IOF MANGANELLI, ASSOCIATE AIA, LEED AP BD+C, Ph.D. Founder, Designer, Researcher, xplr design, Ilc Clemson, South Carolina, USA jmanganelli@xplrdesign.com

ROBIN FARR¹, IOHNELL BROOKS, Ph.D.², LEE GUGERTY, Ph.D.³ Supervisor, Patient Transport, Greenville Memorial Hospital, rfarr@ahs.org ² Associate Professor, Department of Automotive Engineering, Clemson University, jobrook@clemson.edu Member, Transportation Research Board - Safe Mobility of Older Persons (ANB60) Member, ADED Research Committee Member ³ Professor, Psychology Department, Clemson University, gugerty@clemson.edu

I. EXTENDED ABSTRACT

This presentation will provide a review of the literature on wayfinding in large, complex, multi-level facilities and will describe a correlational research study that assessed the wayfinding performance of twelve subject matter experts (patient transport personnel) of varying experience in a I.8 million square foot, complex, regional hospital facility. This presentation will also present and discuss possible underlying cognitive and perceptual mechanisms that may contribute to how humans encode spatial and navigational knowledge ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8}.

This correlational study uses a mapping task, a pointing task, and a route diagramming task in order to assess participants' survey knowledge and procedural knowledge. This study presents a unique contribution to the fields of architecture and neuroscience because of its assessment of performance of patient transport personnel in a large, regional hospital. One limitation of existing studies is that few utilize a facility of the scale or complexity of a large, regional hospital. Another limitation of existing studies is that most participants were unfamiliar with the facilities used prior to participating in the studies. Of the participants who were familiar with the facilities used in the studies prior to participating, most had a few days to a week's worth of exposure. In only one study did the 'familiar' participants have I-2 years of exposure to a facility. But even in that case, the extent of their exposure to the entire facility (as opposed to their assigned area) was unclear. Conversely, the present study uses wayfinding subject matter experts (patient transport personnel) with full-time, daily wayfinding experience throughout their respective facility ranging from 4 months to 8 years.

2. REFERENCES

¹Appleyard, D. (1969). Why buildings are known. Environment and Behavior, Vol. I, 131–156

² Devlin, A., Bernstein, J. (1995). Interactive wayfinding: Use of cues by men and women. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 1995, No. 15, 23–36.

³ Gärling, T., Lindberg, E., Carreiras, M., Böök, A. (1986) Reference systems in cognitive maps. Journal of Environmental Psychology, Vol. 6, I–18.

⁴ McNamara, T. (1986). Mental representations of spatial relations. Cognitive Psychology, 18, 87-121.

- ⁵ Shemaykin, F. (1962). Orientation in space. Psychological science in the USSR, Vol. I, Part I (Rep. No. 11466). Anan-yev, B. et al. (Eds.). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Office of Technical Reports.
- ⁶ Siegel, A., White, S. (1975). The development of spatial representations of large-scale environments. In Reese, H. (Ed.) Advances in Child Development and Behavior, Vol. 10, New York: Academic Press.

⁷ Spiers, H., Maguire, E. (2008). The dynamic n ature of cognition during wayfinding. Journal of Environmental Psychology, Vol. 28, No. 3, 232–249.

⁸ Thorndyke, P., Hayes-Roth, B., Staz, C. (1980). R-2676-ONR: Performance Models for Spatial and Locational Cognition. A report prepared for the Office of Naval Research by the Rand Corporation.

3. AUTHOR BIO

Joe Manganelli, Assoc iate AIA, LEED AP BD+C, PhD

Founder, Designer, Researcher, xplr design, llc Building Design Specialist, Fluor Enterprises Part-Time Faculty, Kent State University School of Library and Information Science, Information Architecture and Knowledge Management Program Member, National Institute of Building Sciences, buildingSMART Alliance Thought Leadership Subcommittee Member, Human Factors and Ergonomics Society Environmental Design, Macroergonomics, and Cognitive Engineering and Decision Making Technical Groups

www.jmanganelli.net; www.da tastructureformdesign.com

Joe's goal is improving the capacity of the built environment to enhance human health, well-being, and cognition. He develops representational schemas, design methods, and tools for representing and analyzing the impact of potential environmental design features on user cognitive and task performance. His work engages the following frameworks: complex and dynamical systems science, embodied cognition theories of mind, Edelman's Theory of Neuronal Group Selection, Kirsh's concepts of epistemic and pragmatic action and activity space and performance design, Chua's theory of a cognitive dynamical system, cognitive task analysis, socio-technical systems, cyber-physical systems, ultra-large scale systems, ecological niche construction, neural networks, graph theory, and symmetry breaking. Joe's background includes: architecture, cognitive psychology, human factors, information architecture, and sustainability.

Robin Farr

Robin is the Supervisor of Patient Transport at Greenville Memorial Hospital, part of Greenville Health System, in Greenville, South Carolina.

Johnell Brooks, Ph.D.

Johnell is a Human Factors Psychologist who develops driving simulators that are used as rehabilitation and training tools for clinical settings and classrooms for diverse patient populations ranging from seniors to wounded warriors to young adults on the Autism Spectrum Disorder. She is also part of the Deep Orange program which immerses graduate automotive engineering students into the world of a future OEM and/or supplier. Working collaboratively, students, multidisciplinary faculty, and participating industry partners focus on producing a new vehicle prototype each year.

Lee Gugerty, Ph.D.

Lee is a professor of psychology with research interests in causal reasoning and critical thinking, attention during realtime tasks and spatial cognition. He is also coordinator of the PhD program in Human Factors Psychology at Clemson University.