Deployment Interview Codebook

## Codes\\Codebook\\Codes

| Name | Description | Files | References |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Adoption |  | 9 | 98 |
| Accuracy | The view of the benefit of the system will be informed by accuracy, for example making correct or incorrect identifications | 7 | 13 |
| Adoption need | Adoption will be informed by a need for the tool. | 0 | 0 |
| Adoption understanding | The adoption of automation and autonomy will be informed by understanding. Knowing the boundaries of the system. | 9 | 28 |
| Applicability | Technology adoption will be informed by applicability | 0 | 0 |
| Collaboration | The tool supports collaboration and this is viewed as supporting and informing adoption. | 2 | 2 |
| Confidence | The system displaying confidence would be positive. | 2 | 2 |
| Configurability | There is a need for the tool to be configurable to their processes, which will also adapt. | 8 | 24 |
| Curiosity | Curious to see what the system can do to support the analysts? | 0 | 0 |
| Customer | The needs of the customer will inform adoption and how we use the tool. | 2 | 4 |
| Feedback | The user provisions feedback and see that the feedback has been adopted and thus perceives that the system is more trustworthy and thus should be adopted. | 1 | 1 |
| Group adoption | The view of the group will inform the adoption of the technology. | 0 | 0 |
| Introduction informs adoption | The way in which the technology is introduced will have an impact on its adoption | 2 | 3 |
| Intuitive | The systems is intuitive to adopt and this is seen as a benefit. | 3 | 4 |
| Lacks benefit | The individual does not adopt technology because the do not see the benefit of it. | 1 | 1 |
| Meaningful Work | Ensuring that adopting the tool ensures that work continues to mean that work is meaningful | 4 | 6 |
| Productivity | The systems contribution to productivity either positive or negative | 5 | 9 |
| Situational Awareness | If the tool contributes to situational awareness then it is likely to be adopted. | 0 | 0 |
| Technology adopter | The individual will relinquish control to technology such as cruise control. | 1 | 1 |
| Automation creation | There is opportunity to create technology solutions and these bring benefit | 0 | 0 |
| Benefits | The benefits of automation | 7 | 27 |
| Benefits - situation | The benefits are dependent on the situation. | 0 | 0 |
| Collaboration | The technology can support collaboration between individuals | 4 | 9 |
| Removes error | The automation can removes error that come from human error. | 1 | 1 |
| Duplication | There is a need to reduce the duplication where data is entered onto multiple systems. | 0 | 0 |
| Increase productivity | Automation can increase productivity. | 6 | 17 |
| Technology saves time | A benefit of technology is that it can save you considerable time. | 6 | 19 |
| Challenges | Here we capture the key challenges of adopting the systems | 3 | 15 |
| Accuracy | The accuracy of the is called into question | 1 | 2 |
| Distracting | The system can be more distracting than of benefit | 2 | 4 |
| Productivity | The tool does not increase the productivity of the team | 1 | 1 |
| Status Quo | Benefits are not realised as the organisation continues to adopt its current processes | 2 | 8 |
| Expectancy | The participant reflects on the expectancy of the system. | 9 | 18 |
| High expectancy | The participant has a high or unrealistic expectancy of what the tool will be able to achieve that may lead to expectancy miss match. | 2 | 3 |
| Low expectancy | Participant view is that they have a low expectation of what the technology will offer. | 2 | 4 |
| Meets | The tools meets the expectancy of the analysts | 8 | 11 |
| Experience - Recognition | Experience is used to form an expectancy of what is happening within a scene. | 0 | 0 |
| Interdependence | The analysts can do the higher cognitive tasks | 9 | 197 |
| Accuracy | There is a need for accuracy in all that we do. | 6 | 22 |
| Automation compliment | The technology should compliment what the analysts, if they can choose to use it or not. | 6 | 18 |
| Human fallibility | There will be times when the automation is better than the human | 4 | 14 |
| Reliability | Reliability informs the use of automation. | 3 | 9 |
| Decision Making |  | 9 | 35 |
| Recognition Primed Decision Making | How is the tool assisting the analyst with bringing their experience to the situation to make the appropriate decision. | 9 | 35 |
| Actions | Identify the typical actions to take | 2 | 2 |
| Cue | Identify that which the needs to be looked at, brings the users attention to something. The user can then use this is part of a further cognitive process. | 9 | 24 |
| Filtering | The system is filtering the information that the analysts needs to process | 5 | 9 |
| Expectancy | The tool is informing the expectancy of the user as they make their decisions. | 6 | 9 |
| Plausible Goals | The goals that can be achieved within a situation. | 0 | 0 |
| Human superiority | Human are more capable than the technology. | 9 | 21 |
| Prefers control | The individual prefers not to automate things and instead be in control. | 2 | 3 |
| Reduces burden | The system will reduce the burden, for example data entry. | 9 | 22 |
| Reversionary | The need to maintain reversionary modes and skills that are in place should the systems fail | 3 | 4 |
| Relationship | The perceived relationship between the tool and user | 8 | 43 |
| Accountability | The relationship will be informed by accountability | 5 | 11 |
| Advisor | The tool is something from which the user takes advice, | 1 | 1 |
| Collaboration | The tool is seen as something which you collaborate with. Team mate is not mentioned. | 1 | 1 |
| Verification and assurance | The automation will verify elements to support accuracy. | 3 | 4 |
| Supervision | Even while the interaction may have a positive outcome such as saving time there will be a requirement for supervision. | 4 | 13 |
| Team-mate | The tool is thought of as a team mate or is expected to be come a team mate as its adoption progresses | 3 | 8 |
| Tool | The ODRO is viewed as just a tool | 6 | 10 |
| Relationship Change | The relationship between the user ad the tool will change over time. | 6 | 6 |
| Situational Awareness | The individual perceives that the technology can provide them with more situational awareness than they would otherwise have. | 8 | 17 |
| Detail | The automation will provide more detail to inform situational awareness | 4 | 5 |
| Overload | The system is providing too much information, the analyst feels overloaded. It can be distracting | 3 | 7 |
| Supervision burden | Automation can create a supervision burden | 6 | 8 |
| Limited Automation | The user views the automation as having limited value or benefit. | 1 | 4 |
| Little automation |  | 0 | 0 |
| Routine - baseline - encoding | This would suggest that it is possible to encode the normal. | 0 | 0 |
| Security concerns | The individual has security concerns over technology. | 0 | 0 |
| Tech leads process | The adoption of the new tool will drive changes to the teams processes rather than adapting the technology for the tool. | 4 | 5 |
| Technology helps | The individual views technology as something that helps. | 3 | 3 |
| Trust | Things that are informing that you can trust the tool. | 9 | 126 |
| Accuracy |  | 9 | 40 |
| Displaying confidence | This is see as being something that is positive and support trust in the system. | 5 | 9 |
| Earned | Trust needs to be earned | 9 | 36 |
| Learning | If the user could see that the tool was learning they would trust the system more. | 7 | 17 |
| Miss-placed | Examples of misplaced trust in the system and where the analysts is considering where they must avoid misplacing trust. | 4 | 6 |
| Reliability | Participants describe the system needing to be reliable to be trusted | 7 | 8 |
| Security | Participants describe the system as needing to be secure to be trusted | 0 | 0 |
| Situationally Dependent | The level of trust bestowed will change depending on the situation | 5 | 10 |