

Supplementary 1

STRATEGIES EVALUATION

SUBTRACT DETAILS

This strategy implies the use of a few necessary elements (lines and boxes) in order to communicate the essential information for the process understanding, highlighting the sequence of key activities that characterize the process.

BOXES

There are too many boxes with unnecessary functions	There are some boxes with unnecessary function	There are only necessary boxes (key activities)
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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CONNECTIONS

There are too many unnecessary and repetitive links	There are some unnecessary links	There are only necessary links
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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COMPOSITION

There are multiple activities with high interactions in a complex representation	There are some activities whose links make the process unclear	The process is clear. It consists of a few elements essentially linked.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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SYMMETRY

This strategy refers to the use of the symmetry in the chart. Symmetry can be vertical, horizontal or sometimes diagonal. The whole diagram can be rigorously symmetric, or symmetry can be applied only in some areas.

Lack of evident symmetry

Some local symmetry

Multiple symmetry

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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GROUP

This strategy refers to the use of clusters to group elements giving a sense of order or relationship. Grouping can be obtained by similarity (group of similar words and shapes), and by boxes' proximity, that groups the activities in the same functional area.

Groups are absent or difficult to recognize

The process can be totally decomposed in clear sub-groups.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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SPLIT

This strategy refers to the use of dividing information into a hierarchy of levels. One activity can be detailed in more following activities, or the whole process can be partitioned in a sequential order of information levels.

Single information level

Some information levels

The process is totally partitioned

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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EMPHASIZE

Emphasize one activity (or a group of activities) by separating it from other activities to give prominence to its function. limiting in this way its links with just some components of the process.

High interaction among all activities does not allow to emphasize their function	Some components appear as separated from others. so that their function is emphasized	The function of each activity within the process is clearly recognized
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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EXPLOIT – POWER OF CENTER

A centered component manages the communications reducing interfaces between the various components.

Absent	Some visual centers	Unique visual center
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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CONTRAST AND BALANCE

The contrast is created among groups of operations that are identified in different functional areas and so grouping balances various functionalities. This strategy also aims to create balance with the juxtaposition of elements across some axis.

BALANCE

Absent	Distribution of visual weight along some axis or direction
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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CONTRAST

Absent

Strong

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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RECONNECT / REMIX

This strategy consists of reconnecting the parts differently. for example, in order to reduce the high and complex interaction among all the components and to allow a more fluid process development. or to reinforce the relationship among different operations.

Absent

Some
elements are
reconnected
differently

The
reconnection
of several
elements
results in a
grouping that
enable easier
process

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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