Dimension	#	Study qualifies as a Comparative Structured Observation if it	Study qualifies as a good Comparative Structured Observation if it
Design Concept Basis	I	builds on design concepts influenced by formative research, ideally conducted by the researcher but also from the literature.	reports on substantive formative research, e.g. a well-run participatory design workshop that includes reflection by both participants and researchers.
Role of Comparison	2	ensures that each participant experiences at least two design variants in the study, e.g. different novel designs, variants within a novel design, or a baseline.	chooses design variants that meaningfully advance the design concept(s) and avoids straw-man comparisons.
	3	structures participant activities so they can experience and compare design variants, e.g. perform equivalent tasks with each design variant.	chooses and structures meaningful activities for participants, e.g., ecologically valid tasks.
	4	structures comparisons according to experimental design or quasi-experimental design principles, e.g. counter- balance tasks for order.	justifies the protocol relative to the setting (lab or field) and comparisons being made, according to best experimental or quasi-experimental design practices.
Type of Data Collected	5	records participants' comparisons and reflections on the qualitative differences in their experiences with the design variants, e.g., through interview questions.	includes well-designed interviews or surveys that elicit detailed, thoughtful comparisons by participants after exposure to the design variants.
	6	records participants' interactions with each design variant, e.g. through video recordings or high-quality cinematic logs.	collects rich, in-situ observational data or the best-possible alternative, e.g. remote video or substantive experience samples.
	7	records quantitative data only if it helps add context to qualitative data; e.g. percentage of time participants spent in an activity.	records quantitative data, if relevant, to contextualize qualitative data, e.g. participants' interactions with design elements that clarify their experiences.
Type of Data Analysis	8	analyzes participants' comparisons and reflections about the design variants; e.g. with reflexive thematic analysis.	demonstrates that participants have compared and reflected deeply about their experiences with the design variants.
	9	analyzes researchers' independent assessment of the participants' experiences; e.g. with reflexive thematic analysis.	leverages rich, qualitative data so that researchers can independently assess participants' reflections.
	10	treats qualitative analysis as primary.	conducts and reports a rigorous qualitative analysis according to the best practices of a well-established qualitative method.
	11	treats quantitative analysis as secondary.	analyzes quantitative data according to the best practices of well-established quantitative methods, either or both descriptive or inferential statistics.
Results	12	reports findings and analysis to advance one or more design concept(s).	explicitly discusses the implications for design and how the design concept(s) should evolve, based on the study results.