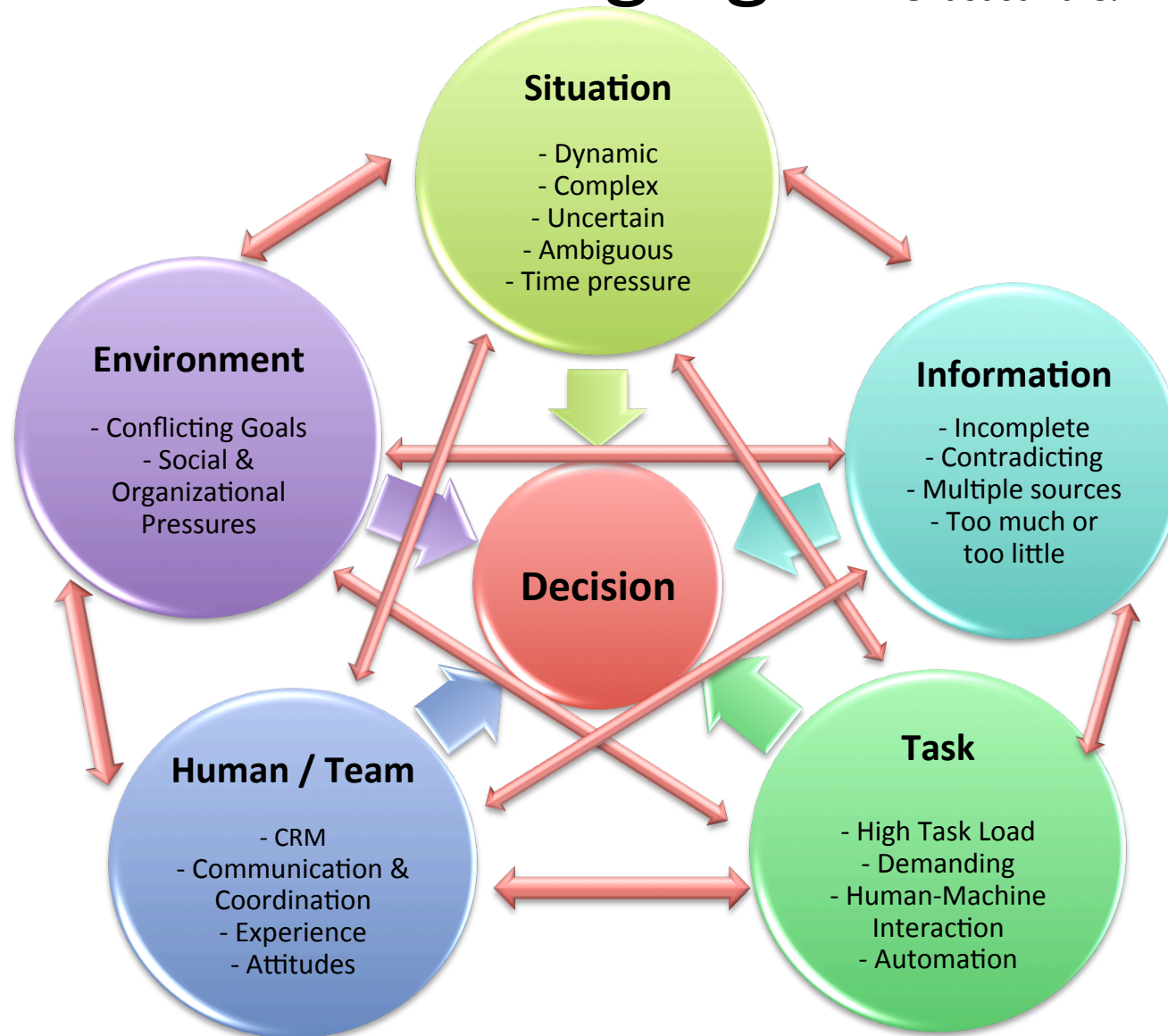


Decision Making in High Risk Systems

Dr. Nadine Bienefeld

Why is DM in High Risk Systems so challenging ?

(Bienefeld, 2012;
Orasasanu & Martin, 1998)



Hidden Traps: Cognitive Biases



Perception

Framing

Filtering

Filling in the
gaps

???

When choosing Hypotheses

Fixation

Confirmation
Bias

Frequency
gambling



When choosing Action

Plan
continuation

Habit capture

Goal seduction /
Press-on-itis

Naturalistic DM (Klein et al. 1993)



- Experts can make fast decisions based on:
 - intuitive recognition of situation
 - intuitive situation assessment
 - mental simulation of options & consequences
 - intuitive pattern matching for best option
- $\approx 90\%$ of decisions made in high-risk systems
- Does NOT always lead to best decision!

Decision Making in Multiteam Systems

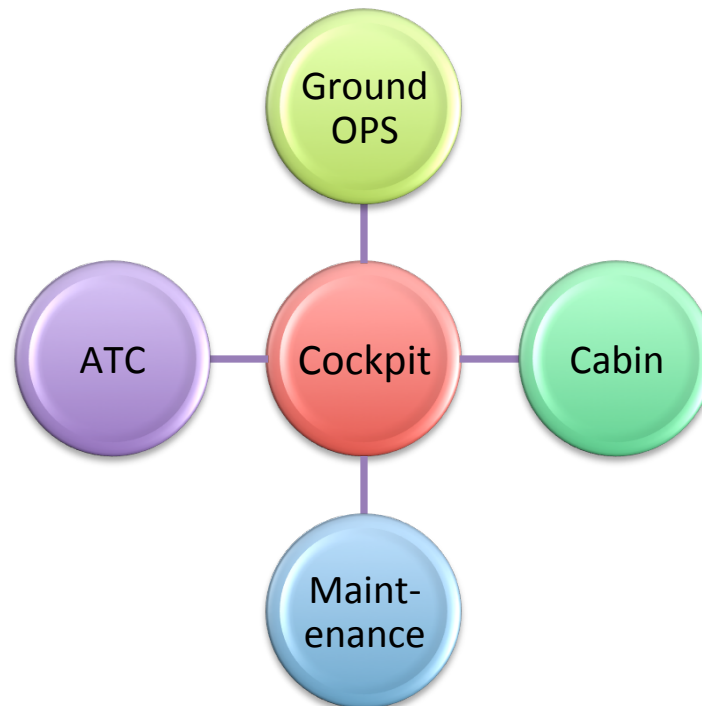
Bienefeld, 2012

Study:

- *Multiple* teams involved in decision making (esp. in high risk systems)
- 504 pilots and CCMs / 85'000 behavioral events during live observation in simulator

Result:

- Decision quality and performance depend not on team but on *inter-*team collaboration



How to Improve DM in High-Risk Systems

Design

- System Interdependence, Salient Cues & Prognoses (Degani, Barshi, Shafto, 2013)
- Flight Manuals & Checklists
- DM tools e.g., FORDEC (Hörmann, 1997); PAVE, CARE (FAA, 2011)

4 Ps

(Degani & Weiner, 1999)

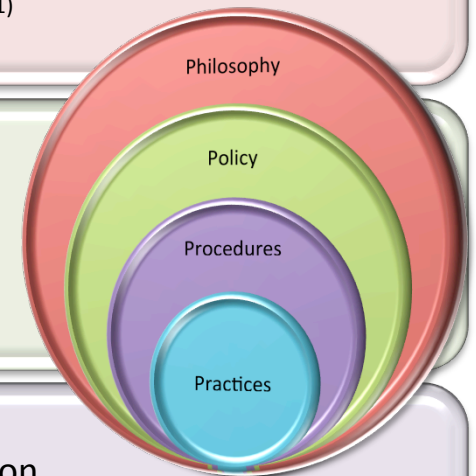
- Philosophy
- Policy
- Procedures
- Practices

Training

- Decision Making Skills – Mental Models & Metacognition
- Scenario Based Training under Stress (Teams & MTS)
- Task Management

CRM

- Crew and MTS communication → Shared Mental Model
- Leadership → Information Management, Resource Management
- Speaking up
- Debriefing and self-reflection (also during normal ops)



*“When there aren’t any smart decisions,
I suppose you just have to pick the
stupid decision you like best.”*

Orson Scott Card



Dr. Nadine Bienefeld

*High Risk Teams: Assessment – Consulting –
Training*

n.bienefeld@gmail.com