



# A Psychological Framework for the S-HELP Decision Support System

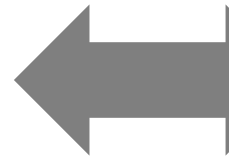
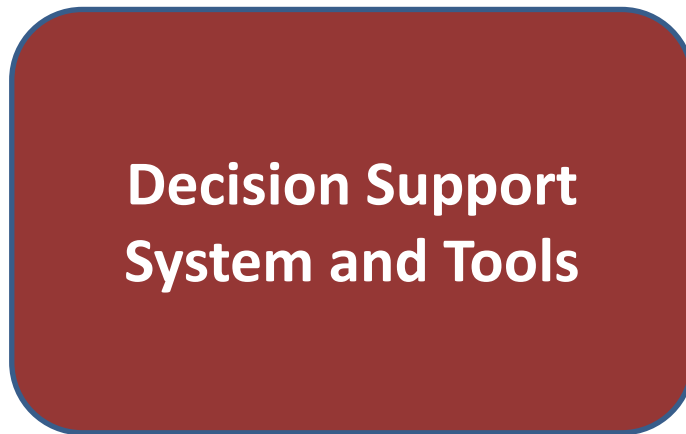
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**METSZ Workshop**  
**6 - 8 October, Rhodes, Greece**



Development of **decision support tools** for improving preparedness and response of health services involved in emergency situations

*System Functions  
and Information*



*Human Factors  
in Decision Making*



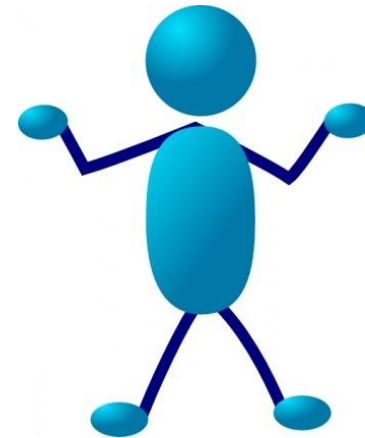
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*System Functions  
and Information*

Decision Support  
System and Tools



*Human Factors  
in Decision Making*

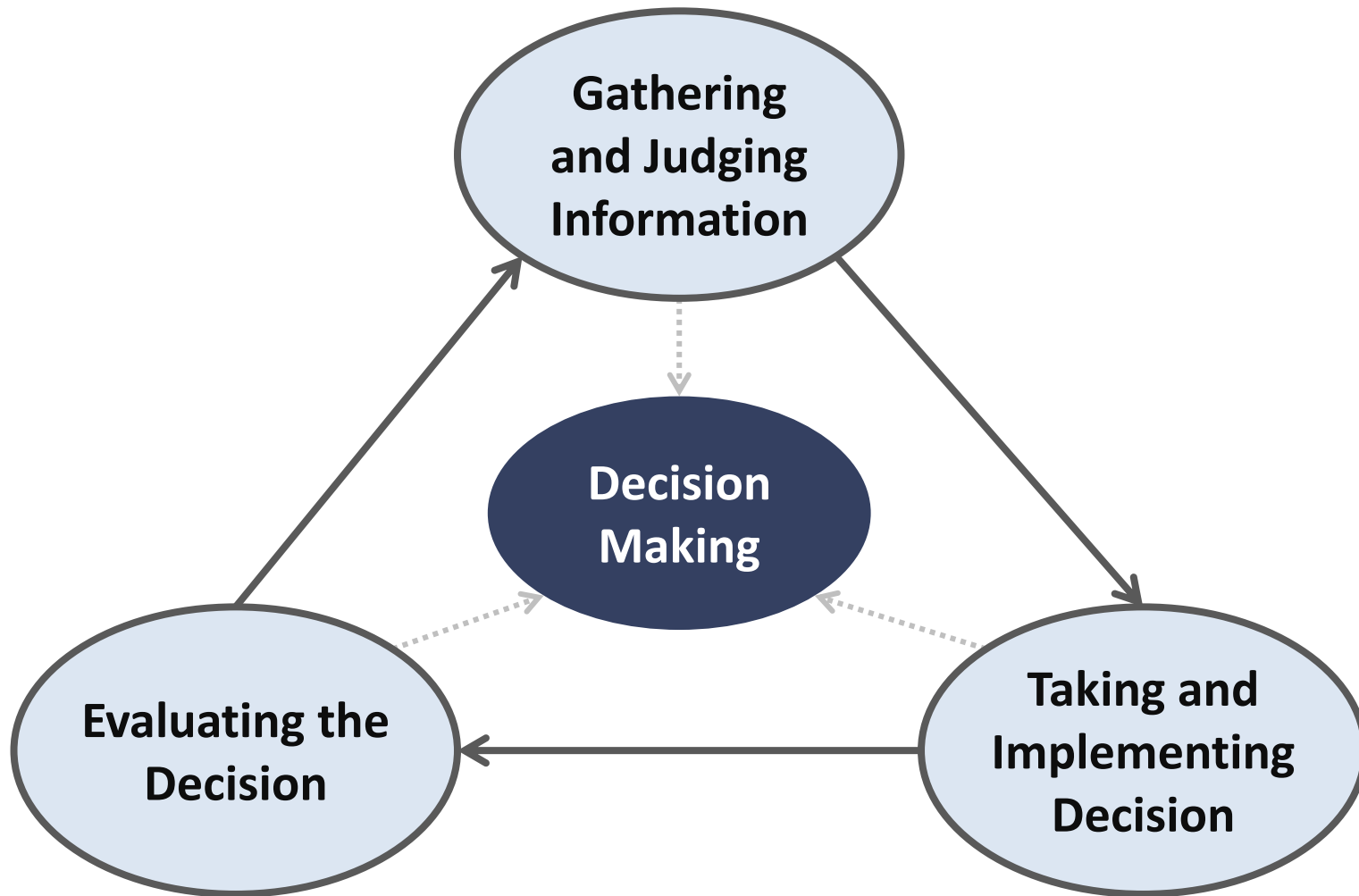


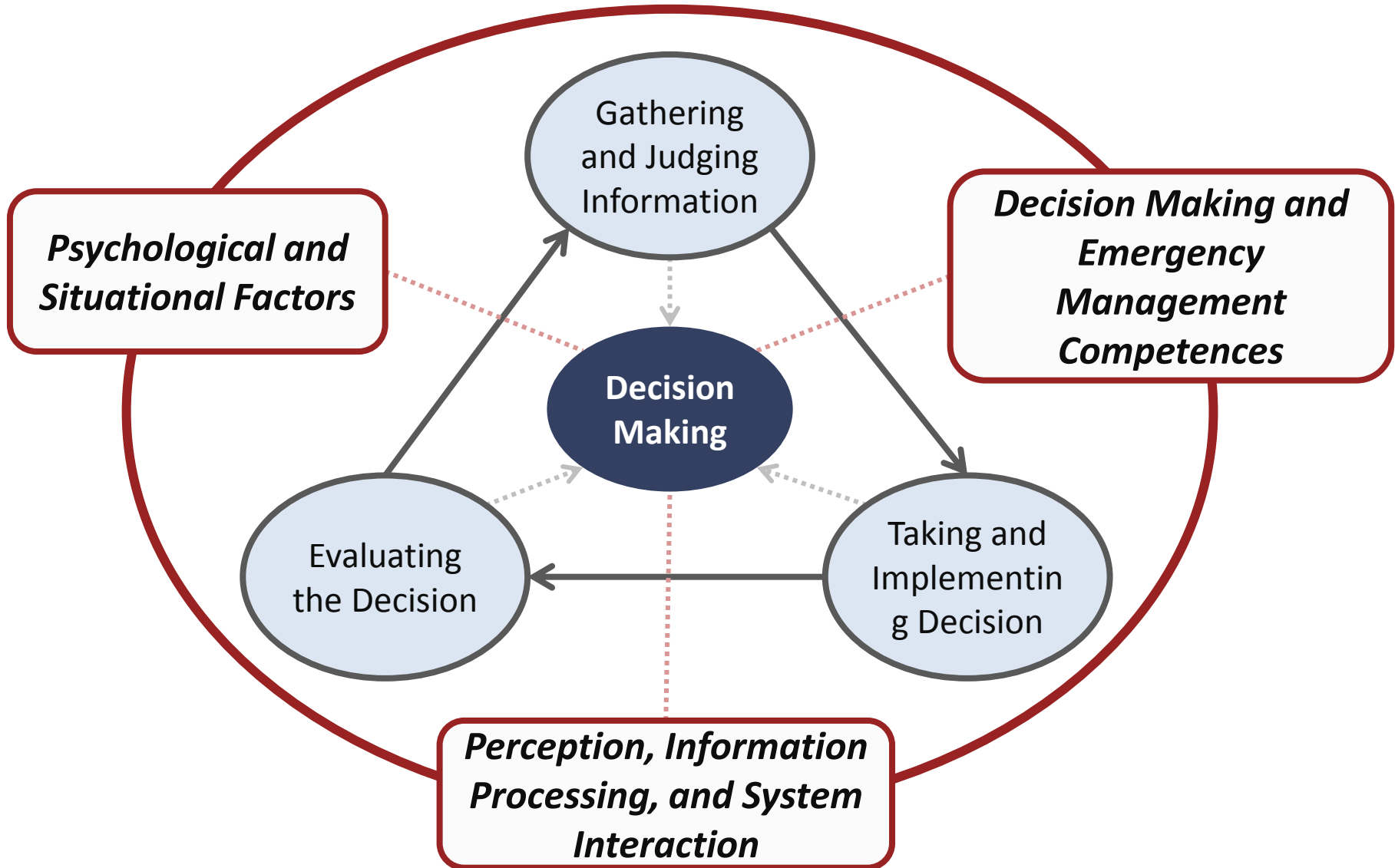
Development of a psychological framework that informs

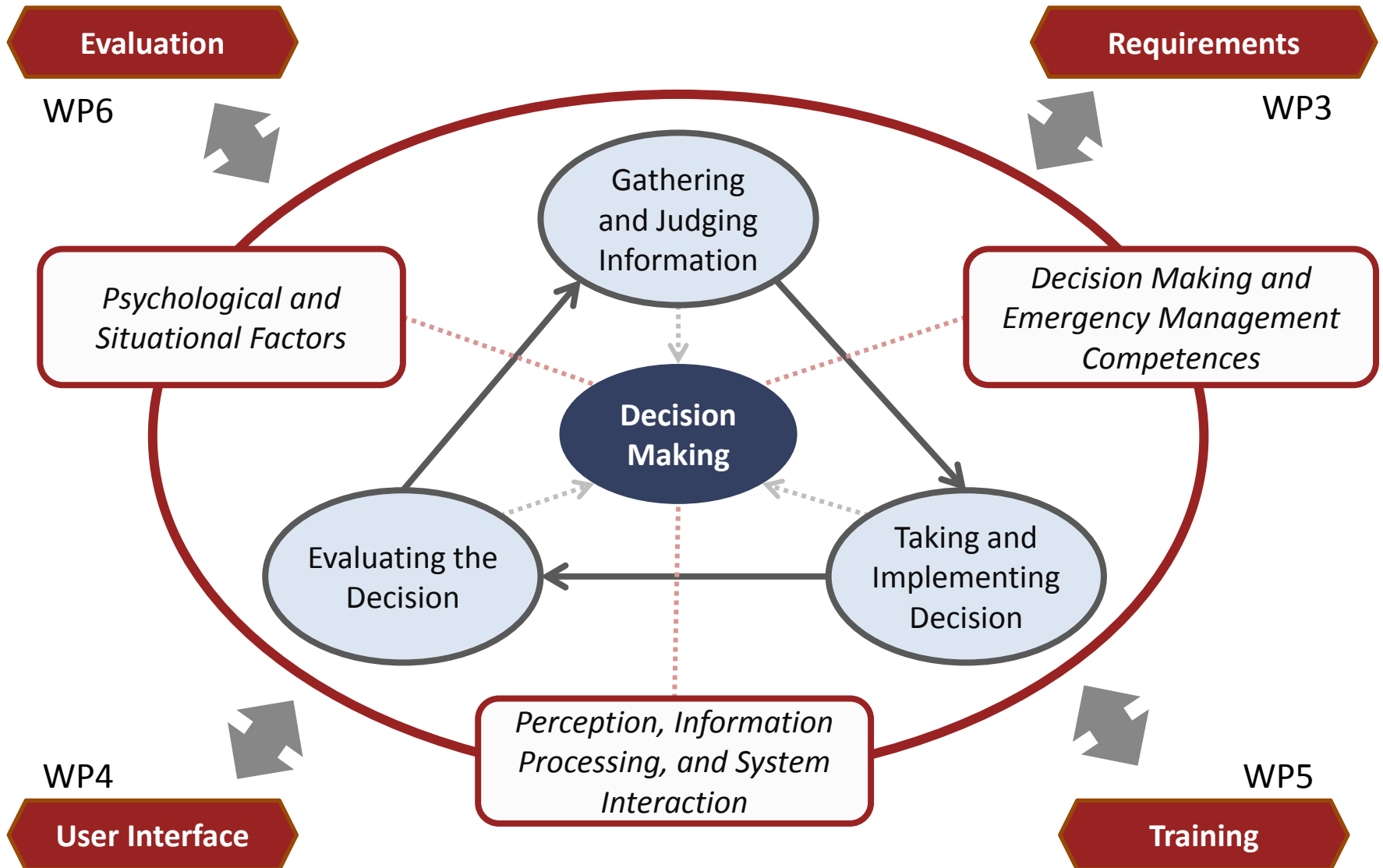
- **technology** that the decision maker uses
- **training** of the decision maker

A dark blue oval containing the text "Decision Making" in white, bold, sans-serif font.

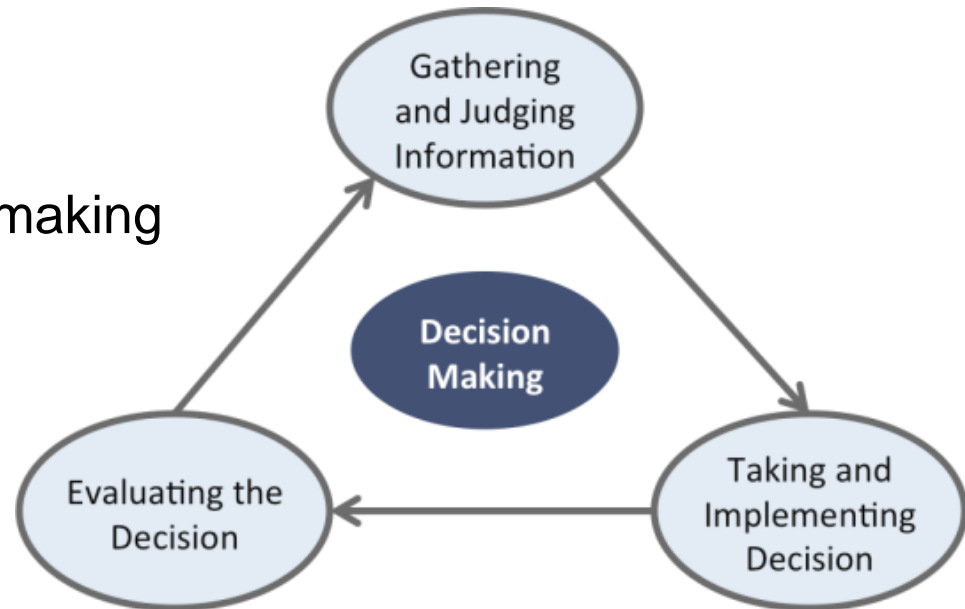
## Decision Making







- Decision making is commonly considered as a multi-step process: pre-decision, decision, and post-decision (e.g. Zeleny, 1982)
- Similarities between decision making cycle and self-regulation cycle
  - explicitly addressing meta-cognition
- Consists of three cyclic phases
  - gathering information
  - taking decision
  - reflecting on decision
- Hierarchical levels of decision making

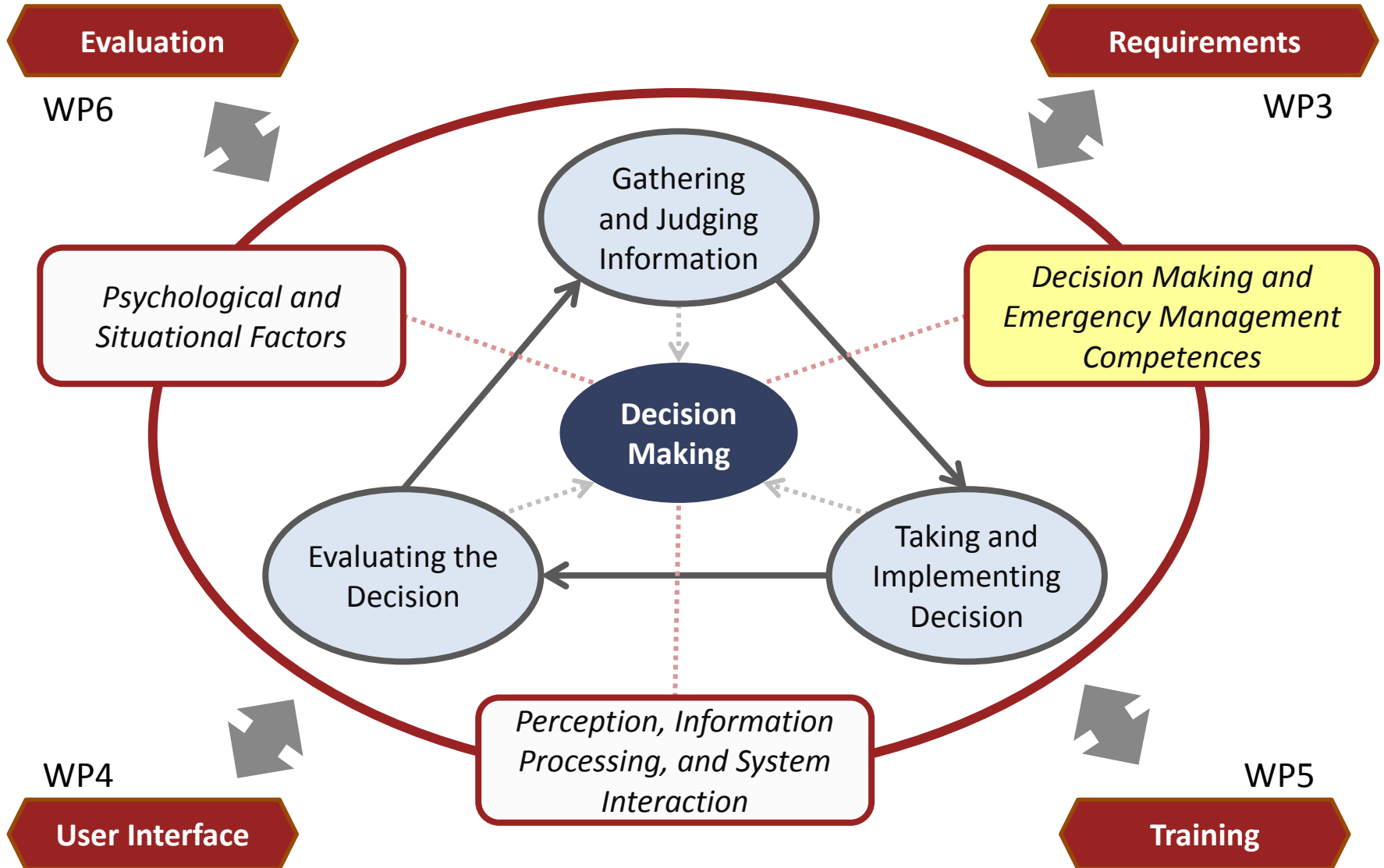




Translating psychology into technology: user interface **design principles**

ID	Design Principle
DG.1.01	Support the self-regulated decision making process in the user interface through appropriate visualizations

<b>Description</b>	The metacognitive activities should be supported by the UI ...
<b>Application approach and example</b>	tools are needed for the reflection of the taken decisions; consequences should be seen on the display ...
<b>Theory</b>	self-regulation and metacognition ...
<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	in a user study the responses of operators will be analysed ...

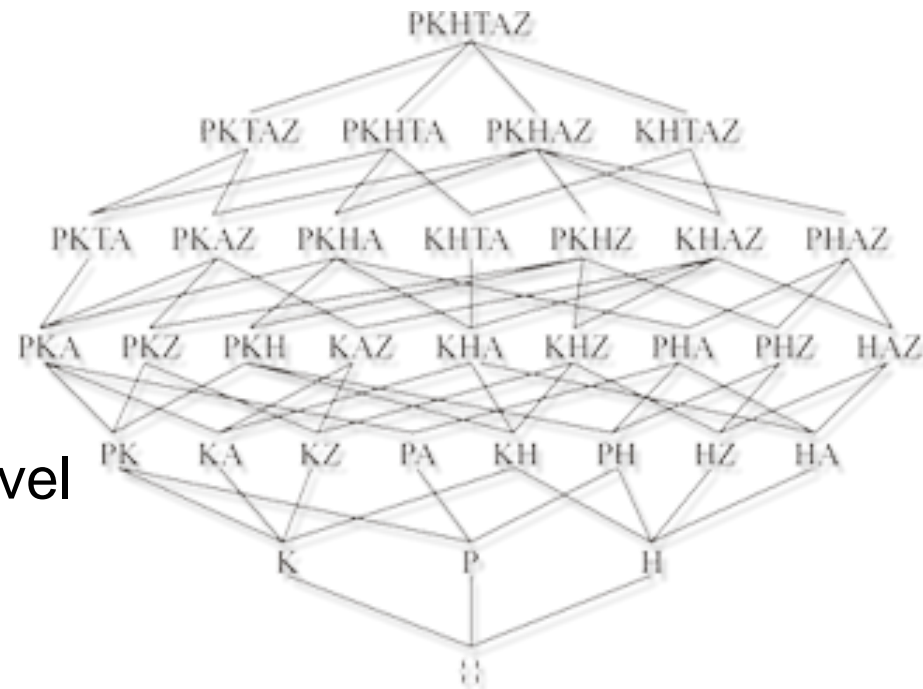


- Specific emergency management competences
  - applying specific **emergency management knowledge** (run operations, etc.)
- Meta-competences related to emergency management, e.g.
  - **evaluation**: evaluate facts and knowing when to stop
  - **creativity**: develop means of accomplishing goals in ways that avoid or minimize ethical problems.
  - **prediction**: foresee the potential consequences of conduct and assess the likelihood of risks
- Applying specific decision making models and principles
  - e.g. **multi-criteria decision making**
- General meta-competences, e.g.
  - **critical thinking, stress coping, communication, teamwork and collaboration**

- Competences can be trained
  - much experience and research in technology-enhanced learning

- Competence Model

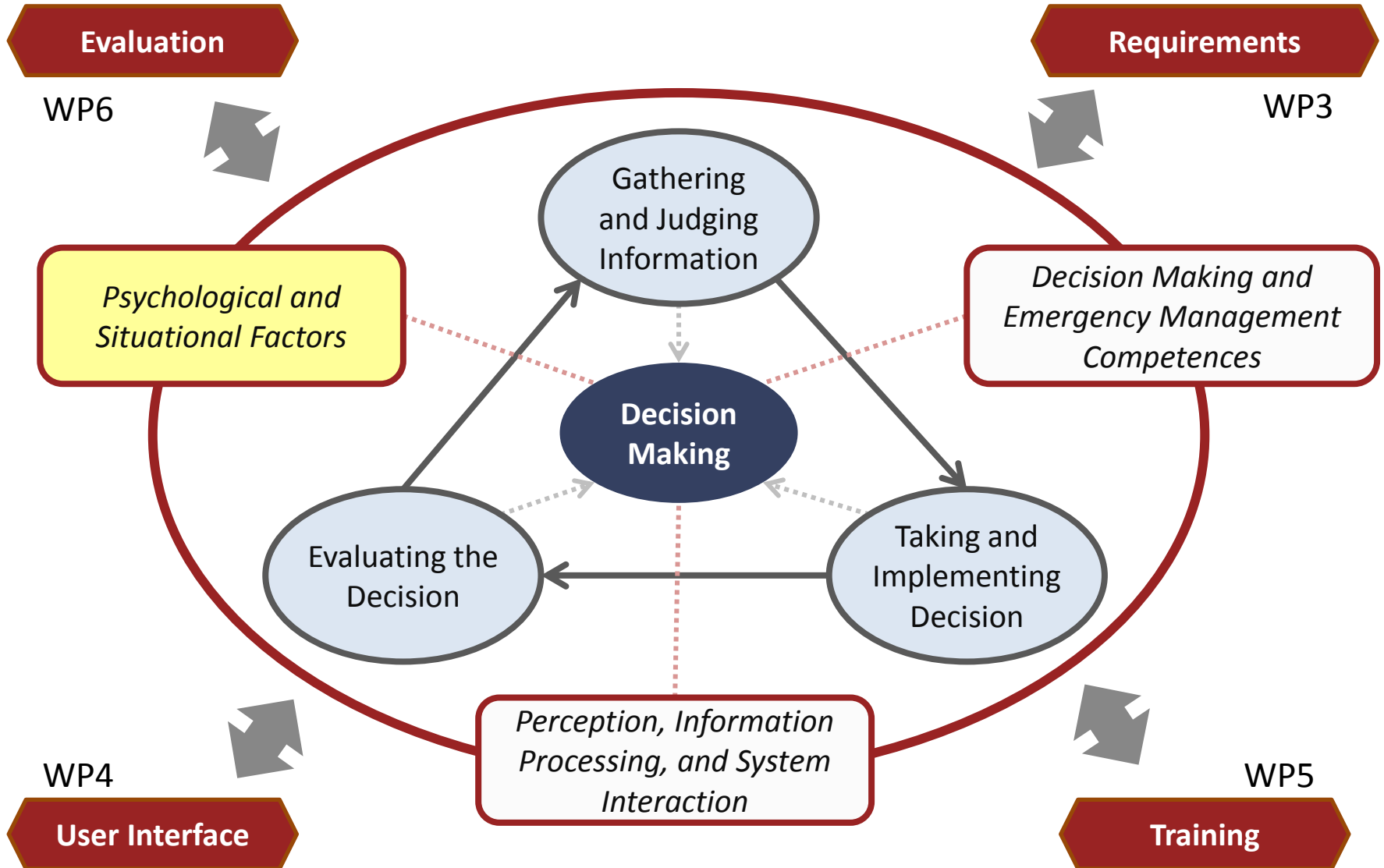
- current competences
  - assessment methods
- goal competences
  - needed for clearance level
  - training methods
- groups / clearance level
  - require different competences



Translating psychology into technology: user interface **design principles**

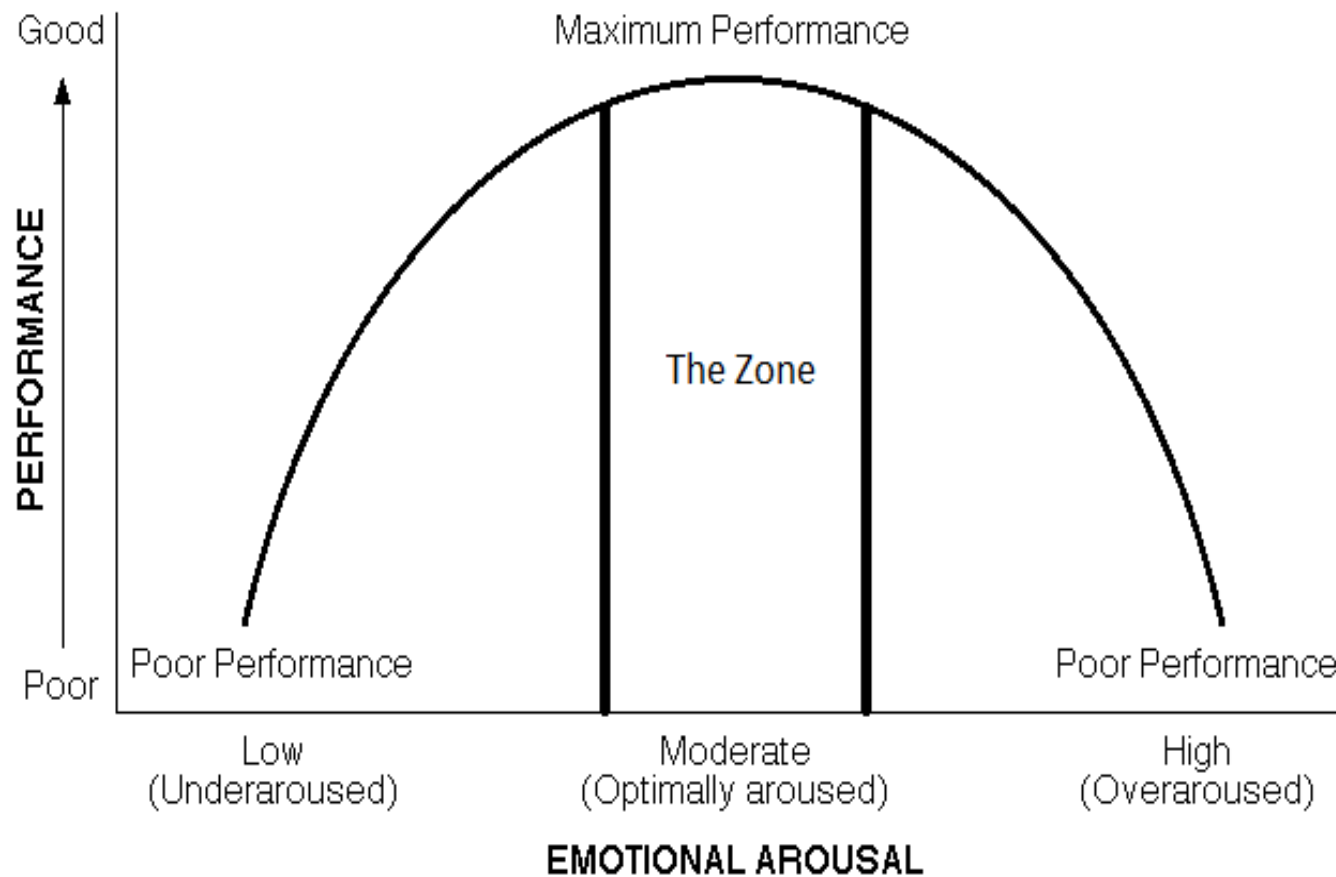
ID	Design Principle
DG.2.01	Adapt user interface to competence level

<b>Description</b>	Usually clearance levels are related competence levels ...
<b>Application approach and example</b>	present only information and control elements on the user interface that are in line with the user's competence level ...
<b>Theory</b>	competence models, psychological research on competence, ...
<b>Evaluation Criteria</b>	in a user study persons with different competence levels have to respond on an emergency situation ...



- Psychological factors
  - states (e.g. arousal)
  - traits (e.g. self-efficacy, confidence)
- Situational factors:
  - social situations and environmental conditions
  - e.g. time pressure, information overload, lack of information, conflicting information, uncertainty
- Stress as interaction of psychological and situational factors
  - time pressure, information overload

- Influence of stress on arousal





Example of a user interface that might be complicated under stress

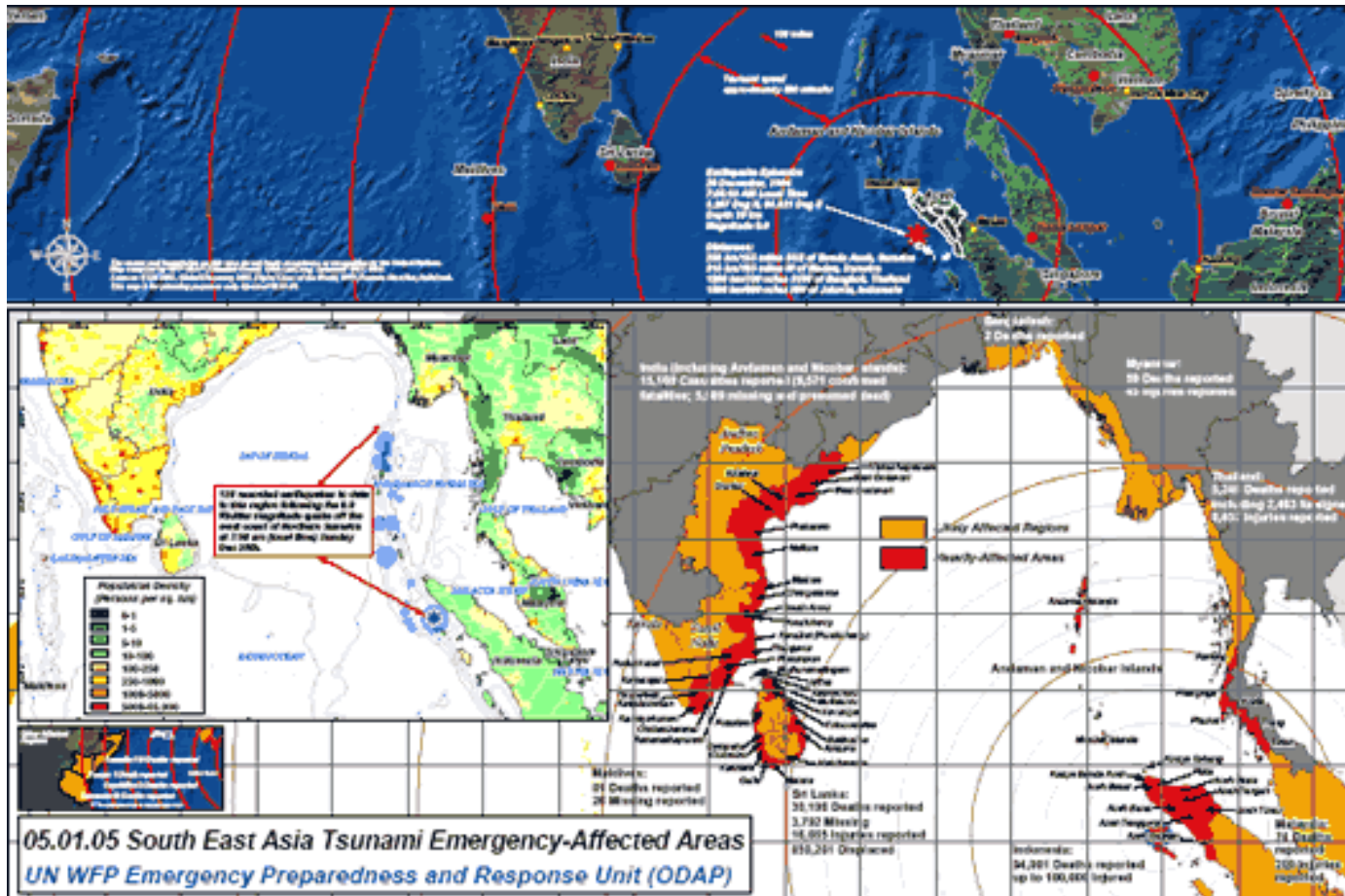
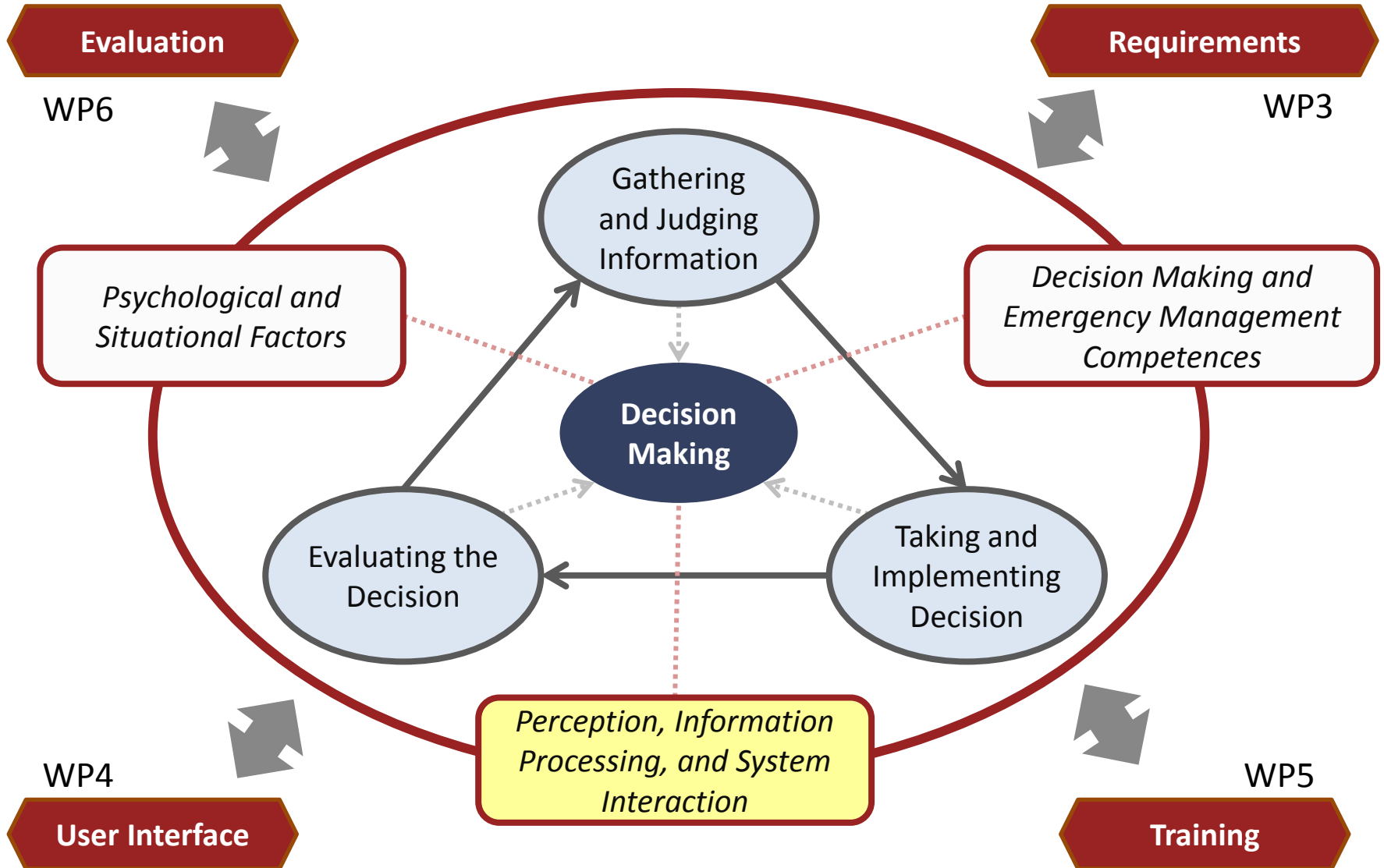


Image from: <http://www.library.umaine.edu/geoscan/images/20041227Tsunami.gif>  
and: [http://www.hewsweb.org/other\\_hazards/](http://www.hewsweb.org/other_hazards/)

## Translating psychology into technology: user interface design principles

ID	Design Principle
DG.3.01	Omitting unnecessary information
DG.3.02	New information should be linked to data currently being processed
DG.3.03	An integrated information format should be used to present an overall "picture"
DG.3.04	Avoid the need for data transformation
DG.3.05	Avoid structural interference
DG.3.06	Allow to hide and show time information
DG.3.07	Minimising information dispersal over multiple sources
DG.3.08	Be consistent on the visual language for information visualisation



- Impact on efficiency, accuracy, strategy selection...
- psychological research how a person perceives information
  - e.g. Gestalt psychology

## Focal point



## Similarity



## Translating psychology into technology: user interface design principles

ID	Design Principle
DG.4.01	Be clear/strict on focal points
DG.4.02	Avoid unwanted focal points
DG.4.03	Be clear on figure-ground distinction
DG.4.04	Grouped information should have similar visual attributes
DG.4.05	Grouped information should be located close to each other

- Further elaboration of the psychological framework
- User interface design:
  - guidelines and principles
  - relation to system functionalities
- Training concept
  - decision making competences
- Empirical studies and evaluation on
  - principles and guidelines
  - training concept

## Contact

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