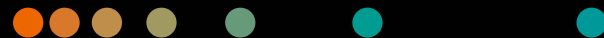


Psychology of Standards

The Psychological Effects of Process Norms in Product-developing Organizations

Dr. Tobias Rüdiger Maier, Advanced Therapy
Process Insights Europe in Munich, March 19-20, 2025





Dr. Tobias Rüdiger Maier

MSc Business Psychology & Dr. rer. nat.

Team Coach
Organization Development



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Psychology of Standards

Introduction

Agenda:

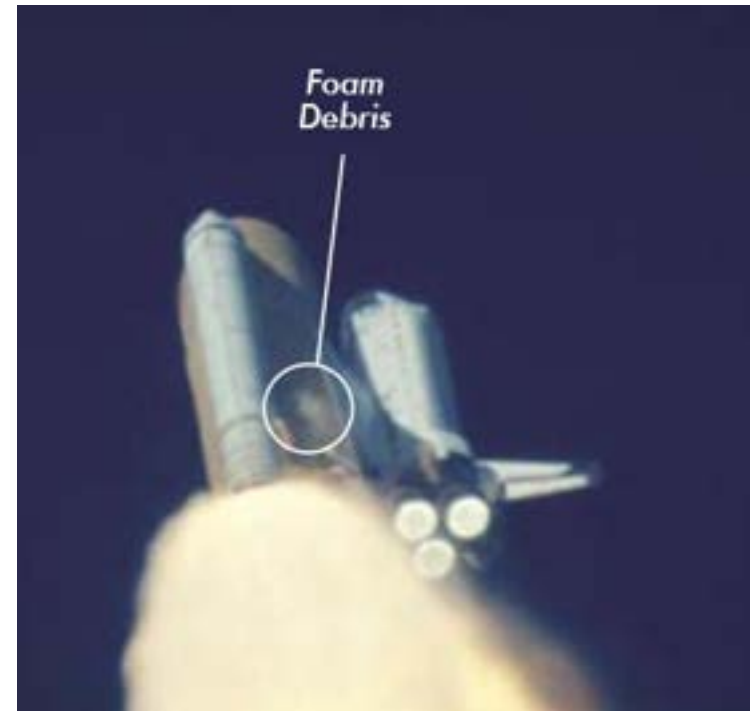
- **Introduction**
- Defining the Context
- Cognition (A)
- Behaviour (B)
- Conclusion

Introduction

Human shortcomings

Columbia Accident Investigation Board 2003:
“[...] *detection of the dangers posed by foam was impeded by ‘blind spots’* [...]”

We shall ask ourselves:
How can we ensure that standards are not compromised by blind spots?



Introduction

Work motivation

Worldwide

- only 15 % of employees feel **engaged**.
- and 81 % of employees are thinking of **quitting** their jobs for better offers.

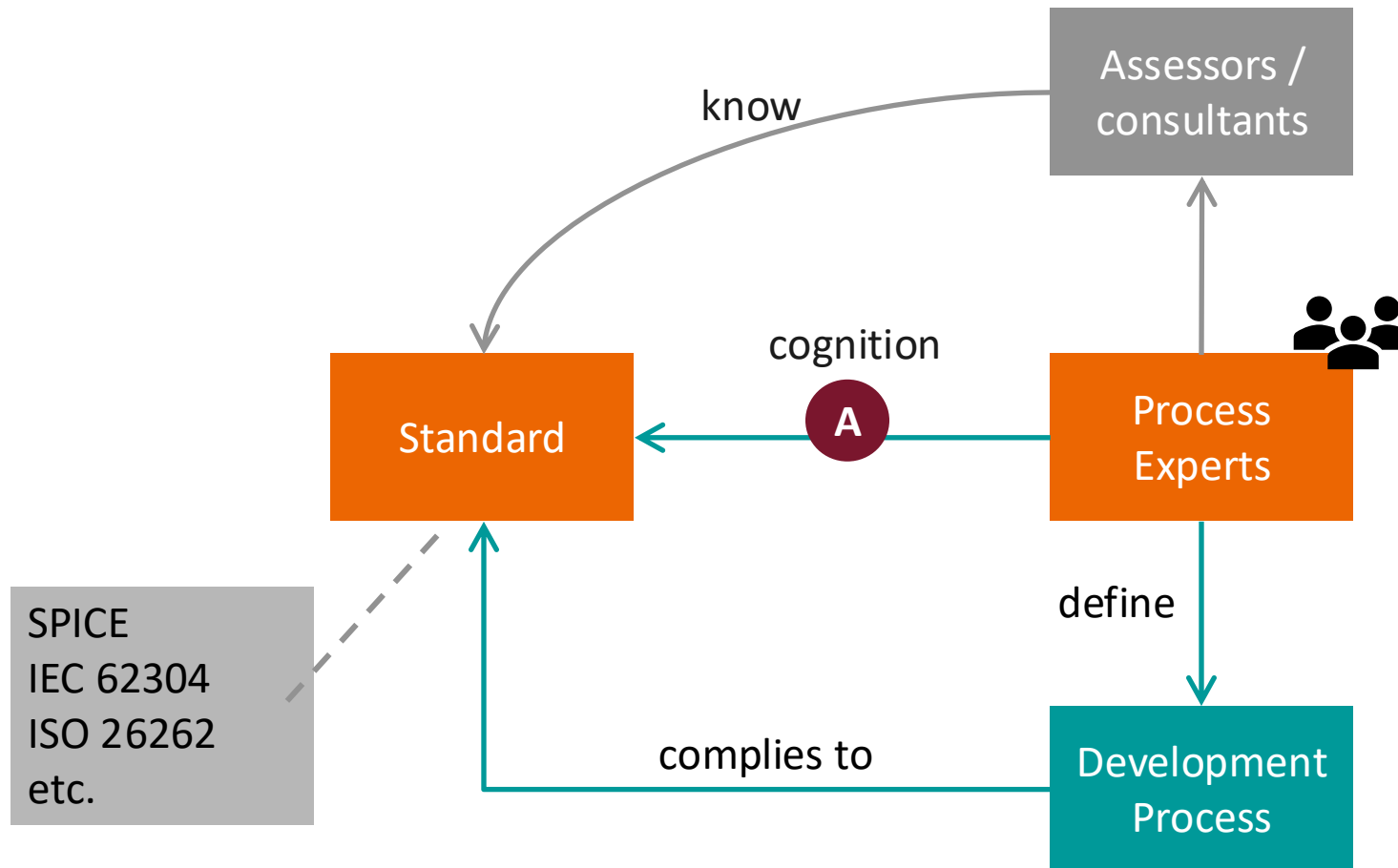
We shall ask ourselves:
*How can we ensure that standards
don't pay into demotivation?*



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Defining the context

Cognition (A): Standards have a direct psychological impact



Bahaviour (B): Standards have an indirect psychological impact

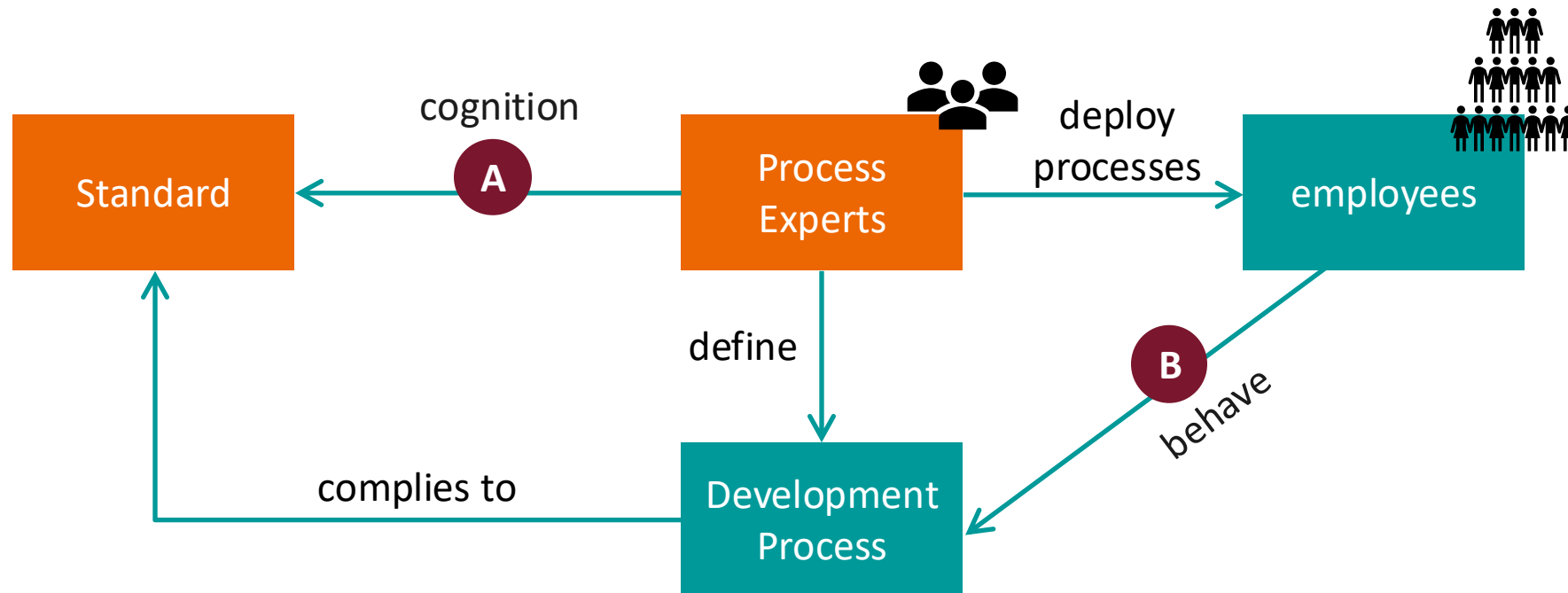
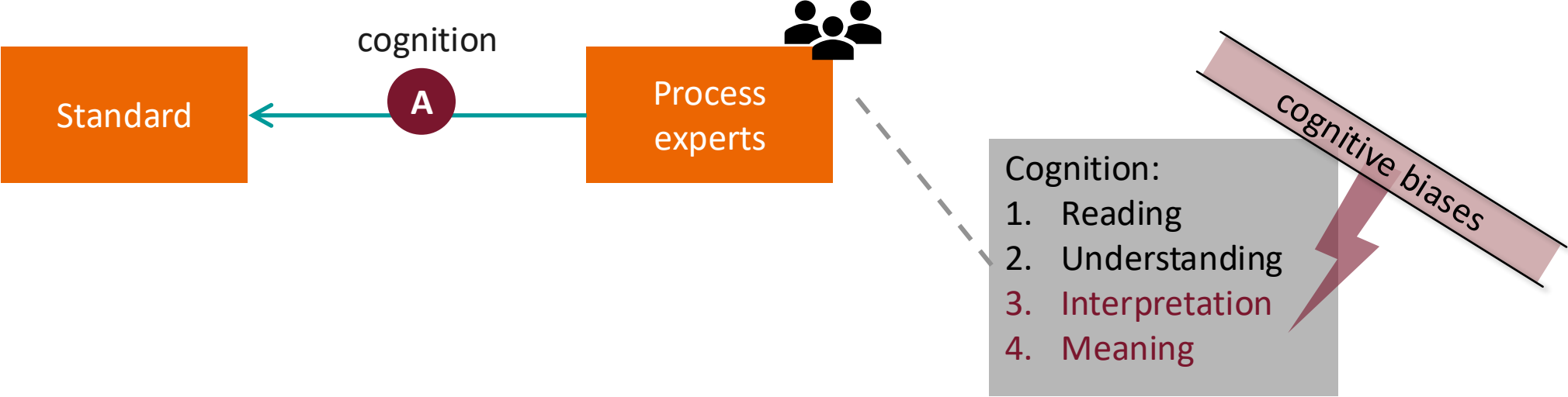




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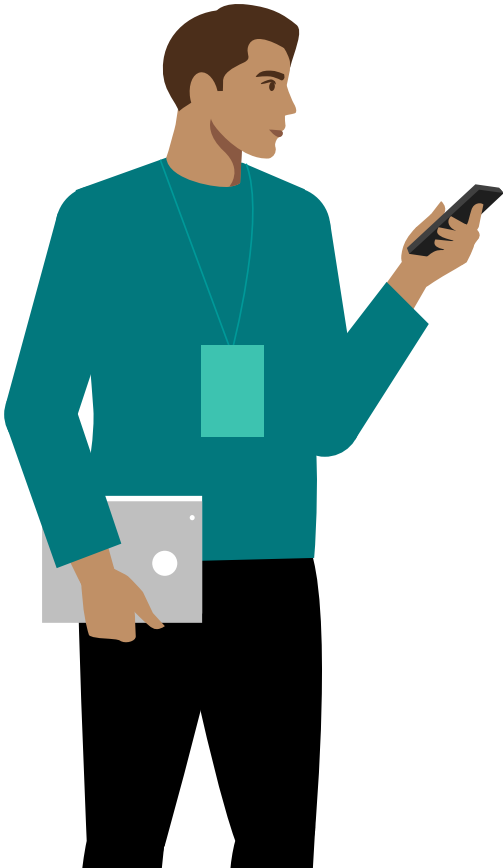
Psychology of Standards

Cognition (A)



2-4-6
What is the rule behind the series?

selection bias



The real rule is simple:
 $x < y < z$
with $x, y, z \in \mathbb{N}$



Cognition steps:

- ✓ 1. **Reading**
(alphabet, grammar, syntax)
- ✓ 2. **Understanding**
(vocabulary, semantics)
- ☐ 3. **Interpretation** affected by
 - Context effects
 - Motivation
 - Fixation
 - Framing
 - (other cognitive biases)





Foto by [Janet auf Unsplash](#) (Stork)

Foto by [Paul Carroll auf Unsplash](#) (Albatross)

Foto by [Victoria auf Unsplash](#) (seagull)

Foto by [Paolo Chiabrando auf Unsplash](#) (goose)

Middle: Commodity sketch characterized as „well-known picture“ by Fisher (1968) with neither source of permission nor the claim of own creation

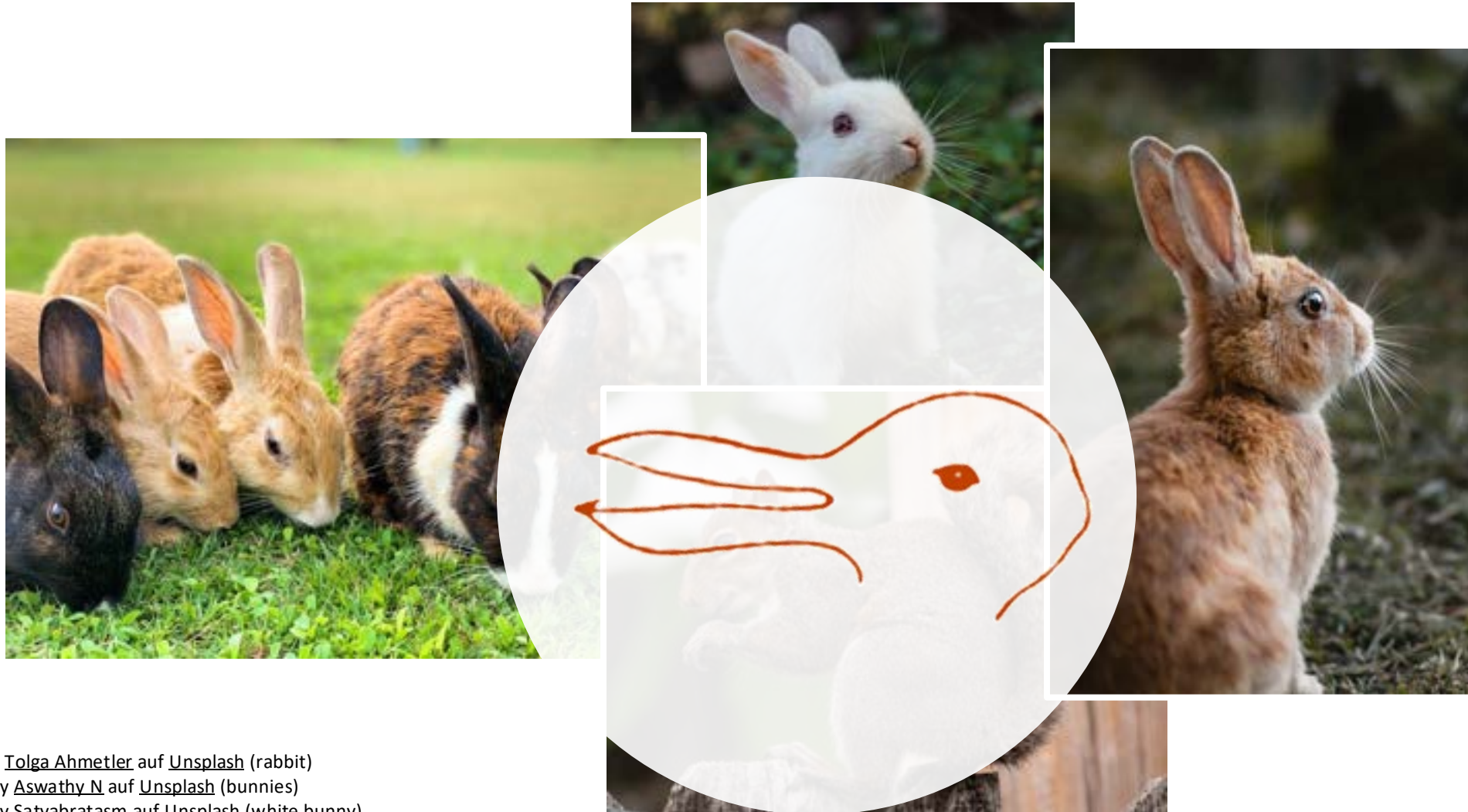


Foto b [Tolga Ahmetler](#) auf [Unsplash](#) (rabbit)

Foto by [Aswathy N](#) auf [Unsplash](#) (bunnies)

Foto by [Satyabrata](#) auf [Unsplash](#) (white bunny)

Foto by [Joshua J. Cotten](#) auf [Unsplash](#) (squirrel)

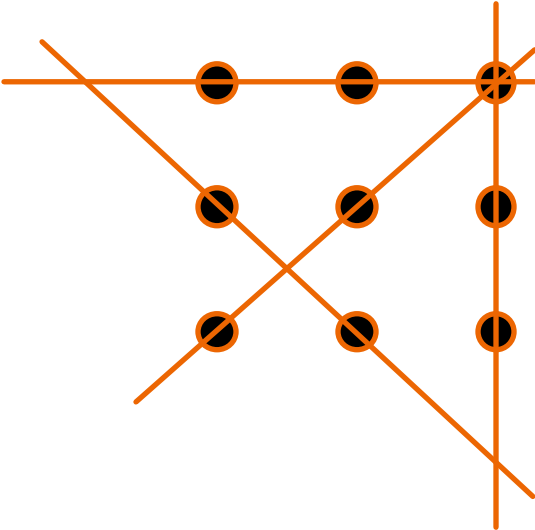
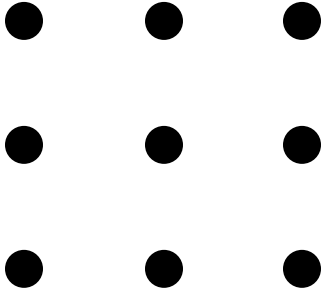
Middle: Commodity sketch characterized as „well-known picture“ by Fisher (1968) with neither source of permission nor the claim of own creation

I don't want to change much in our processes. Let's see what is really required by the norms...



Cognition | interpretation | fixation

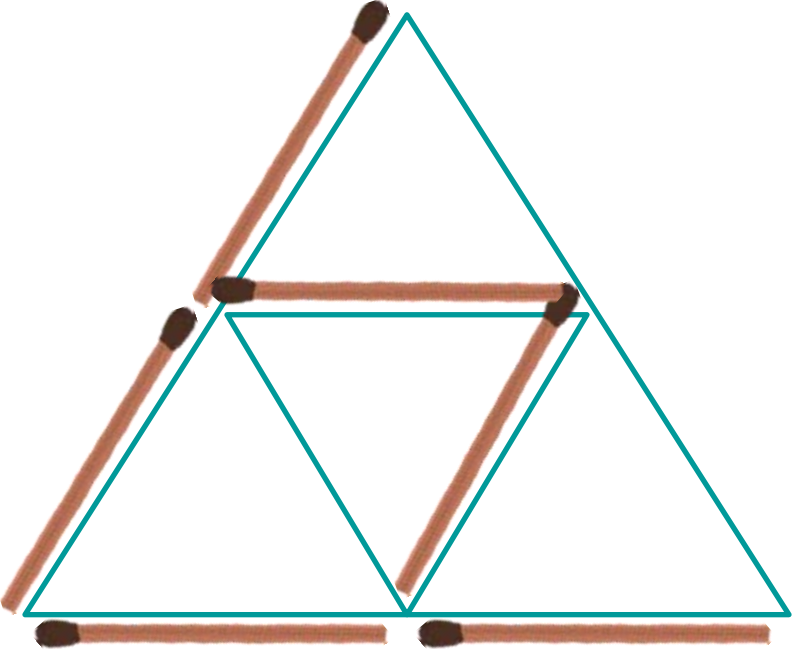
Use 4 straight lines,
so that all points are
connected



Cognition | interpretation | fixation



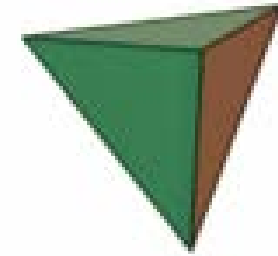
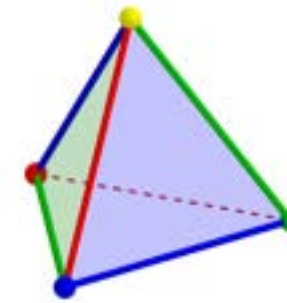
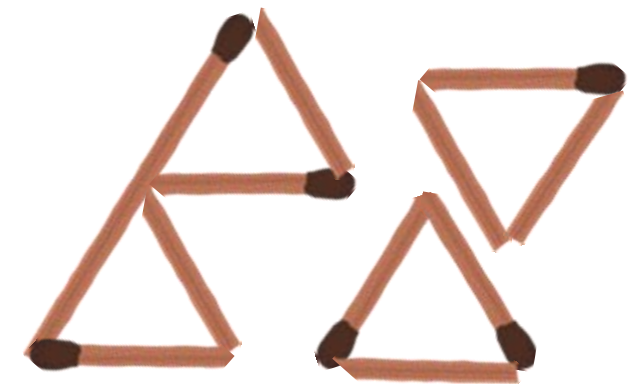
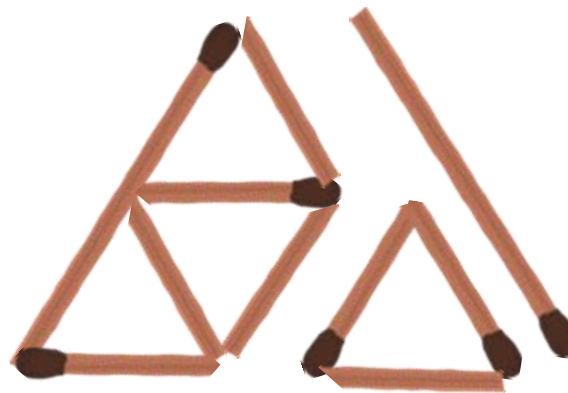
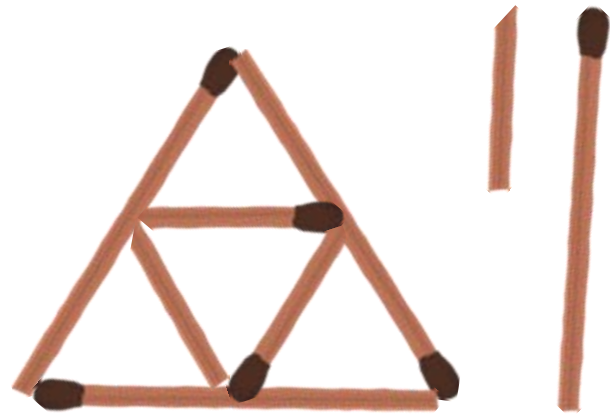
Arrange all six matches so that they form 4 equilateral triangles





Arrange all six matches so that they form 4 equilateral triangles

Don't destroy anything!



Tetraeder (left)

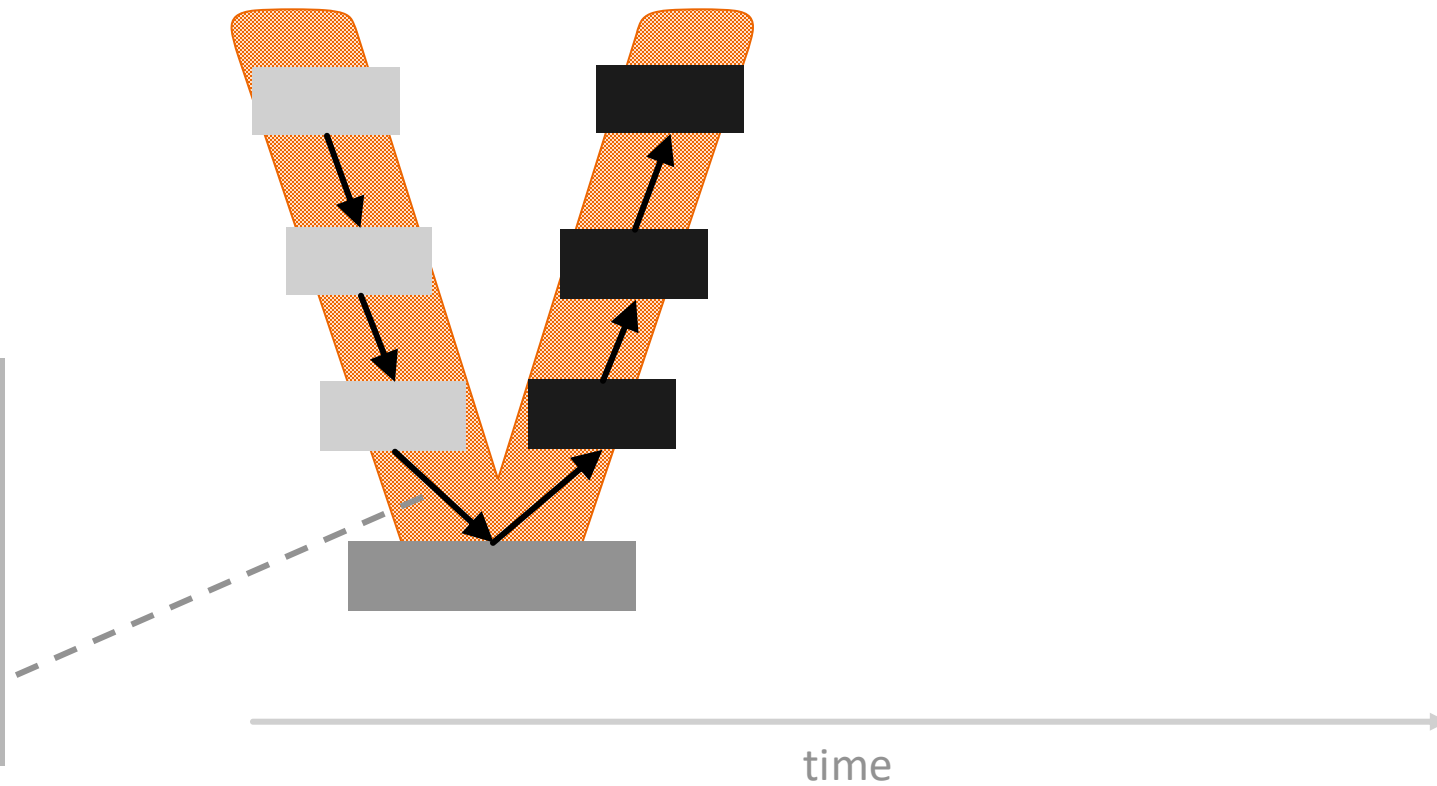
By Petrus3743 - Eigenes Werk, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=91546471>

Tetraeder (right):

by -- Peter Steinberg - It's a variation of Cyp's animated polyhedrons, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=75238>

Incorporated by many development standards, like

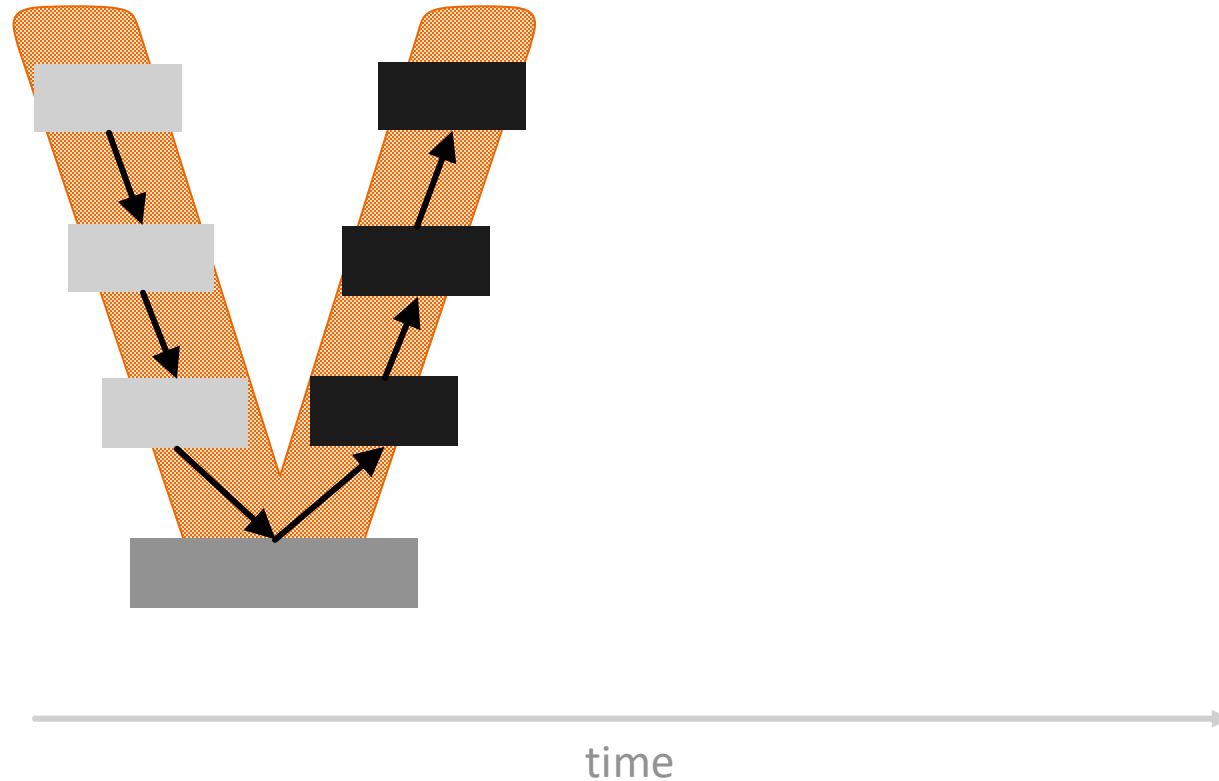
- IEC62304
- AutomotiveSPICE
- ISO 26262



V-Modell, but...

IEC 62304 Annex B.1.1 (p38)

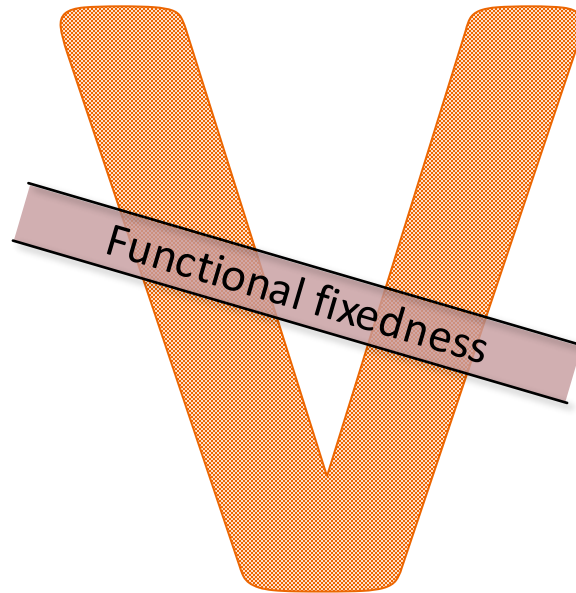
Other life cycles, particularly evolutionary life cycles, permit PROCESS outputs to be produced before all the inputs for that PROCESS are available.



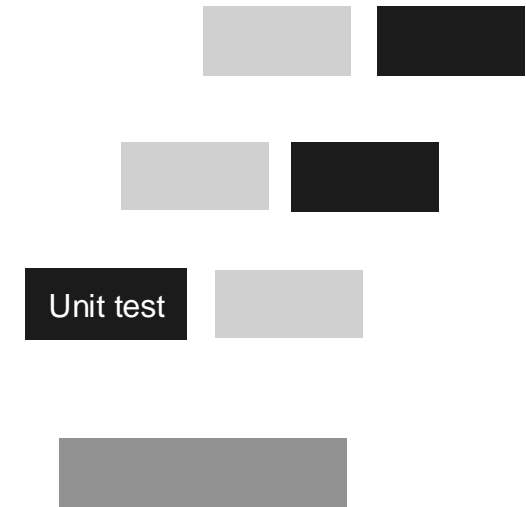
V-Modell, but...

IEC 62304 Annex B.1.1 (p38)

Other life cycles, particularly evolutionary life cycles, permit PROCESS outputs to be produced before all the inputs for that PROCESS are available.



Possible?
Do we have a **fixation** ('*blind spot*') here?

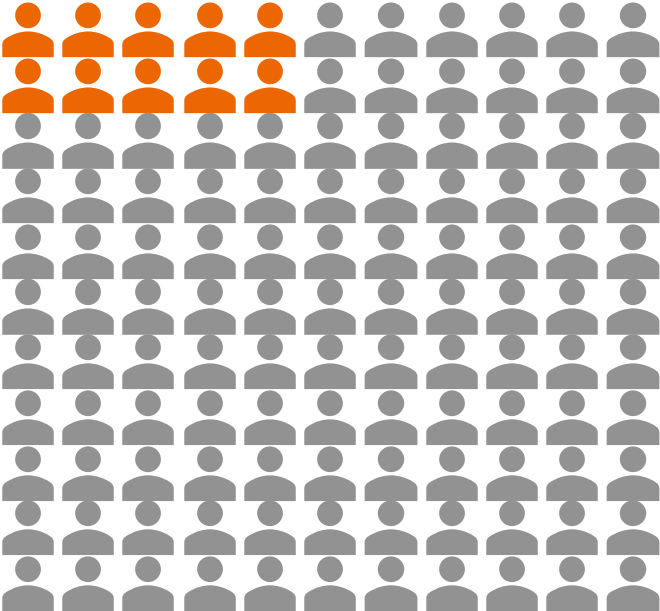




Medical treatment
Death rate 10 %

Medical treatment
Survival rate 90 %

Patients and hospital members assess the treatment risks **higher** if you talk about **death rate!**



How would you write it?

1) More than 98 % of passed unit tests will meet the quality requirement.

2) Less than 2 % of passed unit tests will miss the quality requirement.

framing

pseudocertainty effect



The tendency to avoid risks if the expected outcome is positive, but to take risks for avoiding negative outcomes.

Cognition steps:

- ✓ 1. **Reading**
(alphabet, grammar, syntax)
- ✓ 2. **Understanding**
(vocabulary, semantics)
- ✓ 3. **Interpretation** affected by
 - Context effects
 - Motivation
 - Fixation
 - Framing
 - (other cognitive biases)
- ❑ Construction of **meaning** depends on our knowledge of the “world” (including cultural imprint)



5.4.4 Verify detailed design [IEC 62304]

The MANUFACTURER shall **verify** and document that the software detailed design

a) implements the software ARCHITECTURE; and

b) is free from contradiction with the software ARCHITECTURE.

[Class C]

3.33 VERIFICATION:

Confirmation through provision of objective evidence that the specified requirements have been fulfilled.

*What is even an
objective evidence?*

objective: based on real facts and not influenced by personal beliefs or feelings

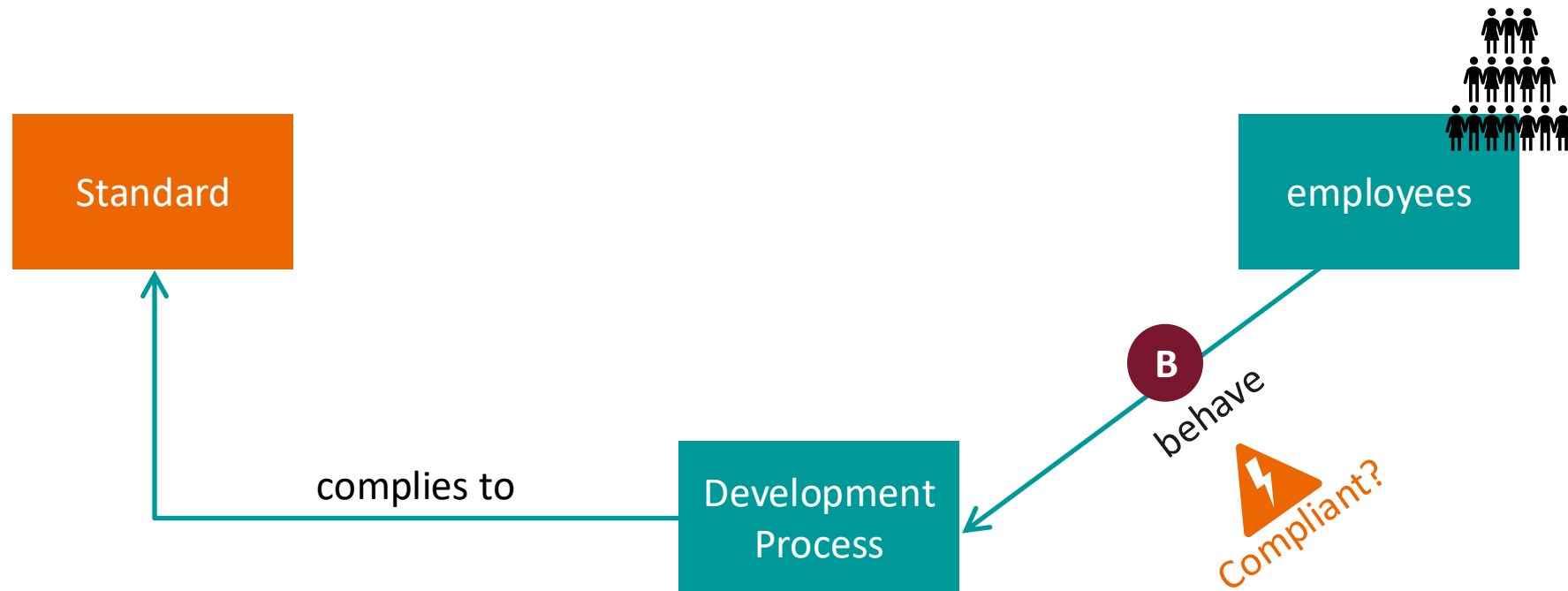


Photo by [Georgi Kalaydzhiev](#) auf [Unsplash](#)

Psychology of Standards

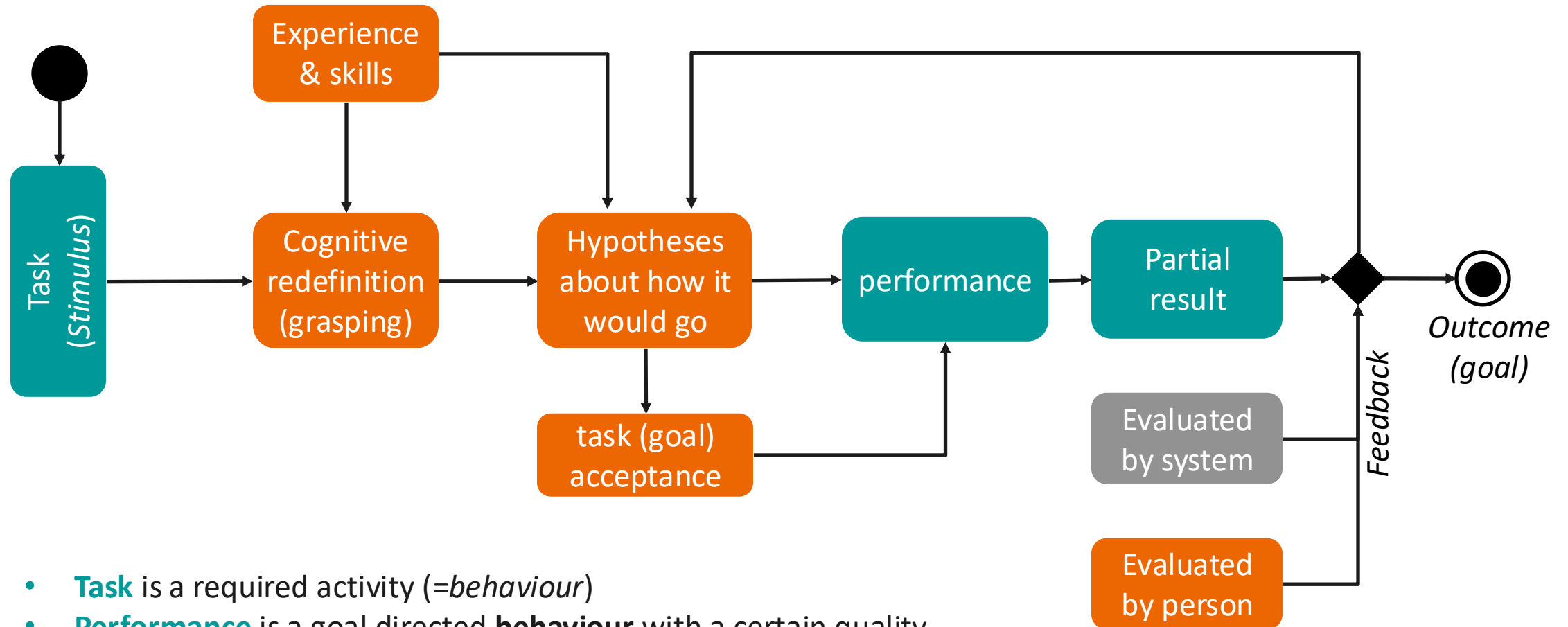
Behaviour (B)

Behaviour (B): Indirect psychological impact of norms



Task concept for work behaviour

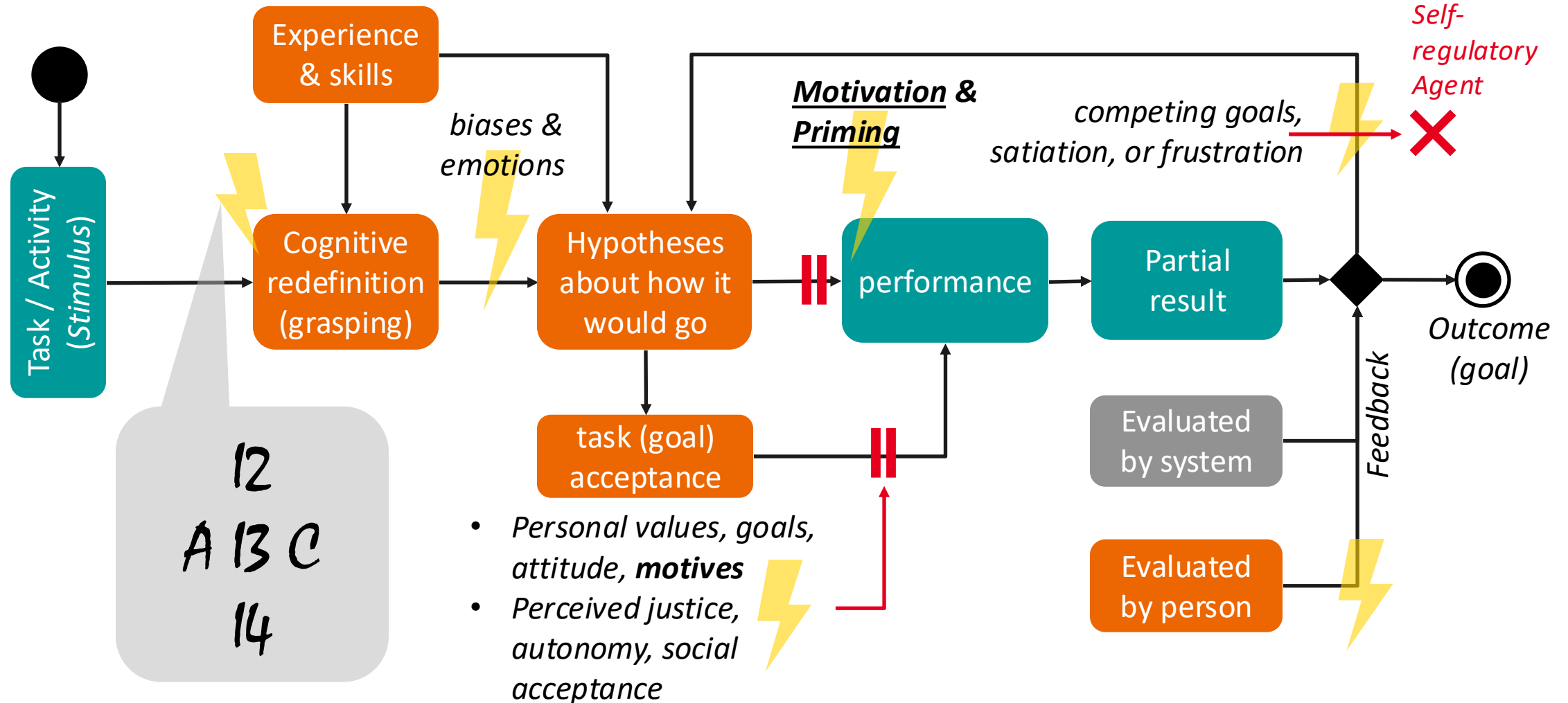
(Richard Hackman 1969)



- **Task** is a required activity (=behaviour)
- **Performance** is a goal directed **behaviour** with a certain quality

Task concept for work behaviour

(Richard Hackman 1969)



Job Characteristics Model

(Hackman/Oldham 1974)

Moderators:

growth need

context factors

knowledge and skills

Core job characteristics

Task Identity

Skill Variety

Task Significance

Autonomy

Feedback

Task identity:

How much of the job is about doing something from *start* to *finish* with a visible outcome? (i.e., completion of a whole piece of work).

Psychological states

meaningfulness
of the work

responsibility
for outcome of work

Knowledge
about the results

Correlated outcomes

intrinsic motivation

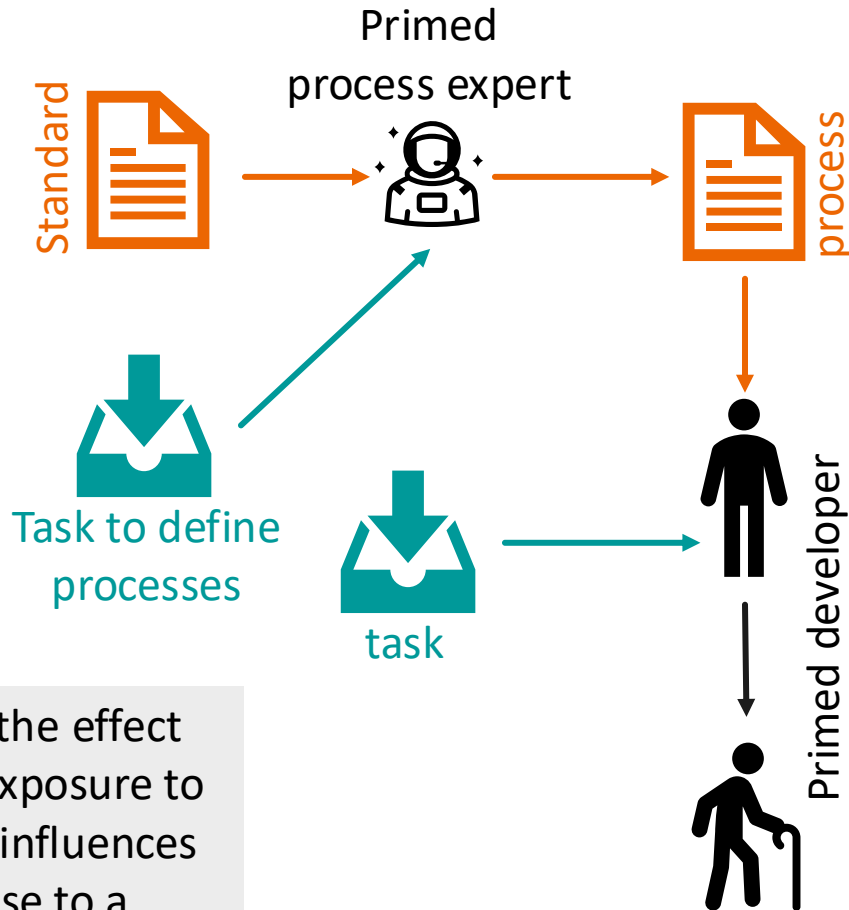
Work performance
and quality

Work satisfaction

Low fluctuation and
absenteeism

Priming

(see Kahneman 2011)



Priming is the effect by which exposure to a **stimulus** influences the response to a **subsequent stimulus**

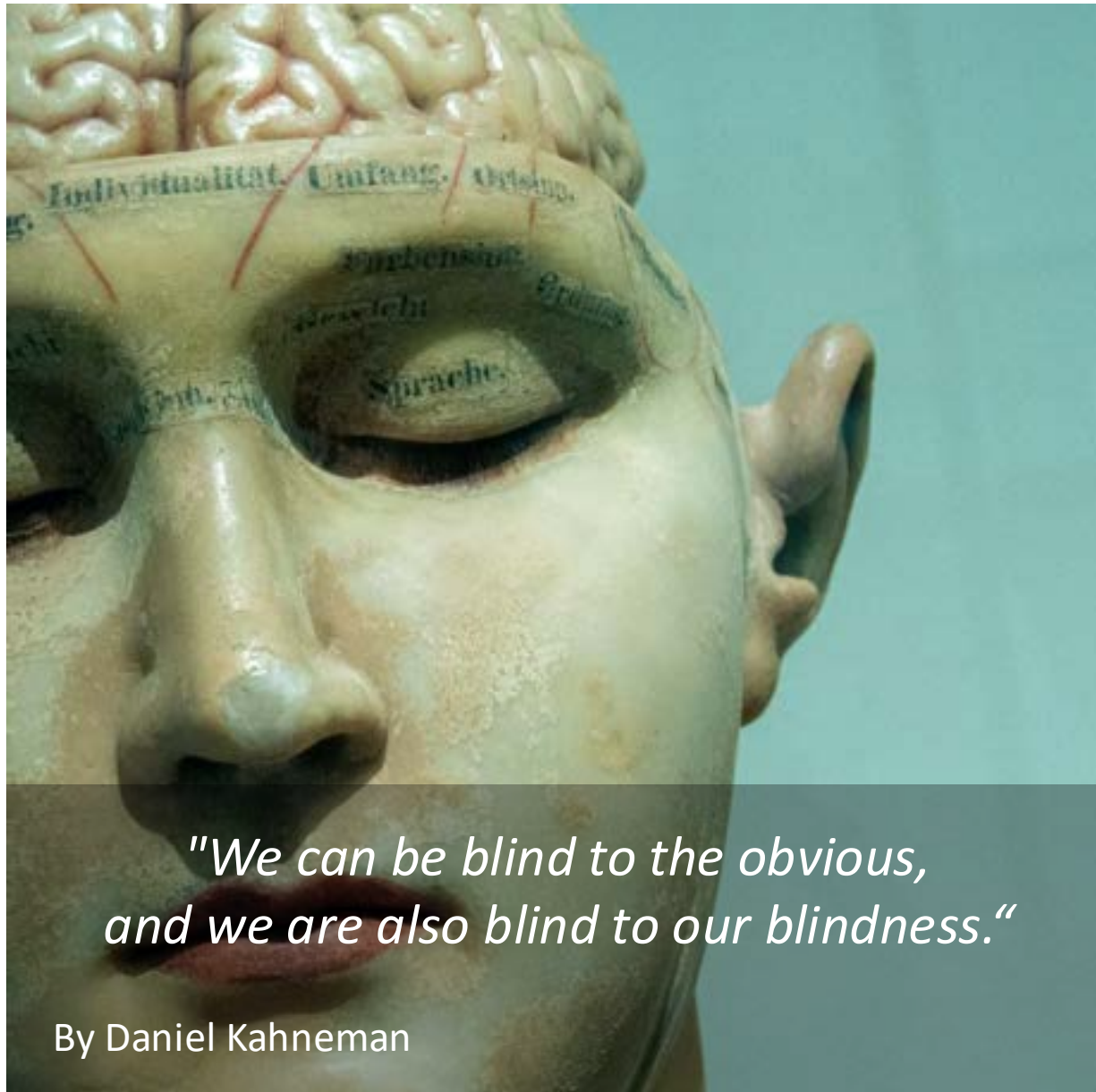
Example snippet of an automotive supplier process document which shall cover SUP.9 (ASPICE)

2.2 Software Product Problems

Software problems comprise all kinds of issues related to the software developed in the scope of this project.

...

Typical software problems include but are not limited to faults in the user interface or in any functionality of the product, or problems with the interfaces to other systems.



*"We can be blind to the obvious,
and we are also blind to our blindness."*

By Daniel Kahneman

Photo by [David Matos](#) on [Unsplash](#)

Psychology of Standards

Conclusion

Don't believe everything
you think!

We pioneer breakthroughs in healthcare. For everyone. Everywhere. Sustainably.

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Siemensstr. 3
Forchheim

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LinkedIn:



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