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and continued to exhibit improved performance even after discontinuation of the decision support on the third day. Neither outcome feedback nor cognitive feedback resulted in improved performance. More research is necessary to conclusively identify the best forms of dynamic decision-making support and their durability when transferred to new tasks., timestamp = 2015-01-21T05:11:06Z, number = 2, journaltitle = Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, journal = Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, year=2015, shortjournal = Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, author = Gonzalez, Cleotilde, urldate = 2015-01-21, date = 2005-03, pages = 142–154, keywords = Cognitive feedback,Cognitive support,Dynamic decision making,Feedback,Feedforward, file = ScienceDirect Snapshot:/Users/ben/Documents/zotero/storage/C2WAPRGF/S0749597804000949.html;;Gonzalez2005Decision support for real-time, dynamic decision-making tasks.pdf:/Users/ben/Documents/zotero/storage/U4H78N7Z/Gonzalez2005 support for real-time, dynamic decision-making tasks.pdf:application/pdf

@articlewallaceDecision1985, title = Decision Support Systems for Disaster Management, volume = 45, issn = 0033-3352, doi = 10.2307/3135008, abstract = This paper is designed to provide a conceptual framework for the employment of decision support systems (DSS) in the field of disaster management. This framework will incorporate the following dimensions: (1) definition of DSS and its differences from MIS in the public sector; (2) stages in the life cycle of a disaster and the types of events occurring within stages; (3) a framework for conceptualizing decision making in disaster management at various levels-operational, tactical, and strategic; (4) a matrix of information and modeling needs of planners and decision makers within each stage; and (5) selected examples of DSS applications and prototypes which have been developed on microcomputers which will serve to illustrate the role of DSS in the disaster management., timestamp = 2016-01-20T23:48:57Z, eprinttype = jstor, eprint = 3135008, journaltitle = Public Administration Review, journal = Public Administration Review, year = 185, shortjournal = Public Administration Review, author = Wallace, William A. and De Balogh, Frank, date = 1985, pages = 134–146, file = JSTOR Full Text PDF:/Users/ben/Documents/zotero/storage/PF5KRT7H/Wallace and De Balogh - 1985 - Decision Support Systems for Disaster Management.pdf:application/pdf

@articlespragueframework1980, title = A Framework for the Development of Decision Support Systems, volume = 4, issn = 0276-7783, doi = 10.2307/248957, abstract = This article proposes a framework to explore the nature, scope, and content of the evolving topic of Decision Support Systems (DSS). The first part of the framework considers (a) three levels of technology which have been designated DSS, (b) the developmental approach that is evolving for the creation of a DSS, and (c) the roles of several key types of people in the building and use of a DSS. The second part develops a descriptive model to assess the performance objectives and the capabilities of a DSS as viewed by three of the major participants in their continued development and use. The final section outlines several issues in the future growth and development of a DSS as a potentially valuable type of information system in organizations., timestamp = 2016-01-20T23:45:16Z, eprinttype = jstor, eprint = 248957, number = 4, journaltitle = MIS Quarterly, journal = MIS Quarterly, year=1980, shortjournal = MIS Quarterly, author = Sprague, Ralph H., date = 1980, pages = 1–26, file = JSTOR Full Text PDF:/Users/ben/Documents/zotero/storage/IZ9QWQH7/Sprague - 1980 - A Framework for the Development of Decision Support.pdf:application/pdf

@articlezackrole2007, title = The role of decision support systems in an indeterminate world, volume = 43, issn = 0167-9236, url = http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167923606001308, doi = 10.1016/j.dss.2006.09.003, abstract = Decision making involves processing or applying information and knowledge, and the appropriate information/knowledge mix depends on the characteristics of the decision making context. Information (or its absence) is central to decision making situations involving uncertainty and complexity, while knowledge (or its absence) is associated with problems of ambiguity and equivocality. This paper proposes that computer-based decision support technologies are appropriate to supporting decision making under conditions of uncertainty and complexity, while human-centric approaches may be more appropriate under conditions of ambiguity or equivocality. Both approaches, however, must be tightly integrated for organizational learning to occur. The framework is illustrated with a case study of the implementation of a decision support system used for price quoting in a leasing company., timestamp = 2016-01-19T22:21:02Z, number = 4, journaltitle = Decision Support Systems, journal = Decision Support Systems, year=2007, shortjournal = Decision Support Systems, series = Special Issue Clusters, author = Zack, Michael H., urldate = 2016-01-19, date = 2007-08, pages = 1664–1674, keywords = Ambiguity,Complexity,Decision Support Systems,Equivocality,knowledge management,Task technology fit,Uncertainty, file = ScienceDirect