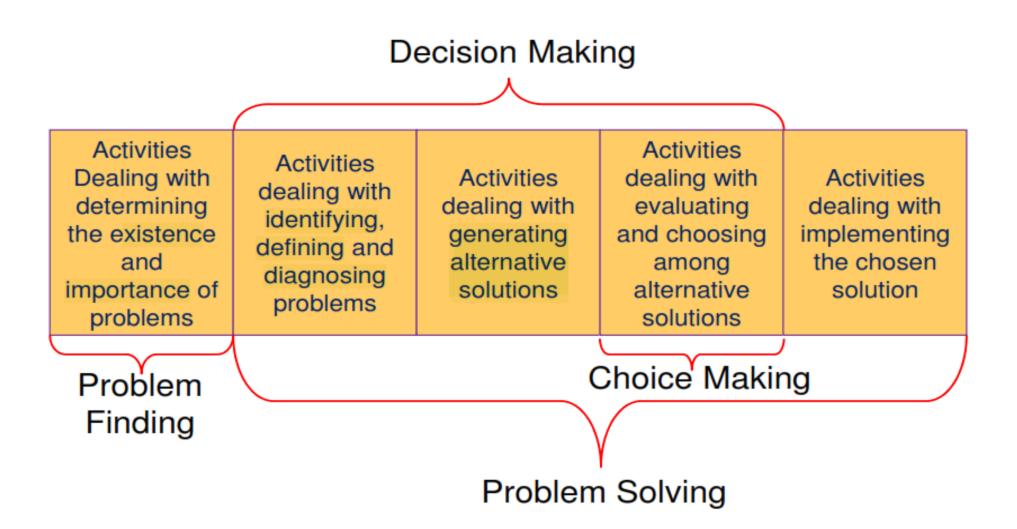
# Decision Making

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# Problem Solving and Decision Making



# Types of decisions

#### **Programmed Decisions**

- – Problem is routine
- Not necessarily simple/easy
- – Determined by policies, rules, procedures or habits
- Tend to limit decision makers freedom
- – Reduce time made on decision making it is now routine
- Also known as Structured decisions
- Will not look at programmed decisions any more

#### Types of decisions

#### **Non-Programmed Decisions**

- – Problem is unique or unusual
- – May be infrequent thus not covered by rules etc
- Most managerial decision making is non-programmed
- – Also known as Semi-Structured, or Unstructured decisions
- Higher degree of uncertainty
- – Higher risk
- - Will investigate non-programmed decisions

# Attributes of a good decision

- Quality
  - objective aspects, rationality
  - in comparison with some ideal of rationality
- Acceptability
  - subordinates, those who have to implement
- Implementability
  - resources, skills

#### Intuition in decision-making

- Commonly employed by senior managers
- No market research, no rationale
- No previuos information
- New product, new customers
- Ex: the right car at the right time

#### Emotions and feelings play crucial role

- Decision-making not entirely analytical
- Brain continuously processes information
- Intuition and judgment are simply analyses frozen into
- habit"
- Self-checking and feedback
- Ask people whose expertise and instinct you trust

#### Evidence-based decision-making

- Statistical models based on rules typically outperform human experts
- Rules derived from data, mathematical models
- Risk: decisions mostly based on obsolete knowledge, traditions, experience, skill

# Why don't managers use best evidence

- Too much evidence
- Not enough good evidence
- Evidence doesn't quite apply
- Not sure if it is relevant
- Beliefs and ideologies trump evidence

# Becoming an evidence-based manager

- Demand evidence
- Examine logic
- Think critically
- Look for gaps, inference
- Examine where / how data is collected and analysed
- Experiment
- Run trial programs, pilot studies, experiments
- collect first-hand data
- profoundly appreciate how much you do not know eBay, Yahoo!, Harrah's

#### Rational model of decision making

#### INVESTIGATE THE SITUATION

- Define problem
- Identify decision objectives
- Diagnose causes



#### DEVELOP ALTERNATIVES

- Seek creative alternatives
- Do not evaluate yet

#### IMPLEMENT AND FOLLOW UP

- Plan implementation
- Implement plan
- Monitor implementation and adjust accordingly

#### EVALUATE ALTERNATIVES AND SELECT THE BEST ONE

- Evaluate alternatives
- Select best alternative