 students, 216 symbols

Symbols represent ten referents (areas of regional planning)



Symbol design guidelines



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Methods: Symbol qualities

- Procedural guidelines and context-specific guidelines were excluded
- The rest were sorted according to their contents
- Duplicates and closely described guidelines were combined, and the remaining guidelines were categorized
- Category of "others" was considered to consist of rarely mentioned guidelines that do not have significant contribution to overall quality of symbols



Results: Symbol qualities

Qualities of individual symbols



Qualities of symbol sets



Methods: Design difficulties

- Symbols were analysed by three independent reviewers
- Individual problems were generalized from the reviews
- Individual generalized problems were collected in a table and frequencies for different problems were recorded

In total, 48 different problems were identified

- Similar problems were further categorized
- Comments that appeared only once were excluded
- Remaining problems were categorized under different symbol qualities



Results: **Design difficulties**

Simplicity	 Complex design idea used (i.e. design idea requires detailed representation) The pictogram consists of several redundant elements (i.e. several pictograms in one symbol)
Clarity	 Unnecessary details that do not contribute to the recognition The visual representation lacks detail/visual characteristics that would have been needed in consistent recognition
Visibility	 Thin lines used in the frame or in the pictogram with respect to the planned size of the symb The luminance or color contrast between the pictogram and the frame is too weak for efficient communication
Consistency	 Visual weight: over- or under-emphasized symbols in the set (e.g., darker vs. lighter); Complexity: very detailed and very simple designs in the same set Style: symbols look stylistically different (e.g. different line weights used)
Aesthetic appeal	 Misplaced elements: the pictogram is not in the center of the frame Not enough space between the pictogram and the frame Elements placed uneconomically resulting in empty areas Unrealistic proportions in elements or between different elements
Concreteness	Visually abstract and unfamiliar design idea used
Semantic closeness	 Unidentified connection between the pictogram and the referent A single sub-concept is used so that the symbol gets understood too narrowly The pictogram can be connected to an unplanned referent in the context
Familiarity	Too local, i.e., not generally well-known, design ideas for symbols used
Acceptability	 Culturally dependent design ideas used (i.e. objects referring to a certain culture are used) Abnormal or weird design ideas used
Distinctiveness	• Two or more symbols in a set look too similar (i. e. varied only by small detail)

Conclusions

Pictographic symbols can fail to deliver the intended message in many ways

Understanding different quality factors of symbols is important Giving precise guidelines instead of general goals or qualities can be helpful

Limitations of the study

Only ten referents used Symbols evaluated against white background





Any questions?





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