

YOUR NAME HERE



Objectives

- Increase your understanding of you preferred decision-making style
- Build awareness of what carinhibit high-quality decision making
- Learn how personal preferences influence people's decision Paking style
- Develop strategies to make both individual and group cision making more successful
- Put together an action plan to enhance your decision making





What Is Decision Bias?

- People are constantly making decisions
- Generally, we see ourselves as unbiased, rational decision makers
- However, we are subjection various kinds of bias that may keep us from coming to the best conclusion



The reality is that important desisions made by intelligent, responsible people with the best information and in tions are sometimes hopelessly flawer

Campbell et al. Harvard Business Review





The Link to Myers-Briggs® Processes

HOW LONG DID YOU SPEND CONSIDERING...?



Review: Coming to Closure



28



Have a strong desire for closure and getting things decided

making is delayed

Are likely to feel uncomfortable and frustrated when decision

May decide too early, with taking in enough information

Can miss out on opportunities that might have occurred later on

Have a strong lesire to keep

their op one open to new information and possibilities

kely to feel uncomfortable and frustrated when they have to make a quick decision

May delay making a decision too long, believing that they are not yet in a position to decide

Can miss out on opportunities that have already passed them by





Advantages of Group Decision Making

- It can bring greater diversity: differed perspectives, skill sets, areas of powledge, and decision-making styles
- More perspectives can be exp
- It can enable more buyon and collective understanding about Why a decision has been made
- Externalizing houghts can help a person gain clarity bout his or her perspective on the decision

Z Model for Problem Solving

- Based on Gordon Lawrence's "Zig-Zag Process[™] for Problem Solving"
- The Z model, using the Z pattern below, emphasizes the preference pairs Sensing-Intuition and Thin Feeling





Signs of Effective **Decision Making CONTINUED**

Effective use of Thinking

- Both pros and cons of a situation objectively analyzed
- Solutions are critiqued arressumptions auestioned

Effective use of Feeling

- The impact on occupie and how the decision will be percayed are key considerations
- Contributions and perspectives are supported and praised