Common Industry Format: What It Is, What It Isn't and Why It's Useful

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# 9 out of 10 Doctors Prefer the Common Industry Format for Reporting Usability Testing Results

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### What is the Customized <u>Common Industry Format (CIF)?</u>

- Purpose: Provide greater visibility and consistency in *describing usability testing processes* and *reporting those results*
- 'Customized', in this case, means an illustrative example template for electronic health records
  - Primarily, intended for 'summative' or validation usability testing
  - Extended for 'formative' or exploratory usability testing

Customized Common Industry Format Template for Electronic Health Record

Usability Testing

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## What it is...

- Document outline for reporting usability testing methods and results
- By providing a standard outline we can demonstrate evidence of usability activity in a format that allows
  - independent evaluation of tasks in a single product and
  - comparison across multiple products.
- Reporting framework within current best practices

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# Guidance

#### Who uses the CIF?

- User Experience and Usability Professionals
  - Read and report using CIF
- Evaluators of application usability ← i.e., Providers
  - Make informed decisions concerning the release of software applications
  - Evaluate an application's usability test results
- Stakeholders in any organization
  - Many organizations have incorporated the CIF
- Some important points...

#### **CIF Creates Basis for Dialog**

- CIF provides a 'report card' for usability testing
- The CIF can create a productive dialog across developers, requirements, project managers, vendors, providers, and end users.
- Areas of discussion include:
  - Who are the users? User population definition
  - What is their context of use?
  - How to measure "success"
    - Functionality vs. clicks
    - Learning: 'Walk up and use' vs. one trial vs. training
    - What is the role of satisfaction?

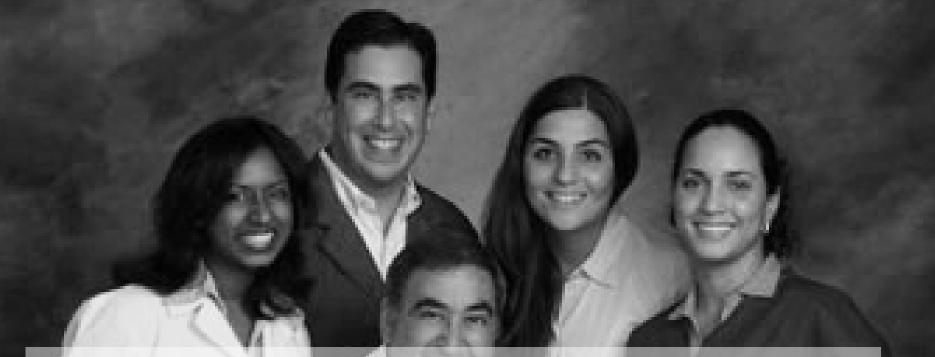
# **CIF Provides Background and Context for Reporting...**

- Measures of effectiveness and efficiency, and recommends including subjective satisfaction data
  - Measures for efficiency may include:
    - 'Too many clicks'
    - Task time
    - Completion rate efficiency
    - Number of references to the manual
  - Measures for effectiveness may include:
    - Completion Rate
    - Number of Errors
  - Measures of satisfaction may include:
    - System Usability Scale (or SUS)

# Illustrative Example

# **Conducting a Test and Reporting in CIF**

- Identify the key user groups
- Identify critical and frequent tasks
- Define measurable usability goals
- Conduct usability testing
- Report using CIF to ensure goals have been met



# Identify the key user groups

- Users who will be doing the tasks
  - Physician
  - Nurses
  - Administrative staff

# **Measuring Usability**

User Groups: Physicians | Nurses | Administrative

	Measuring Usability Relative to Goals					
Task	Effectiveness Unassisted task completion rate of:	<b>Efficiency</b> Maximum user time	Satisfaction Post-task ratings on 5- point usability scale:			
Task A						
Task B						
Task C						

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# **Measuring usability**

	Measuring Usability Relative to Goals					
	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Satisfaction			
Task	Unassisted task	Maximum user time	Post-task ratings on 1-			
Create an appointmei for a new patient	ht					
Check patient insur- ance eligibility						
Enter patient vitals						

# **Benchmark current task efficiency**

- Benchmark current critical and frequent tasks in order to:
  - Show that the EHR system produces better task efficiency than paper methods
  - Show improved efficiency over an existing electronic system
  - Project ROI for a given period
- Benchmark by:
  - Directly measure in current environment
  - Expert estimation

# Measuring usability

	Measuring Usability Relative to Goals					
	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Satisfaction			
Task	Unassisted task	Maximum user time	Post-task ratings on 1-			
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 2 mins	<b>Goal:</b> 4.00			
Create an appointmen for a new patient	t					
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 1 min	<b>Goal:</b> 4.00			
Check patient insur- ance eligibility						
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 30 secs	Goal: 4.00 avg			

# **Measure usability**

- Test representative tasks with representative users
- Measuring usability can be obtained via:
  Usability testing
  Observation
  Questionnaires
  Log files

# **Measuring usability**

	Measuring Usability Relative to Goals						
	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Satisfaction				
Task	Unassisted task	Maximum user time	Post-task ratings 1-5				
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 2 mins	<b>Goal:</b> 4.00				
	Actual	Actual	Actual				
Create an appointment	EHR A: 90%	EHR A: 4 mins	EHR A: 3.00				
for a new patient	EHR B: 100%	EHR B: 1.5 mins	EHR B: 4.50				
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 1 min	<b>Goal:</b> 4.00				
	Actual	Actual	Actual				
Check patient insur-	EHR A: 95%	EHR A: 2.5 mins	EHR A: 4.00				
ance eligibility	EHR B: 100%	EHR B:1 min	EHR B: 5.00				
	<b>Goal:</b> 100%	Goal: 30 secs	<b>Goal:</b> 4.00				
	Actual	Estimated	Estimated				
Enter patient vitals	EHR A: 90%	EHR A: 45 secs	EHR A: 3.25				
	EHR B: 100%	EHR B: 30 secs	EHR B: 4.75				

# **Key Elements**

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Method
  - Participants
  - Study Design
  - Tasks
  - Procedure
  - Test Location
  - Test Environment
  - Test Forms And Tools
  - Participant Instructions
  - Usability Metrics
- Results
  - Data Analysis And Reporting
  - Discussion Of The Findings

#### Appendicies

- Format for Document
- Sample Recruiting Screener
- Participant Demographics
- Non-disclosure Agreement And Informed Consent Form
- Example Moderator's Guide
- System Usability Scale Questionnaire
- Incentive Receipt And Acknowledgment Form

Measure Task	N	Task Suc- cess	Path Deviation	Та	sk Time	Errors	Task Ratings 5=Easy
	#	Mean (SD)	Deviations (Observed / Optimal)	Mean (SD)	Deviations (Observed / Optimal)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)
1.[Find item on patient summary screen]							
2.[Use patient chart to find lab results]							
3.[Check vital signs]							

#### **In Closing**

- The highest cost for any large-scale system is human capital
- Why is so much time/effort evaluating security, privacy, integration, functionality, etc.? Because these things can be easily measured, reported, understood, and compared.
- If human capital costs are so high and usability is such an important issue, why don't we spend as much time/effort understanding human interface...

## **In Closing**

- Because, it is perceived, there is no easy way to understand the impact of user performance it is often forgotten or ignored
- CIF is a starting point...
- If you are a provider selecting among several vendors you should be asking those providers for usability metrics around variables important to you

#### Thank You

NISTIR 7742 Can be obtained at: http://www.nist.gov/manuscript-publication-search.cfm?pub\_id=907312

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