



Improving Individual and Team Decisions Using Iconic Abstractions of Subjective Knowledge

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Background:



- Research has shown that in a group decision making environment, members usually discount any uniquely held information that gets shared with the group.*
- This shared, uniquely held information typically does <u>not</u> significantly impact the final decision.
 - "You can lead a group to information, but you can't make it think."**

Why is this true?

^{*}Stasser et al, 85, 96, 98

^{**}Dennis, 1996



Hypothesis



- (1) A group member already has a high cognitive burden in processing the information he has found.
- (2) Shared information from other members usually arrives in an unprocessed form:
 - "Here's a relevant report you should read"
- (3) The new information is not integrated into the decision process because it causes too great of a cognitive burden on the recipient.



Approach



- Exchange processed, subjective assessment information:
 - "Read this report" vs.
 - "Read this report if you wish. I found that this report has high credibility, the information is timely, backed up by facts, is of high importance and has a strong negative effect on use of option C."
 - How do we encapsulate/display these subjective assessments?



Information Object (IOB)



An IOB is an iconic encapsulation of the subjective assessments an individual has assigned to a particular information item.

It is automatically created from an abstraction template.

It is analogous to military tactical symbology.







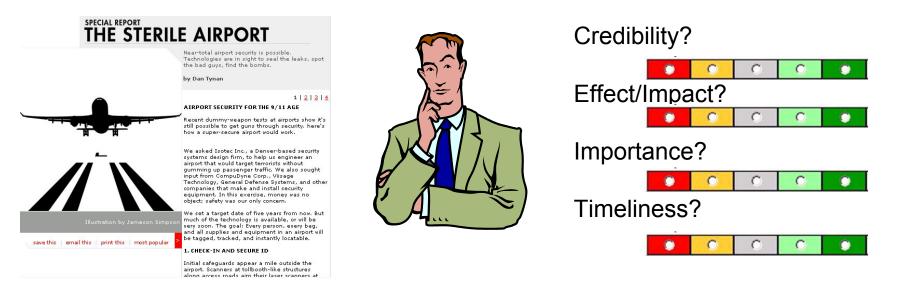
IOB Representation of subjective assessments



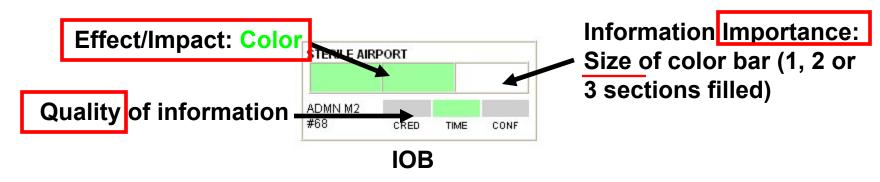


IOBs Convert <u>IMPLICIT</u> subjective estimates into <u>EXPLICIT</u> estimates.





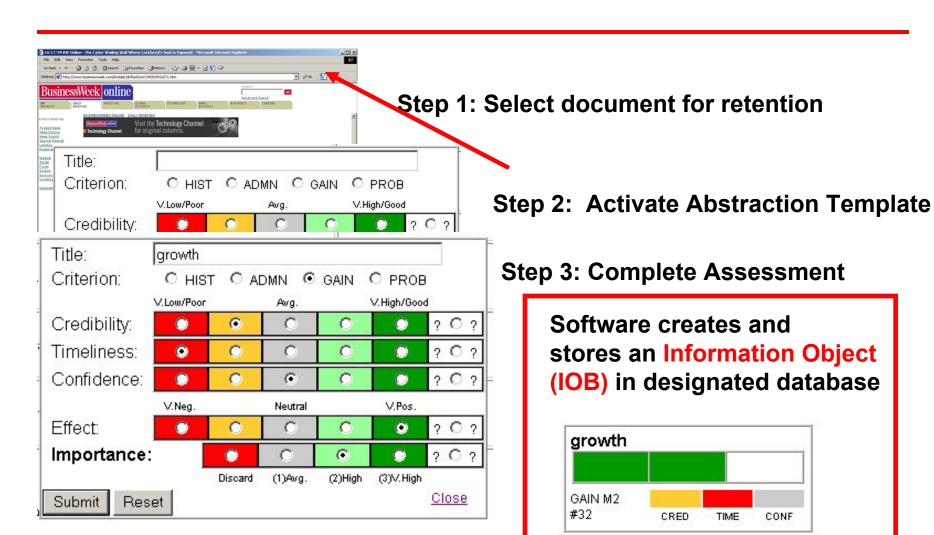
Encapsulate the scores into an IOB that displays information quality, impact and importance





IOB creation process







The decision environment:







Take action A?

Take action A?

Documents vs IOBs

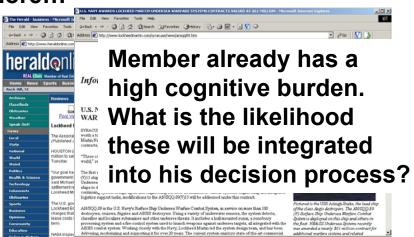


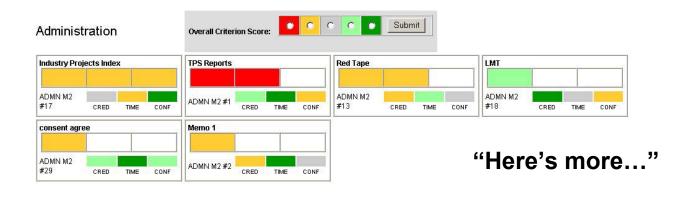
Integration of Shared Information



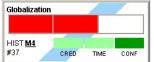
"Here's more..."













Research Question:



 IOBs may be a convenient way of exchanging subjective assessments about an information item, but.....

Does the use of IOBs improve decision making performance?



PG School Experiment 18 Officers



- Display: Text vs. IOBs
- Decision: Positive* vs. Negative*
 Display

	Text Only	IOBs	
Positive	N=5	N=5	N=10
Decision Negative	N=4	N=4	N=8
Negative	N=9	N=9	N (tot)=18

*Positive = Yes, use Islandia

Negative = No, don't use Islandia



Task:



- Volcanic disaster in the Pacific
- Should we recommend Islandia as the refugee site?
 - Sees 30 information items (randomized)
 - 5 decision criteria
 - 6 items per criteria



The Five Decision Criteria



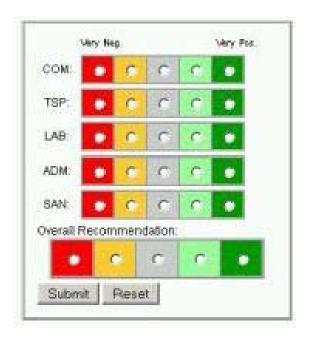
[COMmunications - TSPortation - LABor - ADMistration - SANitation]

- Communications Facilities (COM): Assess the communication facilities that are available in Islandia, including land telephone systems, radio, TV, cellular phone availability and coverage, etc.
- Transportation Facilities (TSP): Assess the transportation facilities that are available in Islandia, including roads, docks, airports, etc.
- Labor Pool (LAB): Assess the labor pool that would be available to staff the camp in Islandia, including size of the pool, quality of workers, work ethic/tradition, etc.
- Administrative Requirements (ADM): Assess the administrative requirements
 needed to set up the camp in Islandia, including, permits, fees, environmental
 considerations, bureaucratic red tape, graft, bribes, etc.
- Sanitation/Health/Medical conditions (SAN): Assess the sanitation, health and medical conditions expected in Islandia, including drinking water, sewerage disposal, medical facilities, infectious diseases, etc.









- 5 Criteria Decisions,
- 1 Overall Decision



Text Condition (9 subjects)



1/30

....A cultural tradition in Islandia is that each worker is given a single two month vacation each year, which he can take any time during the year. All the employee has to do is give the employer a one week notice before going on vacation. This has caused unexpected and disrupted work shortages when several employees elect to take the vacation at the same time....



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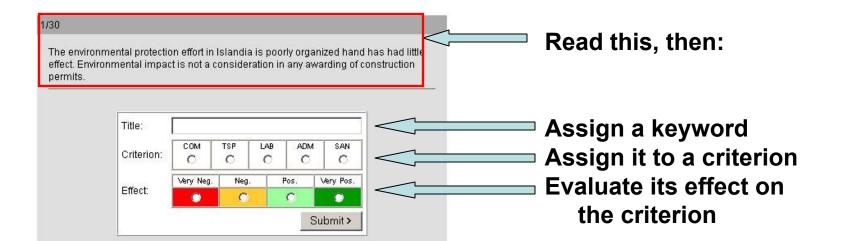
Read this, then assign it to one of the five criteria

(do 30 of these)



IOB Condition (9 subjects)





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(This experiment uses only the subjective assessment of EFFECT, does not tap Importance, Credibility, etc.)



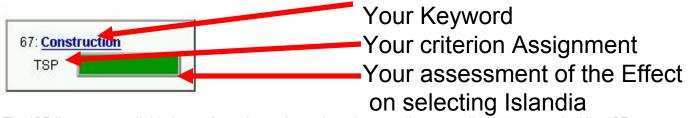
IOBs Explained



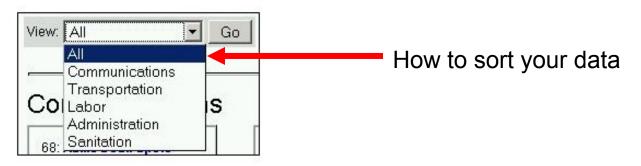
INSTRUCTIONS

You have now evaluated all 30 items. Your last task is to assign rating scores to each criterion, as well as one final overall rating. Your previous scoring of the items has been used to create an "Information Object" (IOB) for each information item.

This IOB includes the information you previously assigned, i.e. the key words, the criterion and the rating. The key words are hyperlinked to the original text item so that you can call it up for review by simply clicking on the key words. When you do this, the text will appear in a window to the right of the display. The effect you selected for each item is represented by the color bar in the IOB. A sample IOB is presented below:



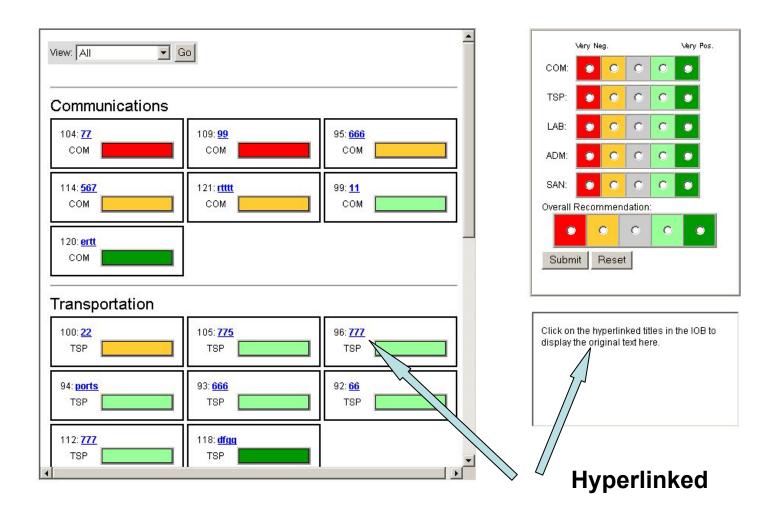
The IOB items are available to you for review using a drop-down sorting menu that can present all the IOBs associated with all the criterion or you can elect to see only the IOBs associated with one individual criterion.





Decision Display: IOB

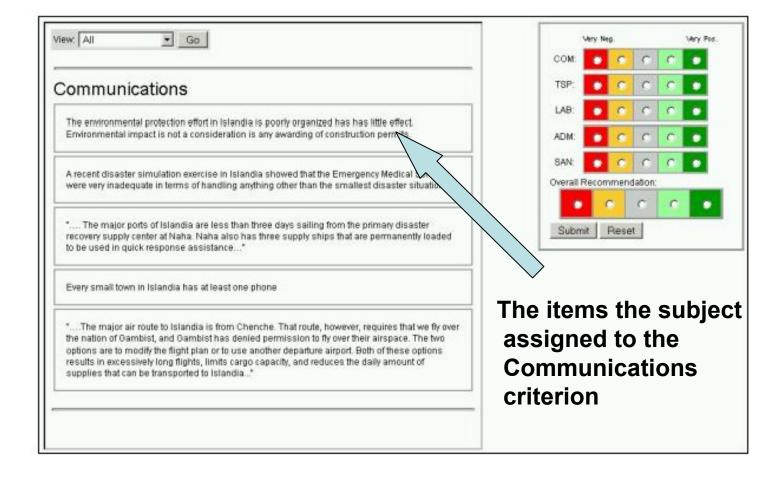






Decision Display: Text







IOB Subjective Assessment



One Last Request: Please select one of the options below in terms of how useful the IOBs were in making your scoring decision (this would be as versus just seeing the text listing of the items you assigned to each criterion)

lot	Helped a	Helped Somewhat	No Effect	Somewhat distracting
		0	0	0
	ි Subn		С	<u>с ј</u>



Positive vs Negative



1/2 of Subjects should make a decision that is Positive:

3 of 5 criteria are Positive

1/2 of Subjects should make a decision that is Negative:

3 of 5 criteria are Negative

Positive Criterion: 4 of the 6 statements are positive Negative Criterion: 4 of the 6 statements are negative



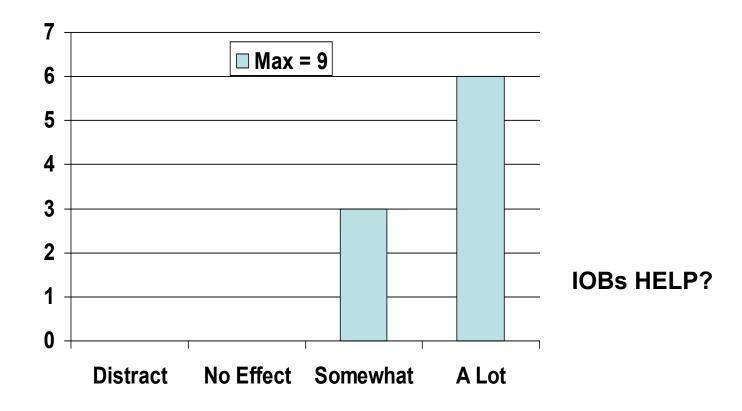


RESULTS



Subjective Assessment

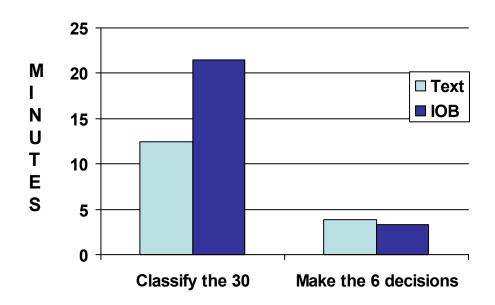










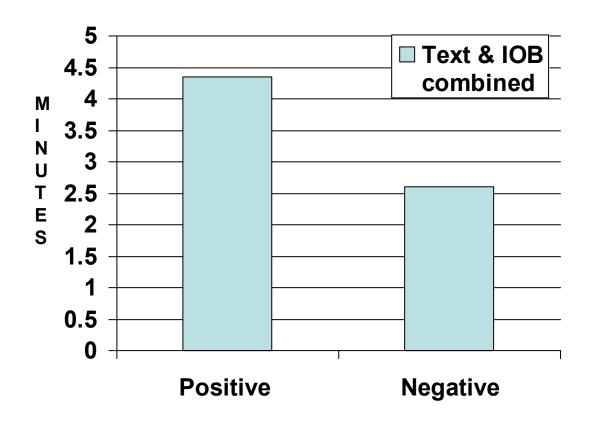


IOB subjects took an average 18 seconds longer per item to enter keyword and make evaluation



TIME TO MAKE DECISIONS



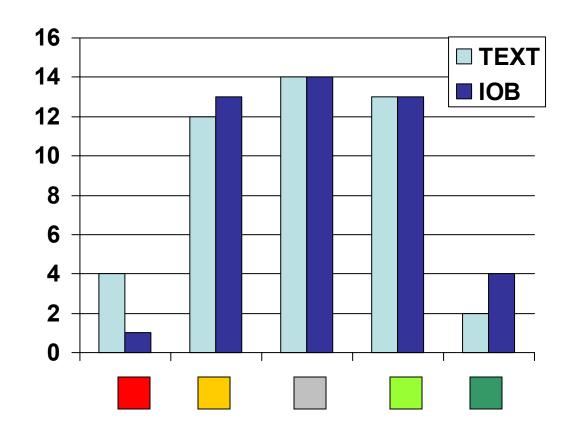


Significant Difference











Errors:

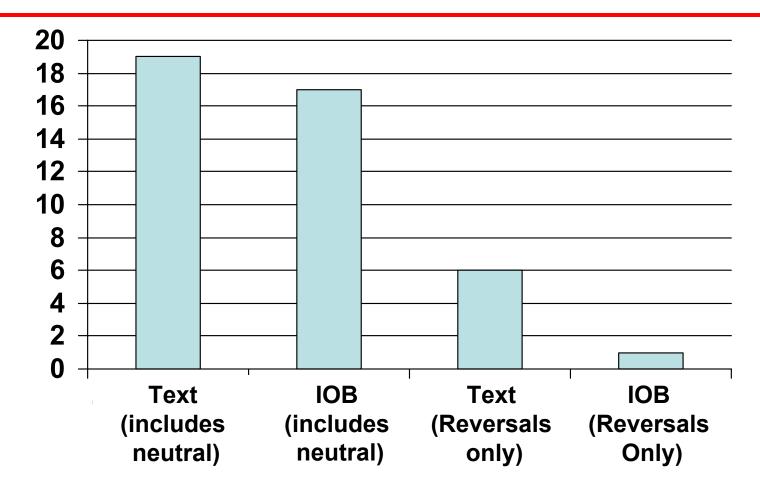


- All criteria should have been scored as either positive or negative
 - Assignment of a neutral rating is scored as an error
 - For the IOB subjects, whether the correct decision was Positive or Negative was based on the <u>subject's</u> ratings
 - For the Text subjects, correct decision was based on experimenter's classification
 - Reversal Error (most serious): Positive group of information given a Negative rank (or vice versa)





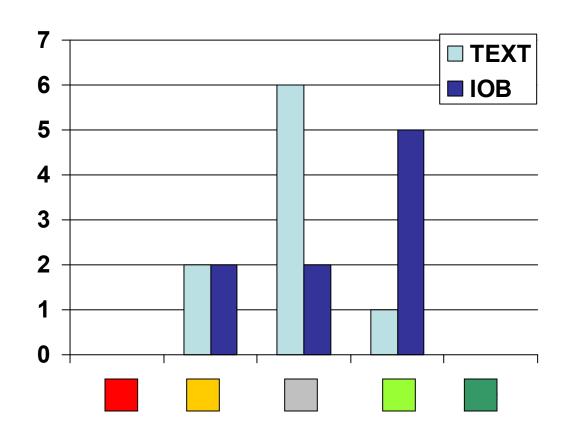








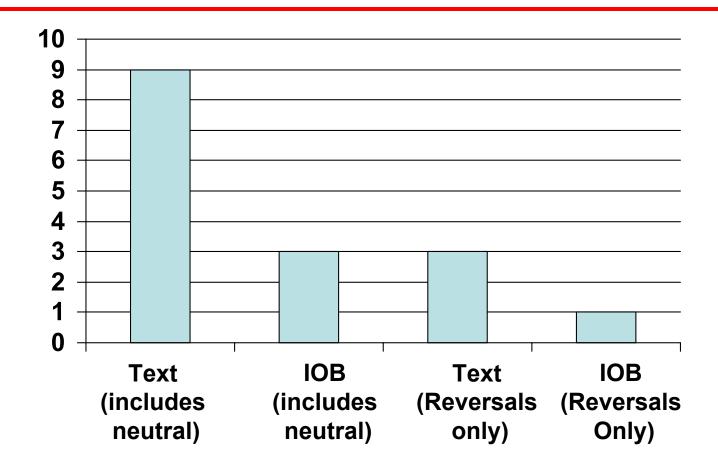






ERRORS OVERALL

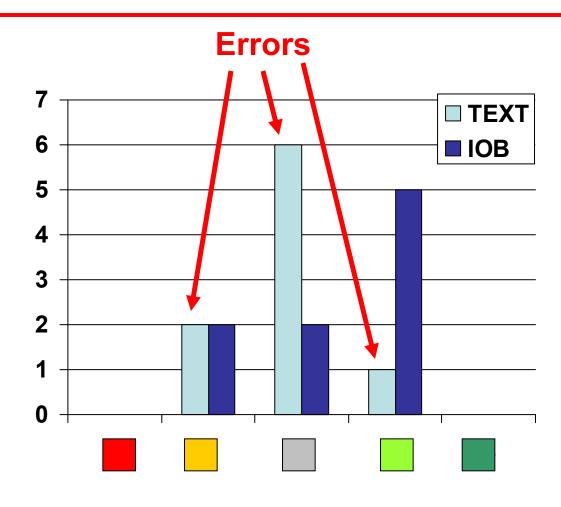






Score Assignment to Overall

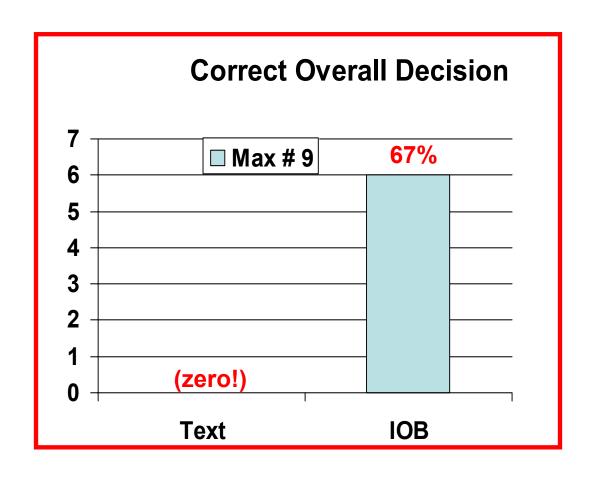






Bottom Line:







Summary



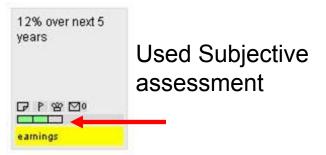
- No members of the Text group made a correct Overall decision:
 - Preferred the neutral rating
- Six of the nine IOB group made a correct Overall decision
- Subjects took longer to make a decision when preponderance of data was Positive
- IOB subjects gave favorable ratings to use of IOBs in decision making

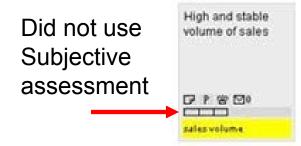


Preliminary Follow-up Data

Systems Center San Diego

- 36 Subjects at Colorado State
- Rank Order 3 companies in terms of a good stock investment
 - Standardized test used in other studies
- Compare decision performance of subjects
 who used IOB subjective assessment color bar
 (Effect and Importance) vs. those that did not.







Use of Subjective Assessments



