

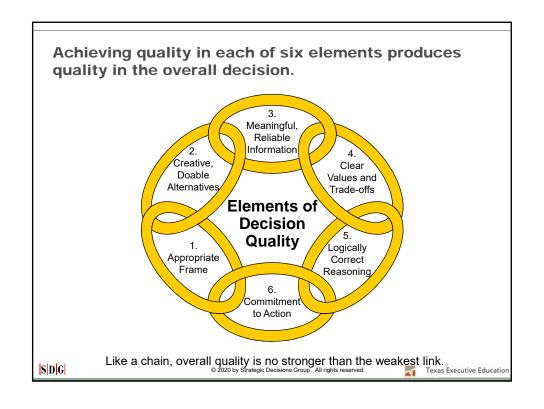


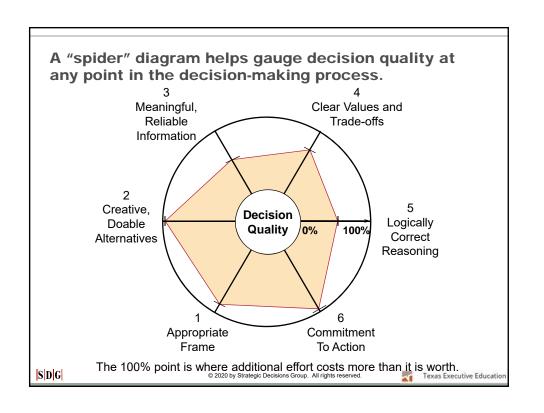
Decision Quality

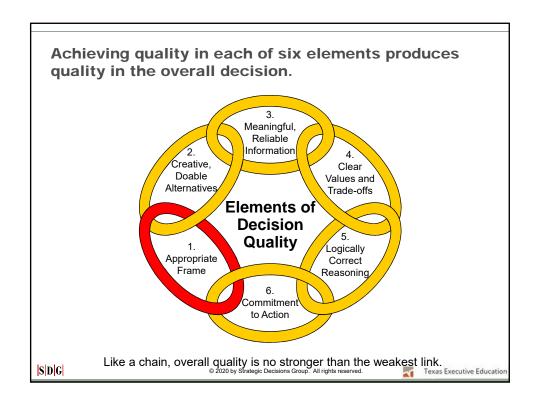
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	the primary challenges* you see in decisi your organization?	on-
•		_
•		_
•		_
•		_
•		_
*Or, what are	e the characteristics of great decisions?	
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Imagine that the US is preparing for the outbreak an unusual disease, which is expected to kill 600 people. Two alternative programs to combat the disease have been proposed. Assume that the exact scientific estimate of the consequences of the programs are as follows:

SDG **DESTRUCTION**

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How a decision is framed can alter the decision people make.

Imagine that the US is preparing for the outbreak an unusual disease, which is expected to kill 600 people. Two alternative programs to combat the disease have been proposed. Assume that the exact scientific estimate of the consequences of the programs are as follows:

If Program A is adopted, 200 people will be

If Program B is adopted, there is a 1/3 probability that 600 people will be saved, and a 2/3 probability that no people will be saved.

Which of the two programs would you favor?

A

If Program C is adopted, 400 people will die.

If Program D is adopted, there is a 1/3 probability that nobody will die, and a 2/3 probability that 600 people will die.

Which of the two programs would you favor?

c

D

Source: Kahneman, Daniel and Amos Tversky, "The Framing of Decisions and the Psychology of Choice," Science, Vol 211, 30 Jan 1981.

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В

Kahneman and Tversky's Results

Imagine that the US is preparing for the outbreak an unusual disease, which is expected to kill 600 people. Two alternative programs to combat the disease have been proposed. Assume that the exact scientific estimate of the consequences of the programs are as follows:

If Program A is adopted, 200 people will be saved.

If Program B is adopted, there is a 1/3 probability that 600 people will be saved, and a 2/3 probability that no people will be saved.

Which of the two programs would you favor?

72% A

N = 152

28% B

If Program A' is adopted, 400 people will die

If Program B' is adopted, there is a 1/3 probability that nobody will die, and a 2/3 probability that 600 people will die.

Which of the two programs would you favor?

22% A

78%

B'

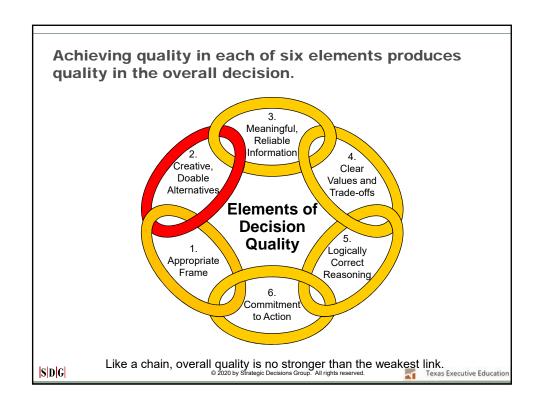
N = 155

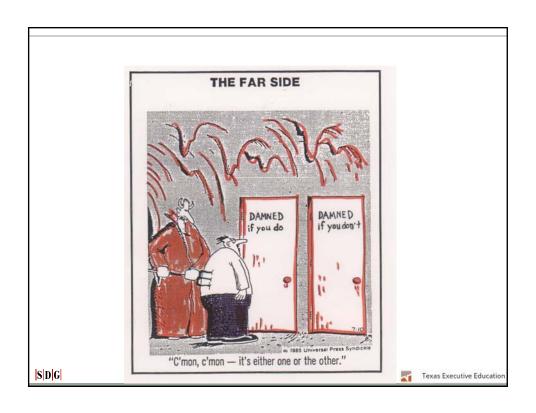
Source: Kahneman, Daniel and Amos Tversky, "The Framing of Decisions and the Psychology of Choice," *Science*, Vol 211, 30 Jan 1981.

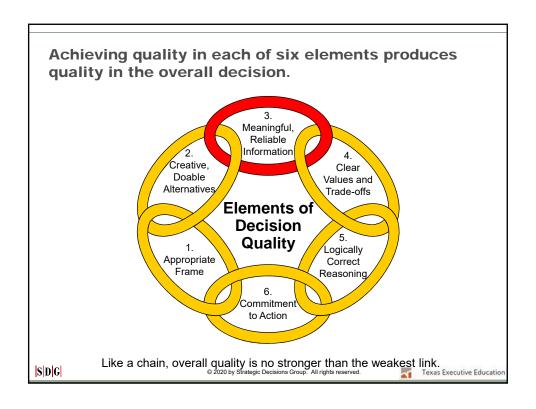
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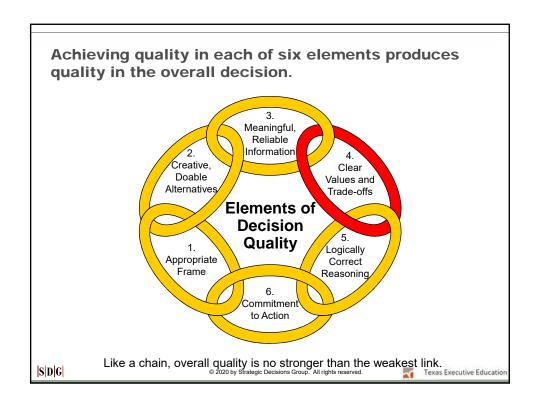


Below are several phrases commonly used to express the likelihood that an event will occur.

Indicate your range of probabilities (0-1.0) for each phrase.

Common Expression	Minimum Probability	Maximum Probability
"It is likely"		
"There is a good possibility"		
"There is a fair chance"		
"There is a distinct possibility"		

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A new purchase			
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The metric that you focus on also alters your decision making. You are in the computer store about to You are in the computer store about to purchase a new case for your smartphone purchase a new computer \$1000, when for \$40, when your friend tells you that the your friend tells you that the same same case is on sale for \$20 at another computer is on sale for \$980 at another store that is a 15-minute drive away. store that is a 15-minute drive away. Would you drive to the other store to get Would you drive to the other store to get the cheaper case? the cheaper computer?

	Yes	No		Yes	No
= ?			N = ?		

Source: J. Edward Russo and Paul J. H. Schoemaker, Decision Traps: The Ten Barriers to Brilliant Decision-Making and How to Overcome Them, Simon and Schuster, 1989.

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Russo and Schoemaker's Results

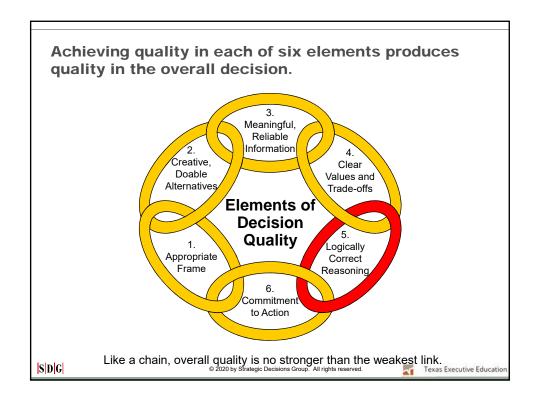
You are in the computer store about to purchase a new case for your smartphone for \$40, when your friend tells you that the same case is on sale for \$20 at another store that is a 15-minute drive away. Would you drive to the other store to get the cheaper case?

You are in the computer store about to purchase a new computer \$1000, when your friend tells you that the same computer is on sale for \$980 at another store that is a 15-minute drive away. Would you drive to the other store to get the cheaper computer?

90 Yes 10 No 50 Yes 50 No N = 100

Source: J. Edward Russo and Paul J. H. Schoemaker, Decision Traps: The Ten Barriers to Brilliant Decision-Making and How to Overcome Them. Simon and Schuster. 1989.

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Assume you have been exposed to a life-threatening disease. The disease is treatable is diagnosed early (however, the treatment is quite painful). The probability you will contract the disease is 1/1000. We can give you a medical test to help determine whether or not you have contracted the disease. The test is 99% accurate. Unfortunately, you have tested positive. What is the probability you have the disease? 80-100% 60-79% 40-59% 20-39% 0-19% SDG © 2020 by Strategic Decisions Group. All rights reserved. Texas Executive Education

There is only a 9% chance you have the disease given you test positive.

	Positive	Negative	Total
Have Disease	0.99 ≈ 1	0.01 ≈ 0	1
Don't have Disease	9.99 ≈ 10	989.01 ≈ 989	999
Total	≈ 11	≈ 989	1000

11 people tested positive, but only 1 has the disease. So, the probability you have the disease given that you have tested positive is 1/11 or about 9%!

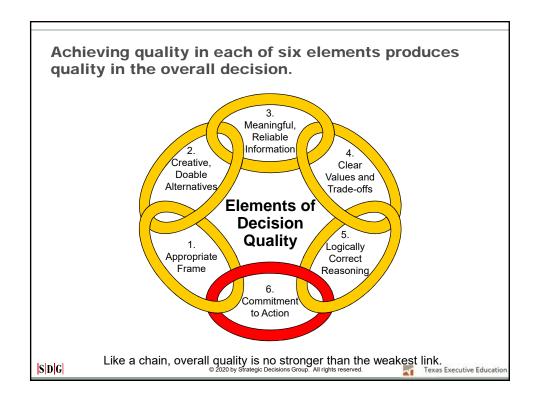
Why do we get this wrong?

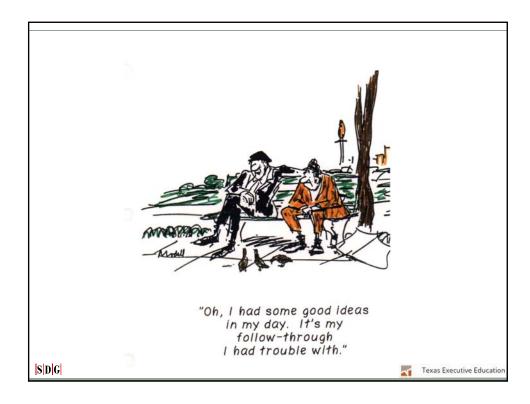
People confuse the "probability you have the disease given a positive test result" with the "probability of a positive test result given you have the disease".

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