How visual cognition influences process model comprehension

WIRTSCHAFTS UNIVERSITÄT WIEN VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Razvan Petrusel, Jan Mendling, Hajo A. Reijers. Decision Support Systems 96: 1-16 (2017)





Once upon a CAISE in time







They were all there







A long journey

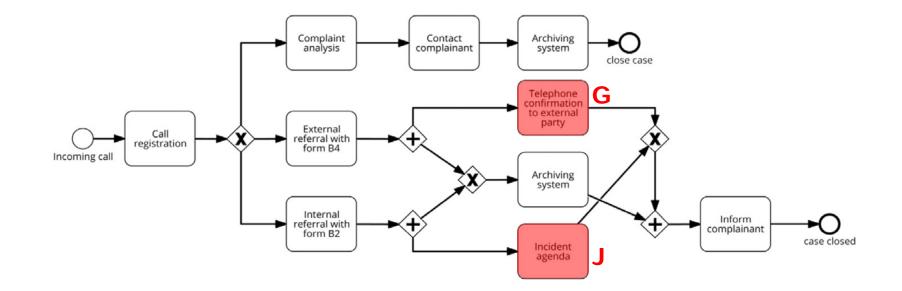






If **G** is executed, must **J** be executed in the same case?

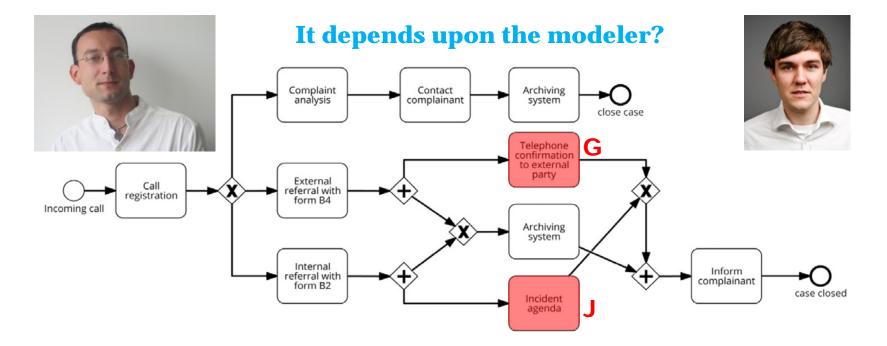






If **G** is executed, must **J** be executed in the same case?

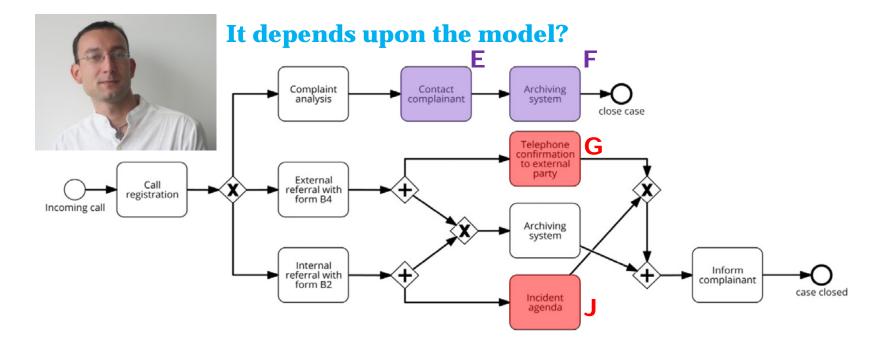






If **G** is executed, must **J** be executed in the same case?

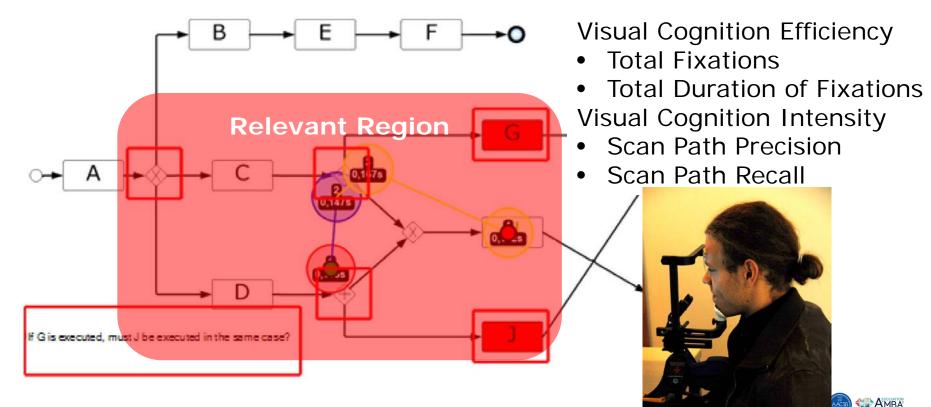






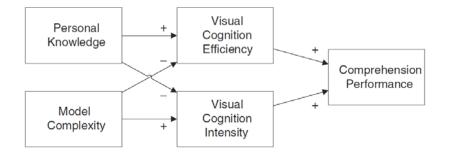
Let us find out with Eye-Tracking





Experimental Research Model





- H1. Higher Personal Knowledge and lower Model Complexity => better Visual Cognition Efficiency (measured by Total Fixations and Total Duration of Fixations).
- H2. Lower Personal Knowledge and higher Model Complexity => higher Visual Cognition Intensity (measured by Scan Path Precision and Recall).
- H3. A Visual Cognition Efficiency (measured by Scan Path Precision and Recall) and Visual Cognition Intensity (measured by Total Fixations and Total Duration of Fixations) model better explains comprehension performance (higher Correctness, higher Efficiency, lower Duration) than a Personal Knowledge and Model Complexity model.
- H4. The effect of Personal Knowledge on comprehension performance is mediated by Visual Cognition Efficiency and Intensity.
- H5. The effect of Model Complexity on comprehension performance is mediated by Visual Cognition Efficiency and Intensity.



Summary of Results

WIRTSCHAFTS UNIVERSITÄT WIEN VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Hypothesis	Performance dimension	Explanatory power	Support
H1	Total Fixations	0.1189	Supported
H1	Total Duration of Fixations	0.1336	Supported
H2	Scan Path Precision	0.0236	Partially supported
H2	Scan Path Recall	0.0499	Supported
H3	Correctness	Increase in Explanatory power: difference of R^2 Visual Cognition model- R^2 Literature model $-0.033 = (0.032-0.065)$	Not supported
H3	Duration	Increase in Explanatory power difference 0.782 = (0.882 - 0.100)	Supported
H3	Efficiency	Increase in Explanatory power difference 0.249 = (0.359-0.110)	Supported
H4	Correctness	Familiarity mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported
H4	Duration	Familiarity mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported
H4	Efficiency	Familiarity mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported
H5	Correctness	Elements mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported
H5	Duration	Elements mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported
H5	Efficiency	Elements mediated by Total Fixations, Total Duration of Fixations, SPP, and SPR (each $p < 0.01$)	Supported



H1. Higher Personal Knowledge and lower Model Complexity leads to better Visual Cognition Efficiency H2. Lower Personal Knowledge and higher Model Complexity higher Visual Cognition Intensity

Dependent	Independent	Beta	S.E.	<i>t</i> -test	Sig.
Total Fixations	Constant	76.2617			
	Elements	1.0699	1.7664	8.111	< 0.0001
	Familiarity	-14.3266	0.1874	5.709	< 0.0001
	F = 48.5828	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.1189	
Total Duration	Constant	17.7203			
of Fixations	Elements	0.2194	0.0419	5.235	< 0.0001
	Familiarity	-3.6332	0.3950	9.197	< 0.0001
	F = 55.3630	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.1336	
Scan Path	Constant	0.2985			
Precision	Elements	-0.0022	0.0006	3.633	<0.0003
	Familiarity	0.0140	0.0060	2.460	< 0.0014
	F = 9.5107	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.0236	
Scan Path Recall	Constant	0.8533			
	Elements	-0.0026	0.0010	2.616	<0.0091
	Familiarity	-0.0518	0.0092	5.639	< 0.0001
	F = 19.5188	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.0499	



UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

H3. Regression with Visual Cognition better explains comprehension performance than Knowledge and Model Complexity



Dependent	Independent	Beta	S.E.	Wald-Sig.	р
Correctness	Constant Familiarity Elements Chi ² = 25.340	- 0.034027 0.52082 0.031210 Sig. < 0.0001	0.38529 0.12344 0.012199 Nagelkerke R ²	$\begin{array}{l} 0.007800 \\ 17.8019 \\ 6.5456 \\ = 0.06456 \end{array}$	0.9296 <0.0001 0.0105
Correctness	Constant Total Duration of Fixations Scan Path Recall $Chi^2 = 10.3906$	$\begin{array}{l} 1.15019 \\ -\ 0.031422 \\ 1.74891 \\ \mathrm{Sig} = 0.002 \end{array}$	0.30417 0.011006 0.53631 Nagelkerke R ²	14.29958.151410.6342= 0.03198	0.0002 0.0043 0.0011

Dependent	Independent	Beta	S.E.	<i>t</i> -test	Sig.
Duration	Constant	28.9640			
	Elements	0.4871	0.07517	6.481	< 0.0001
	Familiarity	-4.3221	0.7085	-6.100	< 0.0001
	F = 39.09055	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.09752	
Duration	Constant	9.0507			
	Scan Path Precision	-3.7742	1.8654	-2.023	0.0434
	Scan Path Recall	-6.1879	1.2576	-4.921	< 0.0001
	Total Duration	-1.0954	0.1134	-9.657	< 0.0001
	of Fixations				
	Total Fixations	0.6215	0.02604	23.867	< 0.0001
	F = 131,314.89	Sig. < 0.001	Adjusted R ²	= 0.8817	



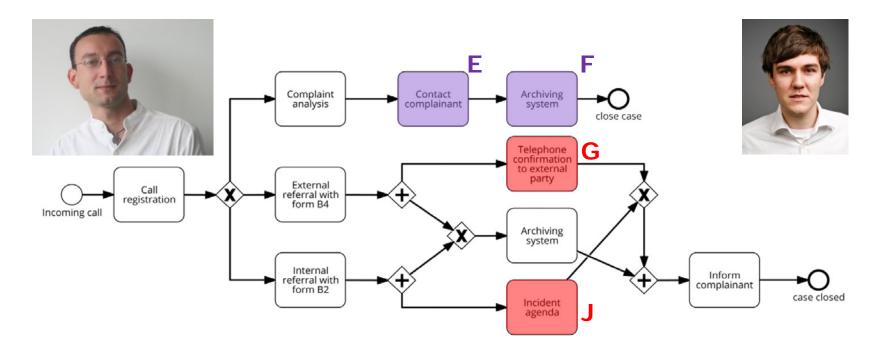
H4. The effect of Knowledge on comprehension performance is mediated by Visual Cognition. H5. The effect of Complexity on comprehension performance is mediated by Visual Cognition.



Dependent variable (Y)	Independent variable (I)	Mediating variable (M)	MR	SR	SM	Bindirect	Sobel test (p value)
Correctness	Elements	Total Fixations	Y = 0.806 + 0.0042 I + (-0.0005) M	Y = 0.7884 + 0,0037 I	M = 38.954 + 1049 I	-0.0005	5202.4
							(<0.01)
		Total Duration	Y = 0.807 + 0.0042 I + (-0.0023) M	Y = 0.8835 + 0.0037 I	M = 18.561 + 0,149 I	-0.0005	7968.7
		of Fixations					(<0.01)
		Scan Path Precision	Y = 0.728 + 0.0041 I + 0.18 M	Y = 0.8835 + 0.0037 I	M = 0.335 + (-0.002) I	-0.0004	8304.9
							(<0.01)
		Scan Path Recall	Y = 0.691 + 0.0041 I + 0.136 M	Y = 0.8835 + 0.0037 I	M = 0.718 + (-0.002) I	-0.0004	10,172
							(<0.01)
Correctness	Familiarity	Total Fixations	Y = 0.707 + 0.05916 I + 0.00004 M	Y = 0.711 + 0.05862 I	M = 97.797 + (-14,19) I	0.00054	52.82
							(<0.01)
		Total Duration	Y = 0.710 + 0.05875 I + 0.000003 M	Y = 0.711 + 0.05862 I	M = 22.136 + (-3605) I	-0.00013	8.32
		of Fixations					(<0.01)
		Scan Path Precision	Y = 0.683 + 0.057 I + 0.112 M	Y = 0.711 + 0.059 I	M = 0.254 + 0.013 I	-0.002	897.5
							(<0.01)
		Scan Path Recall	Y = 0.569 + 0.068 I + 0.177 M	Y = 0.711 + 0.059 I	M = 0.802 + (-0.052) I	-0.009	883.1
							(<0.01)



It's not Dirk, it's not the model, it is Dirk and the task in relation to the model





WIEN VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS