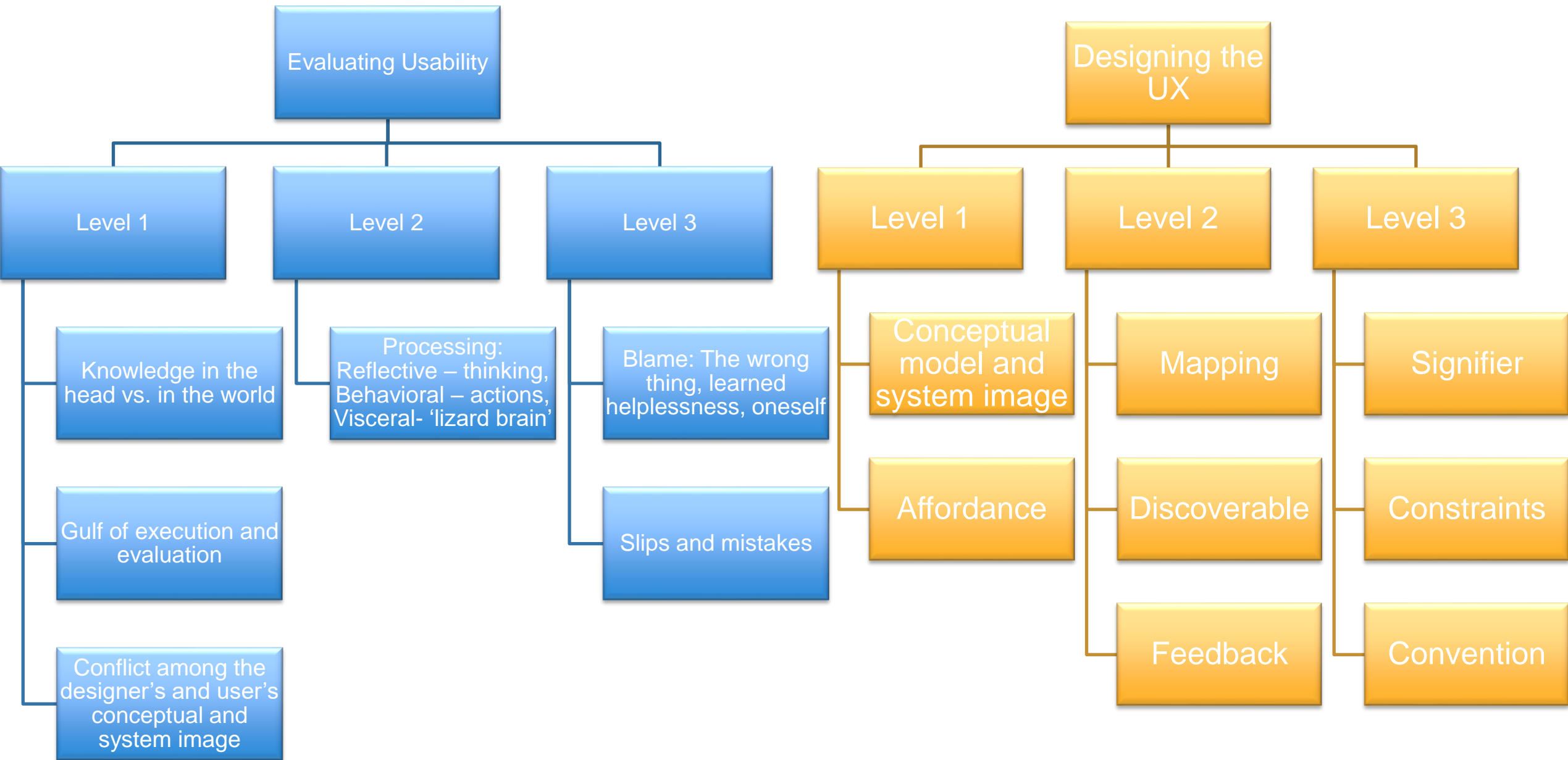


3.

# Human Error? No Bad Design; Slips & Mistakes

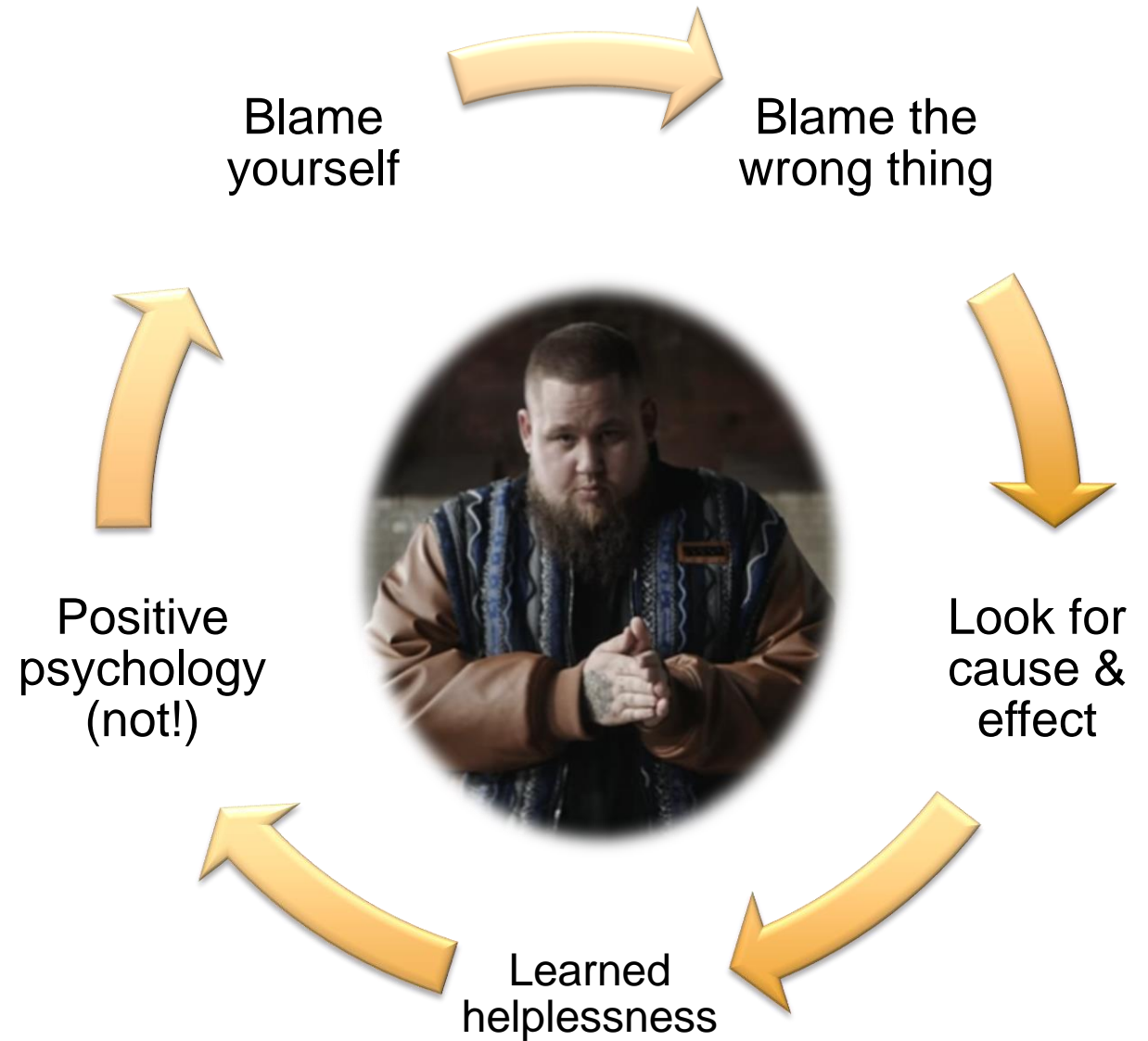
MIS3506 \* Lavin \* Spring 2021



# I Am Only Human (after all)

What do we mean by being “human”?

- What is “human error”?



When an accident is thought to be caused by people, we blame them and continue to do things just as we've always done.

*Norman, p. 162*



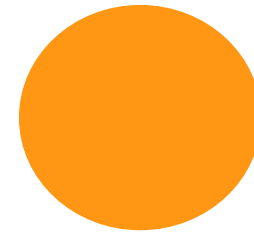
# Defining the Problem

Understanding **WHY** there is error

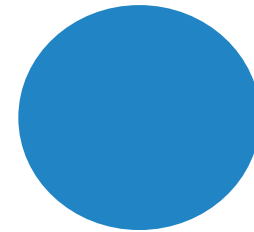


# Diagnosing Error

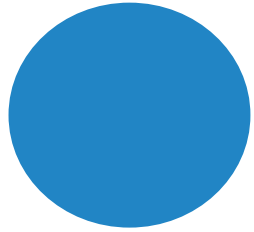
What is the role of each of these in understanding a process so that it can be improved?



**Five Whys**

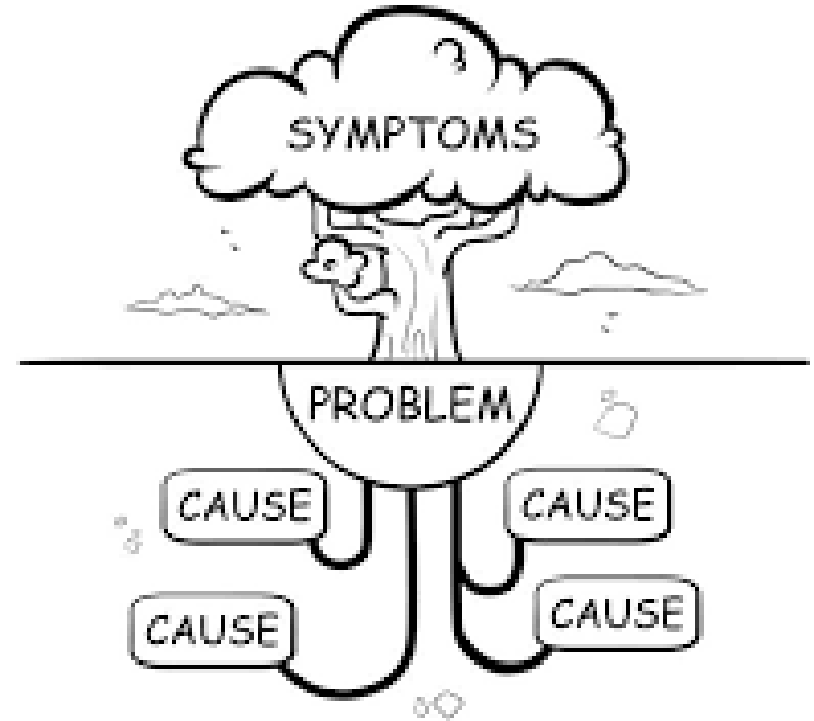


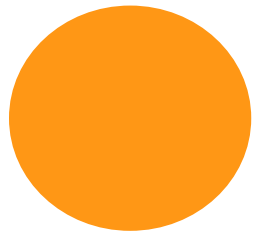
**Root Cause Analysis**



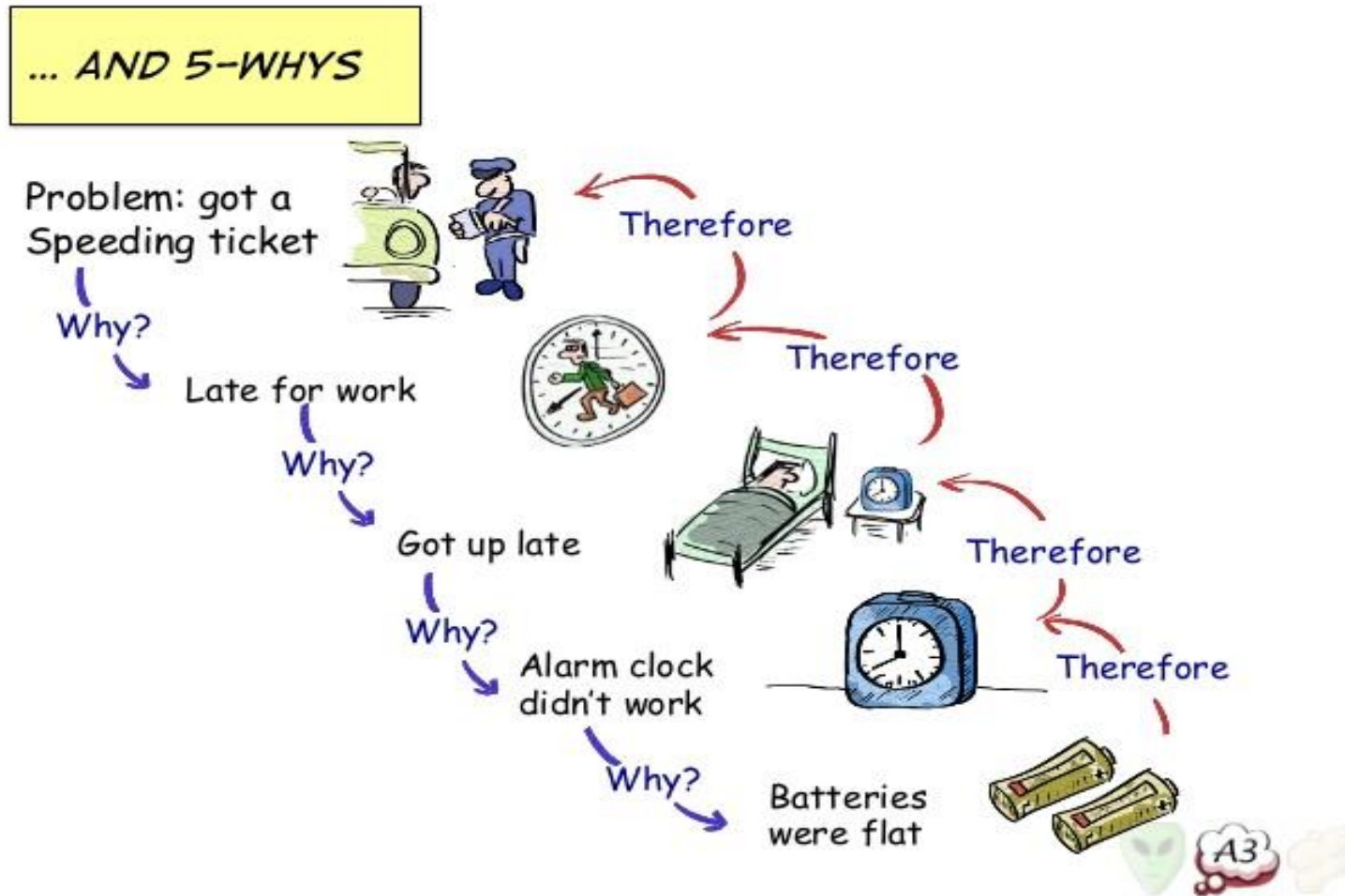
# Root Cause Analysis

- **More than putting out fires**
- Identify the problem
- Define the problem
- Collect Data
- Identify Possible Causal Factors
- Identify the Root Cause
- Recommend & Implement Solutions/Changes





# Five Whys





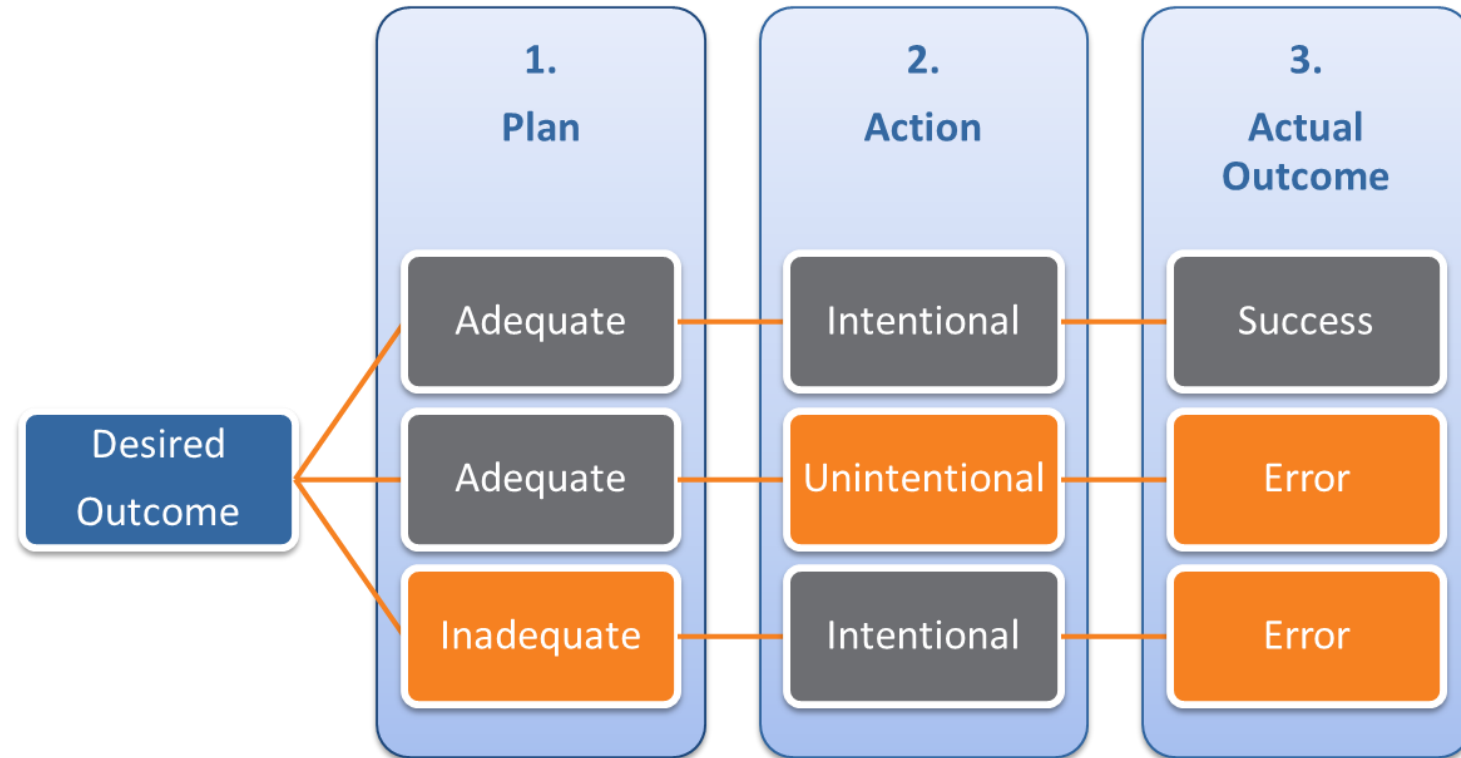
# Diagnosing Error

If the system lets you make the error it is badly designed...



# Diagnosing “Human” Error

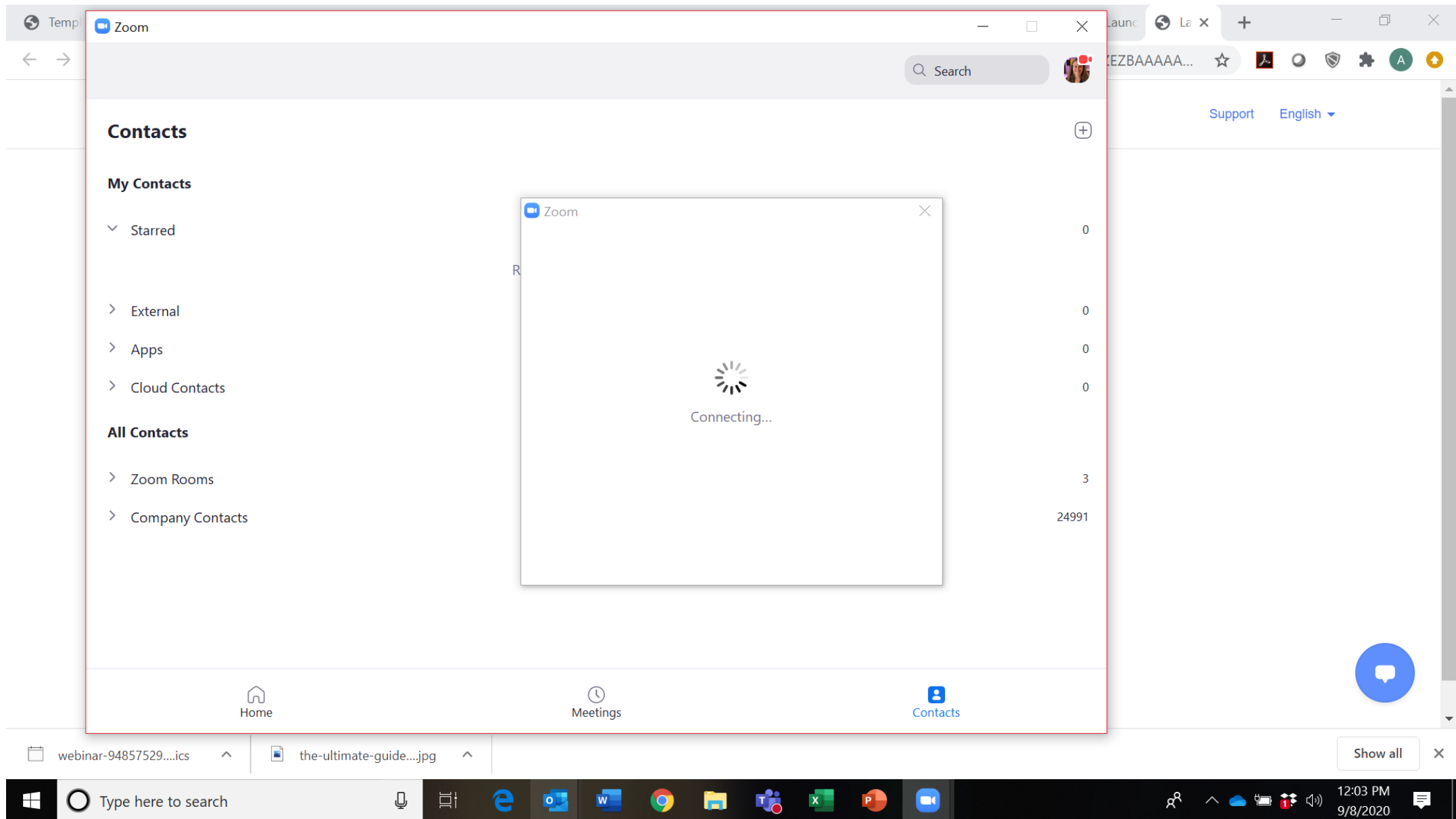
Failures can occur in planning & execution



3.

# Do Users Suck?

Mistakes vs. Slips vs. Choice  
& Usability



**Academic Calendar**

Academic Year: 2004 Term: Fall Session: 01 - Session

Start Date:	08/20/2004	Online Mid Session Grade Start Date:	08/20/2004
End Date:	12/15/2004	Online Mid Session Grade End Date:	12/15/2004
Pre-Registration Date:	07/01/2004	Online Final Grade Start Date:	08/20/2004
Registration Date:	08/20/2004	Online Final Grade End Date:	12/15/2004
Last Registration Date:	12/15/2004		
Grade Withdrawal Date:	12/01/2004	(First day when a withdrawal grade is given without penalty)	
Grade Penalty Date:	12/02/2004	(First day when a withdrawal grade is given with penalty)	
Fiscal Year:	2004	(For Student Billing)	
Number of Weeks:	17		
Number of Months:	4		
Number of Courses:	0	(Valid for Nontraditional Program Sessions)	
Financial Aid Award Year:	2004		
Financial Aid Award Term:	9		

Calendar Record # 13

An anecdote....

# Understanding “Why”

What are the causes?

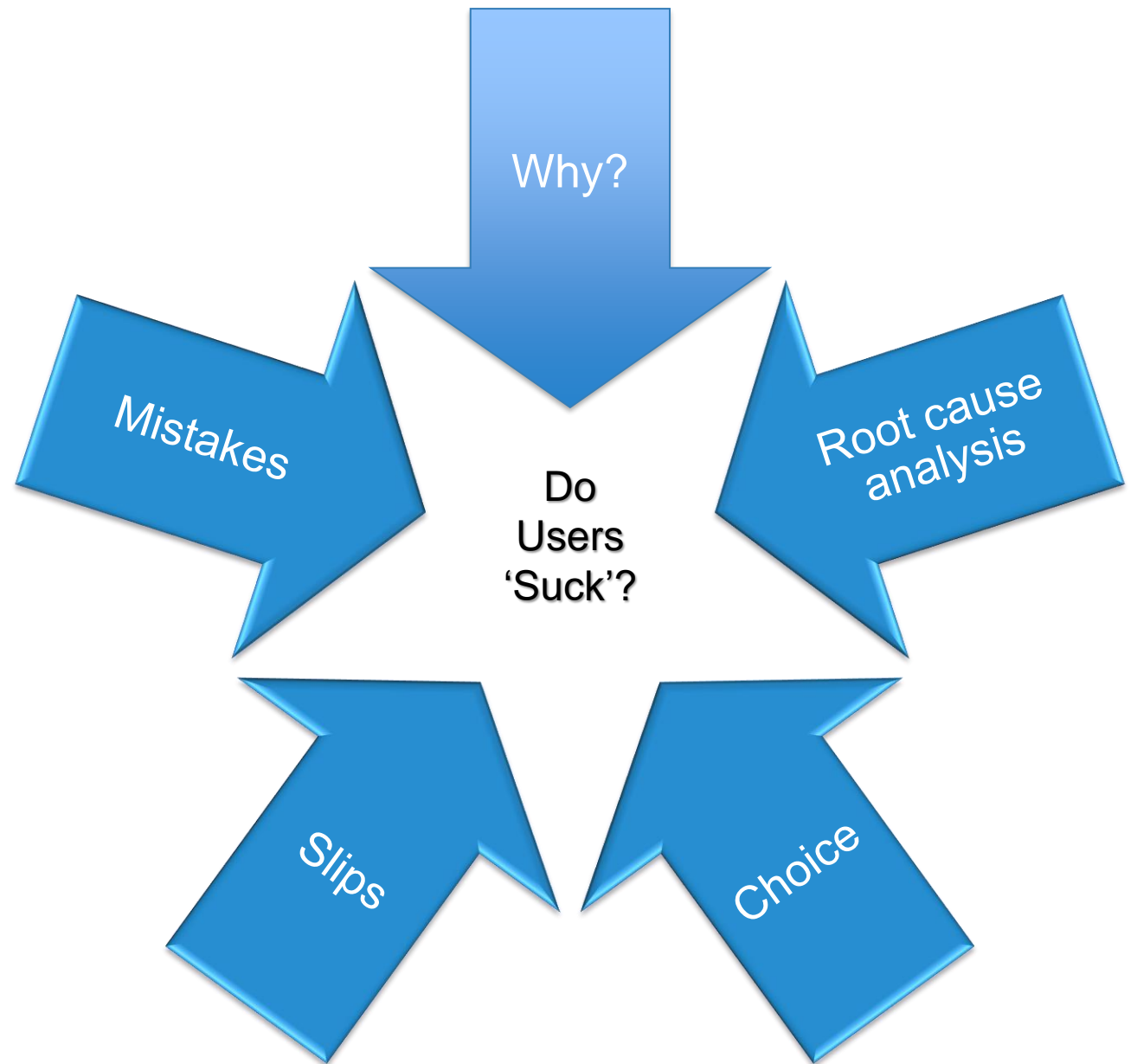
What are the results?

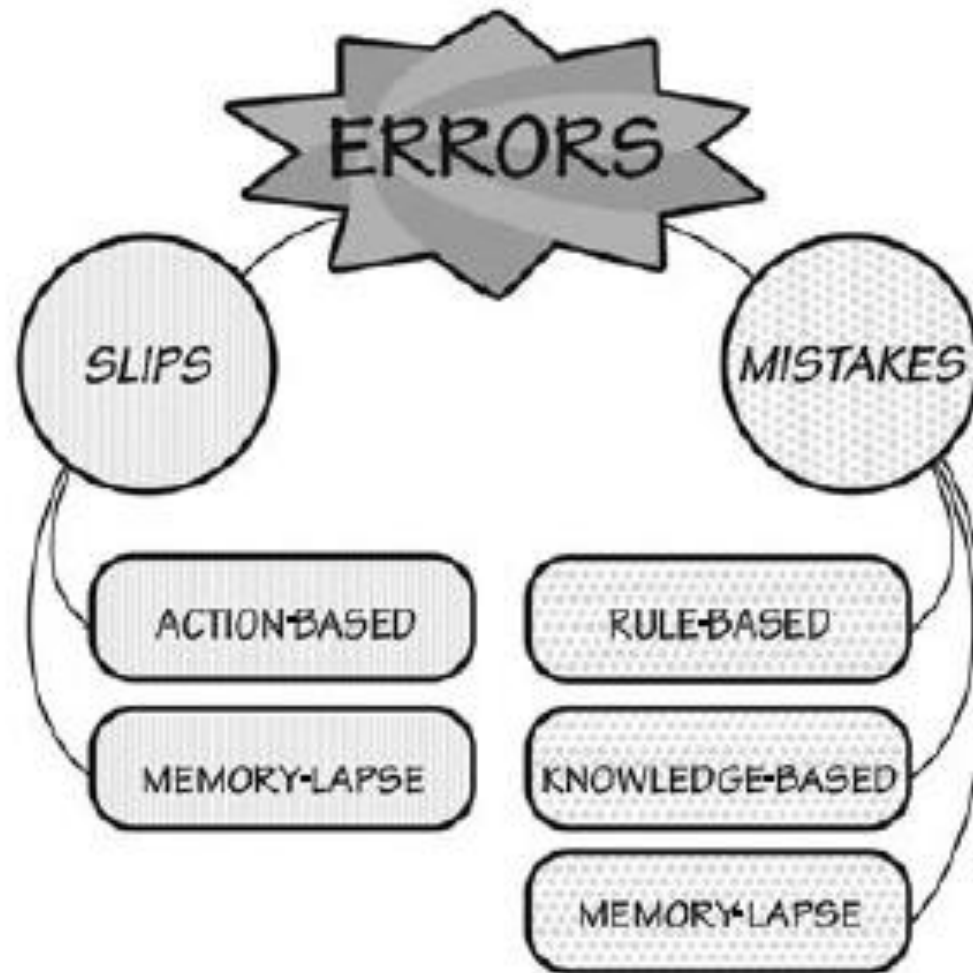
- Financial loss
- Injury

What are the reasons?

- Alertness
- Specifications
- Interruptions

*Who is to blame?*





All wrong actions are errors!

# Slip

- Intent does not match action

# Mistake

- Wrong Goals or Plan



# Slip

- Action Based
- Memory Lapse



# Slips – Everyday Errors

- Intending to do one thing and doing another
- Occur more frequently to skilled people?

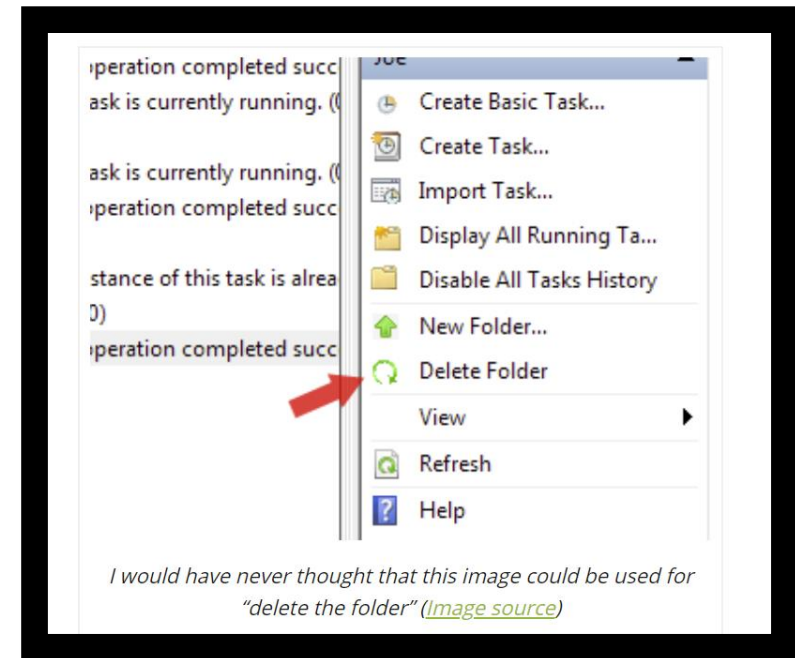
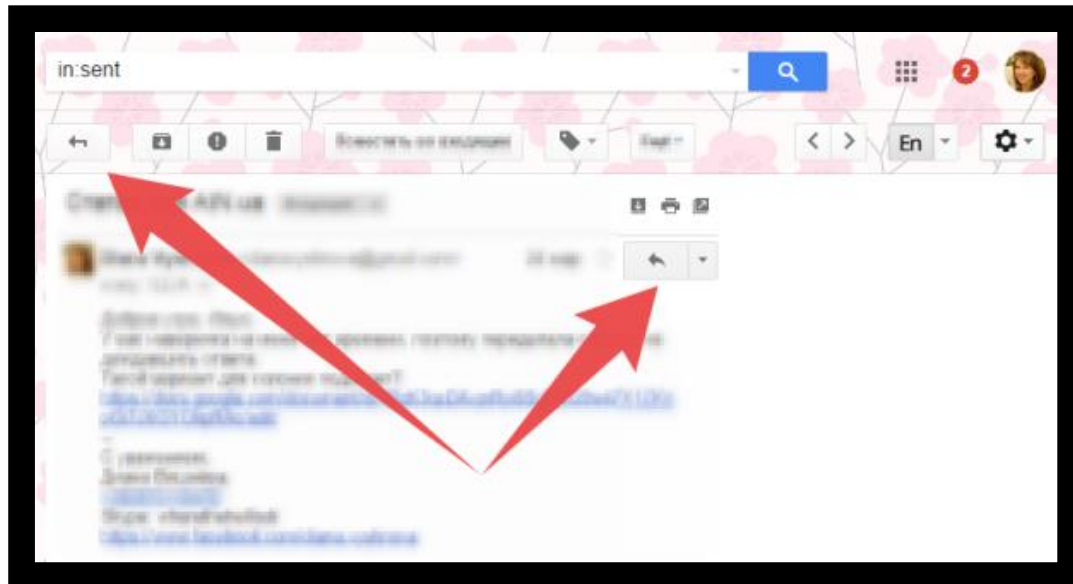
# Slips – Capture Slips

- Perform a frequent activity
- Partial memory-lapse



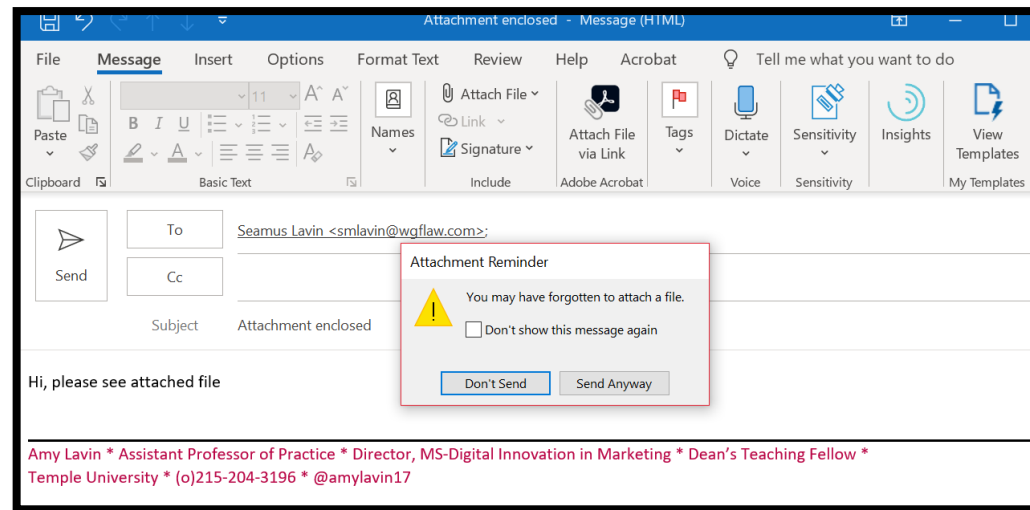
# Slips – Description-Similarity

- Wrong & Right Items Look Similar



# Slips – Memory-Lapse

- Failure to perform all steps
- Interruption of steps



# Slips – Mode Error

- Different states – different meanings



# Mistake

- Rule Based
- Knowledge Based
- Memory Lapse



# Mistakes - Rule Based

- Experience
- Formal Procedures



# Mistakes – Knowledge Based

- New situation – can't relate a similar experience



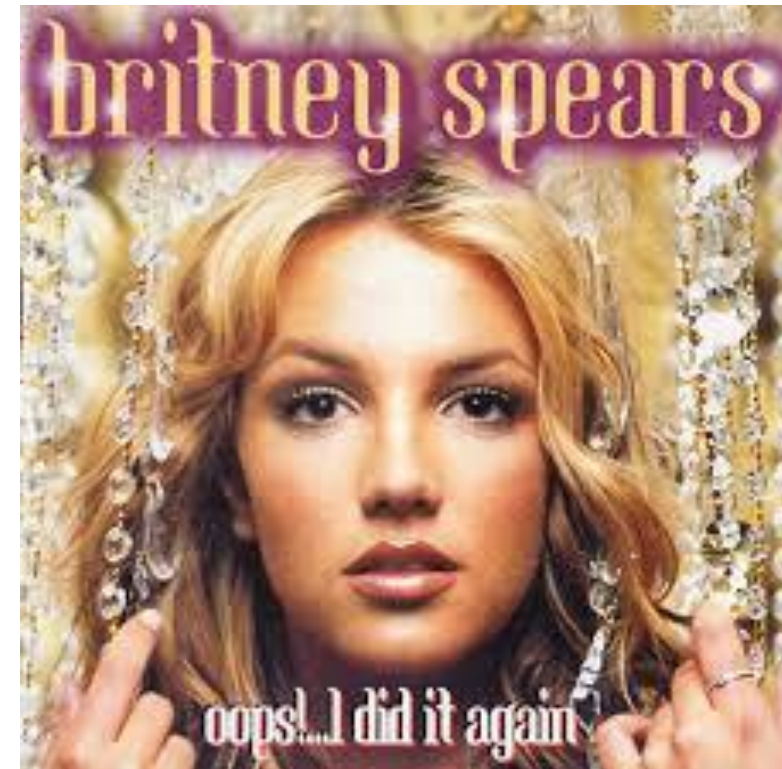
# Mistakes – Memory Lapse

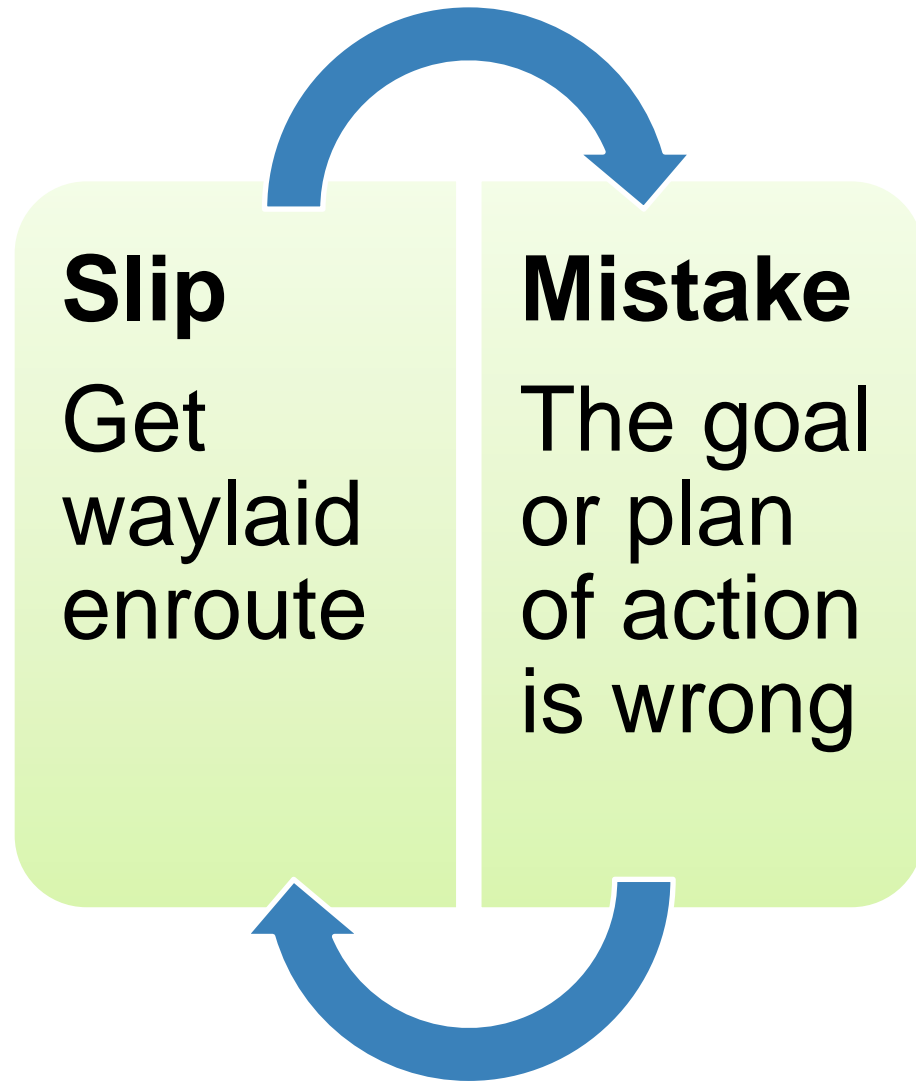
- Memory failure leads to forgetting the goal or plan of action



# Memory Lapse

- **Mistakes** are errors in choosing an objective or specifying a method of achieving it whereas **slips** are errors in carrying out an intended method for reaching an objective








How can the designer combat these?

- Understand the design and the user
- Usability testing
- Discoverability of errors
- Availability of help
- Checklists
- Provide assistance to users through visual clues, feedback



# Human error - slips and mistakes

## slip

-  understand system and goal
-  correct formulation of action
-  incorrect action

## mistake

-  may not even have right goal!

## Fixing things?

- slip – better interface design
- mistake – better understanding of system

4.

# Usability Testing

Tools to conduct your test

# Planning Your Test

## Scope

Choose website  
Specify test components  
Identify concerns  
Select Scenarios

## Schedule

Indicate test location  
Determine times  
Define test length  
Indicate testing equip.

## Scenarios

Who is the user?  
• Personas  
Why do they use the site?  
• Motivations & Goals  
Indicate # of types & tasks included  
Create multiple test plans

## Metrics

Subjective:

- Background questions to the user
- Completion satisfaction questions

Quantitative:

- This is all about Data
- Completion Rates
- Error Rates
- Time on Task...

# Test Goals

- Identify if users are able to complete specific tasks successfully
  - Determine how long it takes to complete tasks
- Establish how efficiently users can undertake predetermined tasks
- Identify changes required to improve user performance and satisfaction
- Running a usability test helps you to make subjective findings too:
  - Do users enjoy using the product?
  - Does the product work effectively?



# Usability Testing

Test early	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hand drawn storyboard</li><li>• PowerPoint simulation</li></ul>
Test often	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• And obviously the first and ... last prototype</li></ul>
Grab anybody and everybody	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Friends, co-workers, diversity is good though!</li></ul>
Observe closely and ask them to verbalize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dump the ones that don't want to play</li></ul>
Ignore the lure of rigor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>getting a job in IBM is no longer lifelong</i></li></ul>
Hone in on key tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "Find ABC", "purchase XYZ"</li></ul>
Document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Keep notes on what you learned each time</li></ul>
Use Krug's script	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Once or twice</li><li>• Or if you want to get paid or if there is conflict</li></ul>

# Usability testing

Typically  
one  
'expert'  
user

- Cognitive walkthrough
- Heuristic evaluation

Multiple  
'normal'  
users

- Observational test in a lab
- Hallway/café test
- A/B test

# Observational test in a lab



# Observational test in a Café (Café testing)



# Café testing tips

---

Identify the tasks you want the user to try in advance

---

Get talkative opinionated users

---

Use a script

---

Look at their hands and listen closely

---

Take notes or record – pros and cons

---

Reflect

## HEURISTIC REVIEW – UX – NIELSEN

---

Visibility of System Status

---

Match Between the System & Real World

---

User Control and Freedom

---

Consistency and standards

---

Error prevention

---

Recognition rather than recall

---

Flexibility and Efficiency of Use

---

Aesthetic and minimalist design

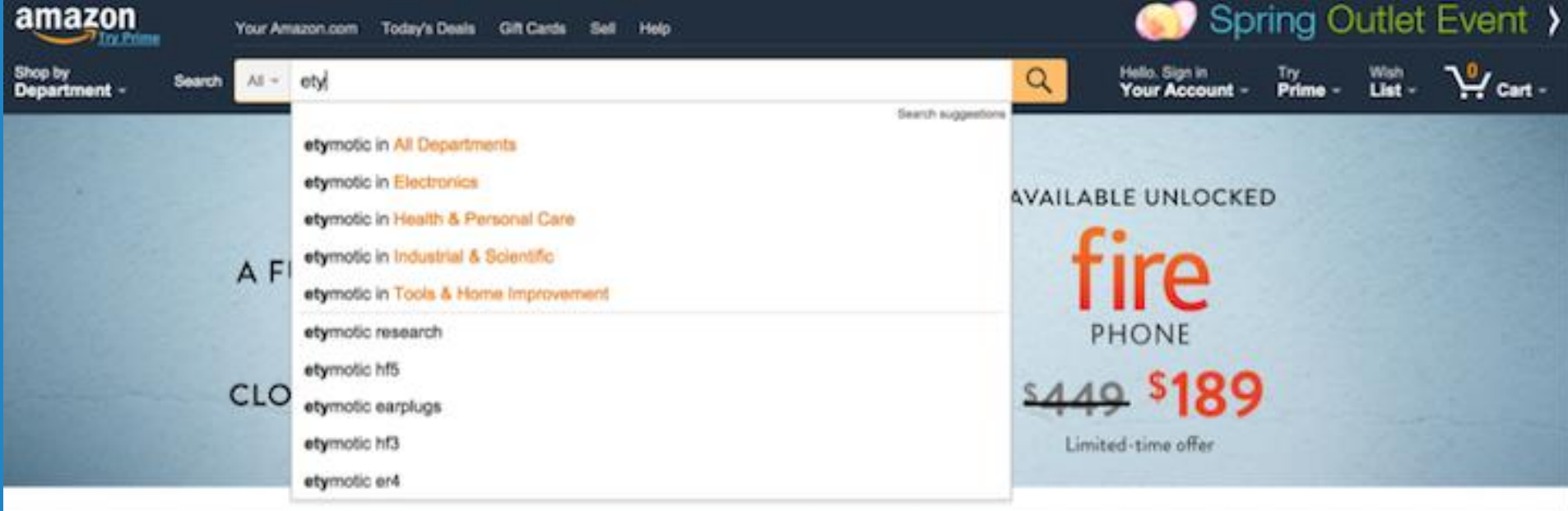
---

Help users recognize, diagnose and recover from errors

---

Help and Documentation

---



# Usability

## In-class Activity – Usability Dry Run

Source: <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/slips/>

# Class activity

<https://owlsports.com/>

## Heuristic evaluation

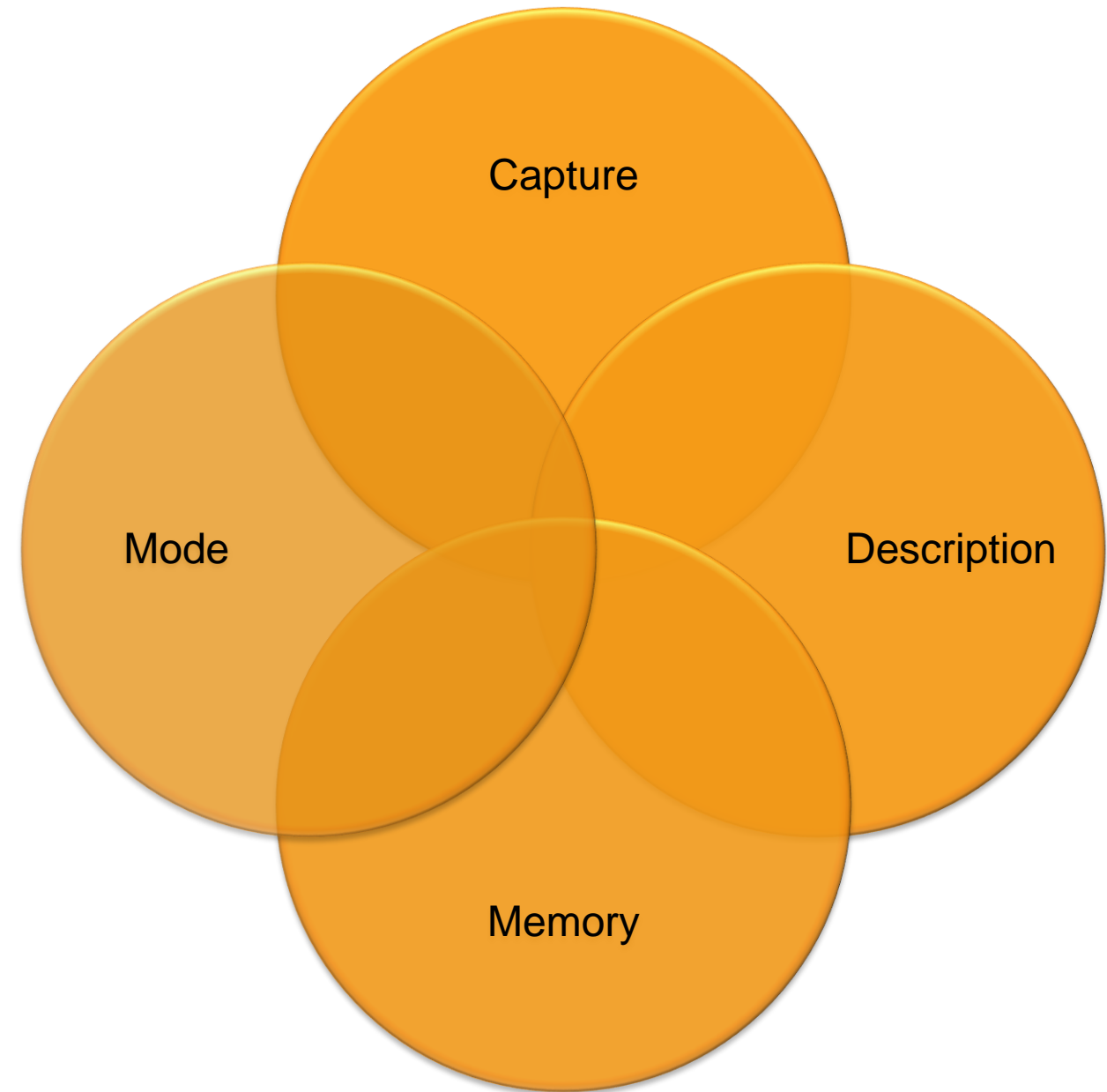
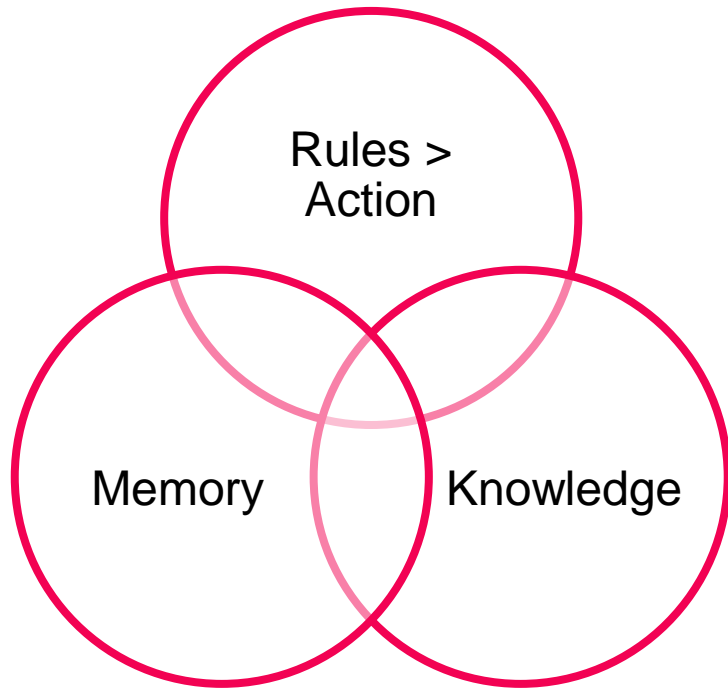
- Team member 1: Apply first five heuristic evaluation items
- Team member 2: Apply second five heuristic evaluation items

## Café test

- Team member 1 – task: Join the owl club
- Team member 2 – task: Purchase a ticket to a future b-ball game

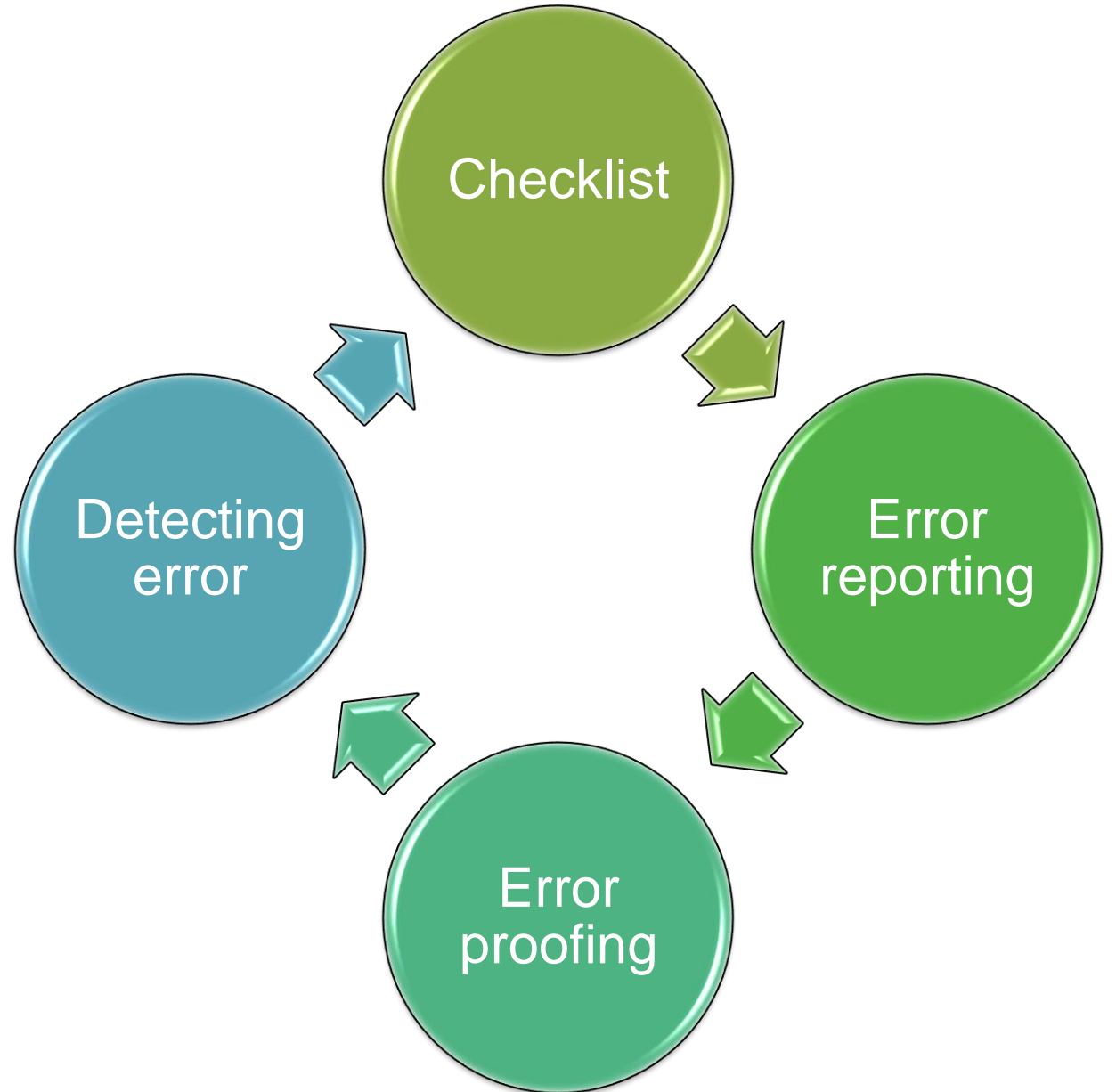


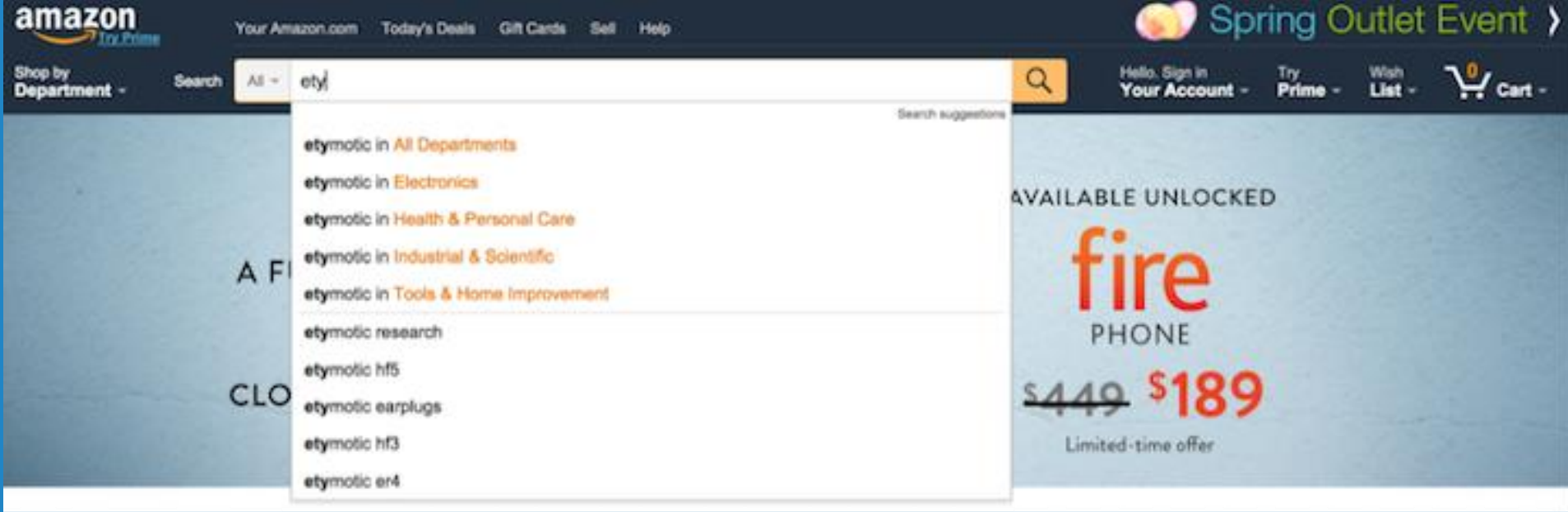
# Slips vs. Mistakes



# Tools

How do we ensure safe/good practices & behaviors?





# Classes of Errors

## In-class Activity – Slips & Mistakes

Source: <https://www.nngroup.com/articles/slips/>

# Breakout

---

Go back to selected site

---

Identify the 3 most important issues  
**using Norman's terms**

---

One person reports back to the class